CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

Economic Trends

IN THIS ISSUE

The production of fully reconciled UK national and sector accounts for 1988–1991.

Environmental issues and the National Accounts.

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November 1992

Articles published in *Economic Trends*

United Kingdom National Accounts. An article containing quarterly figures is published every January, April, July and October

United Kingdom balance of payments. An article showing quarterly figures is published every March, June, September and December

Cyclical indicators for the United Kingdom economy. An article showing individual indicators is published every March, June, September and December

Other Articles

1990

December	Employment in the public and private sectors.

1991

January	The 1989 Share Register Survey.
February	Improving Economic Statistics- The Chancellor's Initiative.
March	The Budget: 19 March 1991.
	The economy: recent developments and prospects to mid-1992.
	The effects of taxes and benefits on household income 1988.
April	Regional Accounts 1989. Part 2.
June	Number of property transactions in England and Wales.
July	Number of property transactions in England and Wales (additions).
August	Research and development in the United Kingdom in 1989.
October	The 1991 Share Register Survey.
	National and Sector Balance Sheets.
	Assets on finance leases - a switch in recording.
November	Regional Accounts 1990. Part 1.
	Estimates of the distribution of personal wealth. Marketable wealth and pension rights of individuals 1976 to 1989.
December	The use of supply side estimates in the National Accounts.
	Employment in the public and private sectors.

1992

January	International comparisons of taxes and social security contributions in 20 OECD countries 1979-1989.
	Effects of taxes and benefits on household income 1989.
February	Improving economic statistics.
March	Sectoral analysis of banking statistics: a joint Bank of England/CSO study.
	Articles published in *Economic Trends*, 1979-1988.
April	Regional Accounts 1990. Part 2.
	The Budget: 10 March 1992.
	The economy: recent developments and prospects to mid-1993.
	Changes in the structure of manufacturing industry 1973-1989 as measured by the annual census of production.
	The inter-departmental business register.
May	Testing for bias in initial estimates of economic indicators.
	Figures for Europe - a guide to Eurostat.
June	Investigating the domestic interbank difference.
	Sir Richard Stone and the National Accounts.
July	Producer Price Indices - present practice, future developments and international comparisons.
	Property transactions in England and Wales 1991.
August	Research and development in the United Kingdom in 1990.
	The 1992 Share Register Survey.
September	Input-output balance for the United Kingdom 1989.
	Trade credit.
October	Sector allocation of dividend and interest flows - a new framework.
	Sources and methods in the measurement of personal sector income and expenditure.
	The new United Kingdom Standard Industrial Classification of economic activities - SIC (92).

For articles published in earlier issues see the list in the March 1992 (No. 461) issue of *Economic Trends*. Copies of articles may be obtained from the Publications Unit, Central Statistical Office, Great George Street, London SW1P 3AQ, on payment of £2.00 per copy for articles within the last year, and £4.00 per copy for articles prior to this. The appropriate remittance should accompany each order. Cheques, etc, should be made payable to Central Statistical Office.

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Contents

Page

Introduction 4
Symbols and definitions used 4

Latest developments in the economy 5

Tables and charts
Selected monthly indicators 7
National accounts aggregates 8
Gross domestic product: by category of expenditure 10
Personal disposable income and consumption 12
Real consumers' expenditure - component categories 12
Retail sales, new registrations of cars and credit business 14
Gross domestic product and shares of income and expenditure 16
Income, product and spending per head 16
Gross domestic fixed capital formation 18
Indicators of fixed investment by manufacturing industry 20

Indicators of fixed investment in dwellings 22
Stock changes 24
Stock ratios 24
Inland energy consumption 26
Index of output of the production industries 28
Index numbers of output at constant factor cost 30
Engineering and construction: output and orders 32
Motor vehicle production and steel production and consumption 34
Output per person employed 36

National employment and unemployment 38
Regional unemployment rates 40
Average earnings 42
Prices 44
Visible trade 46
Measures of UK competitiveness in trade in manufactures 48
Balance of payments: current account 50
Sterling exchange rates and UK official reserves 52
Monetary aggregates 54
Counterparts to changes in M4 56

General government receipts and expenditure 58
Financial transactions of the public sector 58
Summary capital accounts and financial surplus or deficit 60
Appropriation account of industrial and commercial companies 62
Capital account and financial surplus/deficit of industrial and commercial companies 64
Financial transactions including net borrowing requirement of industrial and commercial companies 64
UK banks' lending to UK residents 66
UK banks' loans, advances and acceptances to UK residents 66
Interest rates, security prices and yields 68
A selection of asset prices 70
Number of property transactions in England and Wales 71
Labour force survey economic activity 72
Labour force survey economic activity by age 74

Cyclical indicators for the UK economy 75
Measures of variability of selected economic series 79

Articles
The production of fully reconciled UK national and sector accounts for 1988-1991 80
Environmental issues and the national accounts 99

Index of sources 123

Release dates of economic statistics as at 26 November 1992 129

Other
Articles published in recent *Economic Trends* ..... **inside front cover**

Introduction

Economic Trends brings together all the main economic indicators. It contains three regular sections of tables and charts illustrating trends in the UK economy.

'Latest developments' presents the most up-to-date statistical information available during the month. It is important to note that data included in this section may not be wholly consistent with other sections which have gone to press earlier. All data in this section are seasonally adjusted unless otherwise stated. In most cases estimates are provisional and subject to revision.

The main section is based on information available to the CSO on the date printed at the foot of this page and shows the movements of the key economic indicators. The indicators appear in tabular form on left hand pages with corresponding charts on facing right hand pages. Colour has been used to aid interpretation in some of the charts, for example by creating a background grid on those charts drawn to a logarithmic scale. Index numbers in some tables and charts are given on a common base year for convenience of comparison.

The section on cyclical indicators shows the movements of four composite indices over 20 years against a reference chronology of business cycles. The indices group together indicators which lead, coincide with and lag behind the business cycle, and a short note describes their most recent movements. The March, June, September and December issues carry further graphs showing separately the movements in all of the 27 indicators which make up the composite indices.

In addition, quarterly articles on the national accounts appear in the January, April, July and October issues, and on the balance of payments in the March, June, September and December issues. Occasional articles comment on and analyse economic statistics and introduce new series, new analyses and new methodology.

Economic Trends is prepared monthly by the Central Statistical Office in collaboration with the statistics divisions of Government Departments and the Bank of England.

Notes on the tables

1. Some data, particularly for the latest time period, are provisional and may be subject to revisions in later issues.

2. The statistics relate mainly to the United Kingdom; where figures are for Great Britain only, this is shown on the table.

3. Almost all quarterly data are seasonally adjusted; those not seasonally adjusted are indicated by NSA.

4. Rounding may lead to inconsistencies between the sum of constituent parts and the total in some tables.

5. A line drawn across a column between two consecutive figures indicates that the figures above and below the line have been compiled on different bases and are not strictly comparable. In each case a footnote explains the difference.

6. 'Billion' denotes one thousand million.

7. There may sometimes be an inconsistency between a table and the corresponding chart, because the data may be received too late to update the chart. In such cases it should be assumed that the table is correct.

8. There is no single correct definition of *money*. Consequently, several definitions of money stock are widely used:

M0 the narrowest measure consists of notes and coin in circulation outside the Bank of England and bankers' operational deposits at the Bank.

M2 comprises notes and coin in circulation with the public ***plus*** sterling retail deposits held by the UK private sector with UK banks and building societies.

M4 comprises notes and coin in circulation with the public, together with all sterling deposits (including *certificates of deposit*) held with UK banks and building societies by the rest of the private sector.

The Bank of England also publish data for liquid assets outside M4.

9. Symbols used:
   .. not available
   - nil or less than half the final digit shown
   + alongside a heading indicates a series for which measures of variability are given in the table on page 79
   † indicates that the data has been revised since the last edition; the period marked is the earliest in the table to have been revised
   * average (or total) of five weeks.

The Editor would welcome readers' suggestions for improvements to *Economic Trends*.

Central Statistical Office, 9 November 1992

CSO Databank

Virtually all the series in *Economic Trends* and the Quarterly Articles may be obtained as part of the CSO Databank Service on tape or disk. The appropriate four digit identifier is included at the top of the column or start of a row of figures. This enables users to obtain (in computer-readable form) a much more comprehensive and up-to-date set of long run macro-economic time series data than can be included in this publication. The tape format, unlabelled EBCDIC, is the same for all datasets. The disks, either $3\frac{1}{2}$" or $5\frac{1}{4}$" are written in ASCII text which can be loaded as spreadsheets and viewed using standard spreadsheet packages, such as LOTUS or SMART.

Details of the service offered and the schedule of charges may be obtained from the Databank Manager, CSO Information Systems Branch, Room 52/4, Government Offices, Great George Street, London, SW1P 3AQ (telephone 071-270 6386). CSO does not offer direct on-line access for these data but a list of host bureaux offering such a facility is available on request from CSO.

Latest developments in the economy

Data available at 13 November 1992

DATA PUBLISHED BY CSO

Output

In the three months to September, the output of the production industries was 0.6 per cent higher than the previous quarter, but 0.6 per cent lower than the same period a year earlier. The provisional index of production figure for September is 105.8 (1985=100). The index covers the manufacturing and energy industries, and all figures are seasonally adjusted.

Manufacturing output fell by 0.1 per cent in the three months to September compared with the previous three months, and by 0.8 per cent on the same period a year earlier. Within manufacturing, between the latest three month periods, the output of the metals industry fell by 1.9 per cent, chemicals fell by 0.6 per cent, engineering and allied industries rose by 0.1 per cent, "other manufacturing" rose by 0.3 per cent, "other minerals" fell by 0.2 per cent, food, drink and tobacco fell by 0.7 per cent, and textiles and clothing rose by 0.2 per cent.

The output of the oil and gas extraction industries was 6.7 per cent higher than in the preceding three months, but 0.2 per cent lower than in the same period a year earlier. Other energy and water supply industries fell by 1.0 per cent compared with the previous three months, and by 0.3 per cent on the same quarter last year.

By market sector, between the latest three month periods, the output of the investment goods industries rose by 0.8 per cent, the output of the consumer goods industries fell by 0.5 per cent, and the output of the intermediate goods industries rose by 1.1 per cent.

Producer prices

The input price index for materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry rose by 2.0 per cent in the twelve months to October, compared with no change in the twelve months to September. Between September and October, the unadjusted index rose by 2.5 per cent, and the seasonally adjusted index rose by 2.0 per cent.

The increase over twelve months in the output price index for home sales of manufactured products was 3.3 per cent in October, compared with 3.4 per cent in the year to September. The index rose by 0.1 per cent between September and October.

Retail prices

The general index of retail prices for 13 October was 139.9 (January 1987=100), 0.4 per cent higher than in September and 3.6 per cent higher than in October 1991.

Between September and October there were price increases for clothing and footwear, as new stocks arrived in the shops, increases in motoring costs and higher prices for some seasonal foods.

The tax and price index for October was 130.8 (January 1987=100), an increase of 2.6 per cent over the previous twelve months.

Retail sales

The provisional, seasonally adjusted estimate of retail sales volume in September was 121.2 (1985=100), little changed from the August figure but above the July level. In the three months July to September, the volume of sales was 0.6 per cent higher than in the previous three months, and 0.8 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier.

Sales by food retailers fell by 0.5 per cent compared with the previous three months, those by mixed businesses rose by 1.6 per cent, and those of specialist non-food retailers rose by 1.0 per cent.

Based on non-seasonally adjusted data, retail sales value in current prices in September was 3 per cent higher than in September 1991.

Balance of payments

Information on visible trade in September and recent trends in invisibles imply a current account deficit of £1.0 billion, £0.1 billion smaller than in August. In the latest three months the implied deficit was £3.0 billion, £0.2 billion larger than in the previous three months.

The visible deficit in September was £1.1 billion, compared with £1.2 billion in August. In the three months to September the visible deficit was £3.3 billion, £0.2 billion more than the preceding three months.

In September the value of exports was £8.7 billion, 2 per cent lower than in August. In the three months to September, the value of exports was 1.5 per cent lower than in the previous three months and almost the same as a year earlier. On a volume basis, excluding oil and the erratic items, exports in the three months to September were 1 per cent lower than in the previous three months, but 3 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Imports in September were valued at £9.7 billion, 2.5 per cent lower than in August. In the three months to September, the value of imports was 0.5 per cent lower than in the previous three months, but 3 per cent higher than a year earlier. Excluding oil and erratics, import volume in the three months to September was 1.5 per cent higher than in the previous three months, and 8 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Estimates of invisibles are not available monthly. Based on recent trends and limited information on EC transfers, invisibles in September are projected to be in surplus by £0.1 billion. Revisions to these projections can be substantial.

Public sector borrowing requirement
Provisional estimates put the public sector borrowing requirement at £4.0 billion in September, with privatisation proceeds amounting to £1.4 billion from the third call on the sale of the regional electricity companies.

DATA PUBLISHED BY OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Official reserves
The overall level of the UK's official reserves fell by $539 million in October, bringing the end of October reserves to $42,138 million (£26,956 million), compared with $42,677 million (£24,016 million) at the end of September.

The underlying change in the reserves during October was a fall of $3,017 million.

The underlying change excludes a number of factors that are included in the total change. Proceeds from this month's tender of UK ECU Treasury Bills and sales into the secondary market amounted to $846 million and maturing UK ECU Treasury Bills were $1,208 million. The underlying change also excludes repayments of borrowing under the exchange cover scheme of $29 million.

Exchange rate
The sterling exchange rate index (1985=100) was 80.8 in October, compared with 88.2 in September.

Unemployment and vacancies
In October, the seasonally adjusted level of claimant unemployment in the UK increased by 24,200 to 2.868 million, 10.1 per cent of the workforce. Over the past six months, unemployment has risen by 28,700 per month on average.

The stock of unfilled vacancies at jobcentres decreased by 2,500 to a seasonally adjusted 97,600 in the month to October. Over the three months to October, vacancies have decreased on average by 5,000 a month.

Employment
The number of employees in employment in manufacturing industries in Great Britain stood at 4,388,000 in September, a fall of 32,000 since August. Employment has fallen by 257,000 since September 1991, compared with a fall of 376,000 in the previous year.

The UK workforce in employment (employees in employment, the self-employed, HM Forces and participants in work related government training programmes) stood at 25,361,000 in June 1992, a fall of 195,000 in the quarter. Employment over the year to June fell by 658,000.

Earnings
The underlying increase in average weekly earnings in the year to September was about 5.5 per cent, 0.25 per cent below the increase in the year to August. The actual increase in the year to September, at 4.9 per cent, was below the underlying increase.

In the production industries, the underlying increase in average weekly earnings in the year to September was about 6 per cent, 0.25 per cent lower than the increase in the year to August which has been revised down to 6.25 per cent. Within this sector, the underlying increase in manufacturing industries in the year to September was about 6 per cent, the same as the increase in the year to August which has been revised down to 6 per cent. The actual seasonally adjusted increases for production and manufacturing in the year to September were 5.2 per cent and 5.8 per cent respectively.

In the service industries, the underlying increase in average weekly earnings in the year to September was about 5.25 per cent, 0.25 per cent lower than the increase in the year to August. The actual increase in the service industries in September was 4.8 per cent.

Productivity
Manufacturing output per head in the three months to August was 1.3 per cent higher than in the three months ending May, and was 3.9 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier. Output per head in the whole economy was 0.3 per cent higher, in the second quarter of 1992, than in the previous quarter, and 2.1 per cent higher than in the same quarter a year earlier.

Unit wage and salary costs
In the three months ending August 1992, wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing were 2.3 per cent above the corresponding period a year earlier. This increase was below the rise in average earnings in manufacturing as there was a rise of 3.9 per cent in productivity over this period. In the second quarter of 1992, wages and salaries per unit of output in the whole economy were 4.2 per cent above the corresponding period a year earlier. This increase was below the rise in average earnings because of the rise of about 2.1 per cent in productivity over this period.

Monetary aggregates
Provisional information suggests that in the 12 months to September, and before seasonal adjustment, M0 increased by 2.6 per cent, and M4 by 5.0 per cent. In September, again before seasonal adjustment, M0 decreased by 0.3 per cent, and M4 increased by 0.6 per cent. After seasonal adjustment, M0 rose by 0.4 per cent, and M4 was unchanged.

1 Selected monthly indicators

	Volume of retail sales (GB) (1985= 100)	Index of output of production industries+ (1985=100)	Unemployed (thousands)+ (seasonally adjusted)	Vacancies at job centres (thousands)+ (seasonally adjusted)	Average earnings - whole economy (GB) (1988=100)	Producer price index of materials and fuel (1985=100)[2]	Retail prices index (all items) (January 1987=100) (NSA)	Tax and price index (January 1987=100) (NSA)	Sterling exchange rate index (1985=100)	UK official reserves ($ million)	Balance of payments: current balance (£ million)[1]	Money stock M4 + (£ million) (seasonally adjusted)
	FAAM	DVIM	BCJD	DPCB	DNAB	DZDQ	CHAW	DQAB	AJHV	AIPI	AIMF	AUYN
1991 May	117.8	104.2	2 232.2	109.3	128.4	103.2	133.5	125.8	91.7	43 711	-357	488 867†
Jun	119.7*	107.2	2 292.9	101.5	128.5	103.5	134.1	126.5	90.2	44 264	191	489 790
Jul	120.3	107.2	2 362.5	104.0	129.1	103.6	133.8	126.2	90.3	44 631	-280	491 090
Aug	119.4	105.6	2 422.5	106.6	131.5	102.3	134.1	126.5	90.7	44 691	-476	493 275
Sep	119.4*	106.0	2 458.1	106.5	131.7	102.0	134.6	127.0	91.1	44 593	-541	495 436
Oct	119.2	106.5	2 477.1	103.5	132.0	101.9	135.1	127.5	90.5	44 252	-612	497 243
Nov	120.4	106.2	2 517.7	109.7	133.0	102.4	135.6	128.1	91.0	43 915	-679	499 391
Dec	119.3*	105.8	2 551.2	123.9	132.3	101.6	135.7	128.2	91.2	44 126	-420	501 103
1992 Jan	119.7	104.7	2 607.1	122.0	134.0	101.5	135.6	128.1	90.8	44 586	-1 097	503 619
Feb	120.1	106.0	2 644.9	124.3	135.7	103.2	136.3	128.8	90.8	44 755	-952	505 998
Mar	118.9*	105.1	2 652.7	127.5	137.6	102.4	136.7	128.8	90.1	45 027	-833	506 616
Apr	119.7	105.7†	2 695.3	119.6	135.5	102.3	138.8	129.6	91.3	45 775	-1 272	509 202
May	120.0	104.6	2 715.7	114.6	136.6	101.9	139.3	130.2	92.8	45 804	-745	510 454
Jun	120.3*†	104.6	2 724.3	109.5	136.3	102.0	139.3	130.2	92.8	45 700	-835	511 919
Jul	119.8	105.7	2 760.1	110.8	136.4†	102.1†	138.8	129.6	92.5	45 750	-1 025	515 131
Aug	121.0	105.4	2 811.1†	106.9	136.1	101.4	138.9	129.7	92.0	44 450	-1 051†	516 853
Sep	121.2*	..	2 843.3	95.0	..	101.6	139.4	130.3	88.2	42 677	-963	517 004
Percentage change, latest three months on previous three months												
1991 May	*0.8*	*-1.2*	*13.2*	*-11.4*	*1.8*	*0.4*	*1.8*	*1.3*	*-1.7*			
Jun	*-1.2*	*-1.4*	*12.1*	*-22.4*	*1.7*	*0.7*	*2.1*	*1.3*	*-2.5*			
Jul	*-0.7*	*0.1*	*10.4*	*-22.6*	*1.6*	*0.6*	*1.5*	*1.0*	*-2.6*			
Aug	*-0.1*	*1.5*	*9.1*	*-16.2*	*1.7*	*0.1*	*1.0*	*0.8*	*-2.1*			
Sep	*0.8*	*1.0*	*8.2*	*-4.7*	*2.1*	*-0.7*	*0.4*	*0.5*	*-0.8*			
Oct	-	*-0.2*	*6.8*	*0.6*	*2.3*	*-1.3*	*0.6*	*0.7*	-			
Nov	*-0.2*	*-0.4*	*5.3*	*2.4*	*1.9*	*-1.0*	*0.8*	*0.9*	*0.5*			
Dec	*-0.1*	*-0.1*	*4.2*	*6.3*	*1.2*	*-0.6*	*1.0*	*1.1*	*0.2*			
1992 Jan	*0.4*	*-0.4*	*4.3*	*12.3*	*1.1*	*-0.2*	*0.8*	*0.9*	*0.3*			
Feb	*0.1*	*-0.6*	*4.7*	*15.8*	*1.4*	-	*0.6*	*0.7*	*0.1*			
Mar	*-0.1*	*-0.8*	*4.8*	*10.9*	*2.6*	*0.4*	*0.5*	*0.5*	*-0.4*			
Apr	*-0.3*	.†	*4.1*	*4.4*	*2.4*	*0.8*	*1.2*	*0.7*	*-0.3*			
May	*-0.2*	*-0.4*	*3.3*	*-2.3*	*1.9*	*0.1*	*1.8*	*0.9*	*0.5*			
Jun	*0.4*	*-0.3*	*2.9*	*-8.1*	*0.2*	*-0.3*	*2.2*	*1.1*	*1.9*			
Jul	*0.5*†	*-0.6*	*2.6*	*-9.8*	*0.1*	*-0.6*†	*1.4*	*0.7*	*2.2*			
Aug	*0.8*	*0.1*	*2.9*	*-9.5*	*0.2*	*-0.4*	*0.5*	*0.2*	*1.1*			
Sep	*0.6*	..	*3.4*	*-9.0*	..	*-0.4*	*-0.1*	*-0.1*	*-1.5*			
Percentage change, latest three months on corresponding period of previous year												
1991 May	*-1.0*	*-5.3*	*35.4*	*-36.6*	*8.4*	*-1.3*	*6.8*	*6.4*	*5.6*			
Jun	*-1.9*	*-5.9*	*39.2*	*-42.2*	*7.9*	-	*6.0*	*5.7*	*3.3*			
Jul	*-1.4*	*-4.3*	*42.4*	*-42.8*	*7.6*	*0.8*	*5.7*	*5.3*	*0.1*			
Aug	*-0.4*	*-3.2*	*44.8*	*-40.3*	*7.6*	*0.6*	*5.3*	*5.0*	*-2.9*			
Sep	*-0.5*	*-2.2*	*46.1*	*-36.3*	*7.9*	*-0.9*	*4.8*	*4.3*	*-3.7*			
Oct	*-0.3*	*-2.1*	*45.5*	*-32.8*	*7.9*	*-2.0*	*4.2*	*3.6*	*-4.1*			
Nov	*0.2*	*-1.4*	*43.8*	*-27.8*	*7.7*	*-1.9*	*4.0*	*3.4*	*-3.6*			
Dec	*0.3*	*-0.8*	*40.9*	*-19.2*	*7.2*	*-1.3*	*4.2*	*3.6*	*-3.4*			
1992 Jan	*0.7*	*-0.7*	*39.0*	*-14.4*	*7.1*	*-0.9*	*4.3*	*3.8*	*-3.1*			
Feb	*0.6*	*-0.8*	*36.1*	*-12.0*	*7.0*	*-0.6*	*4.2*	*3.7*	*-3.1*			
Mar	*-0.5*	*-1.3*	*32.4*	*-12.8*	*7.8*	*-0.2*	*4.1*	*3.5*	*-3.4*			
Apr	*-0.5*	*-0.5*†	*28.1*	*-8.7*	*7.6*	*-0.2*	*4.1*	*3.4*	*-2.6*			
May	*-0.3*	-	*24.3*	*-2.9*	*7.1*	*-0.8*	*4.2*	*3.3*	*-1.0*			
Jun	*1.1*	*-0.2*	*21.6*	*3.3*	*6.2*	*-1.3*	*4.2*	*3.3*	*1.0*			
Jul	*0.7*†	*-1.2*	*19.1*	*6.4*	*6.0*	*-1.4*†	*4.0*	*3.0*	*2.2*			
Aug	*0.5*	*-1.4*	*17.2*†	*4.8*	*5.6*	*-1.3*	*3.7*	*2.7*	*2.2*			
Sep	*0.8*	..	*16.2*	*-1.4*	..	*-0.9*	*3.6*	*2.6*	*0.2*			

1 **All users of the monthly balance of payments figures should see the important note under the Balance of Payments section in the 'Latest developments in the economy' article on page 5 about a pause in the provision of the statistics next year.**

2 Minor revisions have been made to seasonally adjusted figures previously published. These reflect the routine updating of the seasonal adjustment factor.

Sources: Department of Employment; Central Statistical Office; Bank of England

2 National accounts aggregates

	£ million		Index numbers (1985 = 100)						
	At current prices		Value indices at current prices		Volume indices at 1985 prices			Implied gross domestic product deflator[4]	
	Gross domestic product at market prices[1]	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Gross domestic product at market prices[2]	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Gross national disposable income at market prices[3]	Gross domestic product at market prices	Gross domestic product at factor cost +	At market prices	At factor cost[5]
	CAOB	CAOM	DJCL	CAON	DJCR	FNAO	DJDD	DJDT	DJCM
1984	325 797	280 758	91.2	91.2	97.0	96.4	96.1	94.6	94.9
1985	357 268	307 901	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1986	384 890	328 130	107.7	106.6	103.9	104.1	103.8	103.5	102.6
1987	423 500	360 599	118.5	117.1	108.3	109.1	108.6	108.6	107.8
1988	471 342	401 127	131.9	130.3	113.7	114.0	113.5	115.8	114.8
1989	515 317	441 136	144.2	143.3	116.3	116.4	115.8	124.0	123.7
1990	550 350	479 452	154.0	155.7	117.1	117.0	116.6	131.7	133.6
1991	574 146	497 001	160.7	161.4	115.9	114.4	113.8	140.5	141.9
1988 Q2	115 781	98 363	129.6	127.8	112.8	113.4	113.0	114.3	113.1
Q3	119 584	101 693	133.9	132.1	115.1	114.3	113.9	117.1	116.0
Q4	123 182	104 907	137.9	136.3	115.3	115.5	114.8	119.4	118.7
1989 Q1	125 645	107 581	140.7	139.8	116.5	115.6	115.4	121.7	121.1
Q2	127 635	109 090	142.9	141.7	116.7	116.1	115.5	123.1	122.7
Q3	129 959	111 371	145.5	144.7	116.1	116.7	116.1	124.7	124.7
Q4	132 078	113 094	147.9	146.9	115.9	117.1	116.5	126.3	126.1
1990 Q1	135 527	116 269	151.7	151.0	116.5	117.6	117.2	129.0	128.9
Q2	136 910	119 517	153.3	155.3	117.2	118.2	117.6	129.7	132.0
Q3	138 919	121 554	155.5	157.9	118.4	116.6	116.2	133.4	135.9
Q4	138 994	122 112	155.6	158.6	116.2	115.5	115.3	134.8	137.6
1991 Q1	139 869	122 451	156.6	159.1	115.4	114.8	114.5	136.4	139.0
Q2	142 850	123 100	159.9	159.9	116.6	114.1	113.5	140.2	140.9
Q3	144 987	125 067	162.3	162.5	116.0	114.3	113.7	142.0	142.9
Q4	146 440	126 383	164.0	164.2	115.7	114.2	113.4	143.5	144.7
1992 Q1	147 090	127 648	164.7	165.8	114.5	113.3	113.0	145.3	146.8
Q2	149 514	129 972	167.4	168.8	114.7	113.1	112.8	148.0	149.6
Percentage change, quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year[6]									
1988 Q2	*11.3*	*11.0*	*11.3*	*11.0*	*5.0*	*4.8*	*4.7*	*6.3*	*5.9*
Q3	*11.0*	*10.9*	*11.0*	*10.9*	*5.0*	*3.5*	*3.7*	*7.2*	*6.9*
Q4	*11.3*	*11.4*	*11.3*	*11.4*	*4.7*	*3.9*	*3.9*	*7.2*	*7.2*
1989 Q1	*11.4*	*11.9*	*11.4*	*11.9*	*4.6*	*2.7*	*2.8*	*8.5*	*8.8*
Q2	*10.2*	*10.9*	*10.2*	*10.9*	*3.5*	*2.4*	*2.2*	*7.7*	*8.5*
Q3	*8.7*	*9.5*	*8.7*	*9.5*	*0.8*	*2.1*	*1.9*	*6.5*	*7.5*
Q4	*7.2*	*7.8*	*7.2*	*7.8*	*0.5*	*1.4*	*1.4*	*5.8*	*6.3*
1990 Q1	*7.9*	*8.1*	*7.9*	*8.1*	*0.1*	*1.8*	*1.6*	*6.0*	*6.4*
Q2	*7.3*	*9.6*	*7.3*	*9.6*	*0.4*	*1.8*	*1.8*	*5.3*	*7.6*
Q3	*6.9*	*9.1*	*6.9*	*9.1*	*1.9*	*-0.1*	*0.1*	*7.0*	*9.0*
Q4	*5.2*	*8.0*	*5.2*	*8.0*	*0.2*	*-1.4*	*-1.0*	*6.7*	*9.1*
1991 Q1	*3.2*	*5.3*	*3.2*	*5.3*	*-1.0*	*-2.4*	*-2.4*	*5.7*	*7.9*
Q2	*4.3*	*3.0*	*4.3*	*3.0*	*-0.5*	*-3.5*	*-3.5*	*8.1*	*6.7*
Q3	*4.4*	*2.9*	*4.4*	*2.9*	*-2.0*	*-1.9*	*-2.2*	*6.4*	*5.2*
Q4	*5.4*	*3.5*	*5.4*	*3.5*	*-0.4*	*-1.1*	*-1.6*	*6.5*	*5.2*
1992 Q1	*5.2*	*4.2*	*5.2*	*4.2*	*-0.8*	*-1.3*	*-1.3*	*6.6*	*5.6*
Q2	*4.7*	*5.6*	*4.7*	*5.6*	*-1.7*	*-0.8*	*-0.6*	*5.5*	*6.2*

1 These series are affected by the abolition of domestic rates and the introduction of the Community Charge. For details, see notes in the UK National Accounts article in the October edition of *Economic Trends*.
2 "Money GDP."
3 Also known as real national disposable income (RNDI).
4 Based on the sum of expenditure components of GDP at current and constant prices.
5 Also known as the Index of total home costs.
6 These estimates of change are based in some cases on less rounded figures than in the table.

Source: Central Statistical Office

CSO STATFAX

For the most up-to-date data on gross domestic product, poll the following number from your fax machine:

0336 416045

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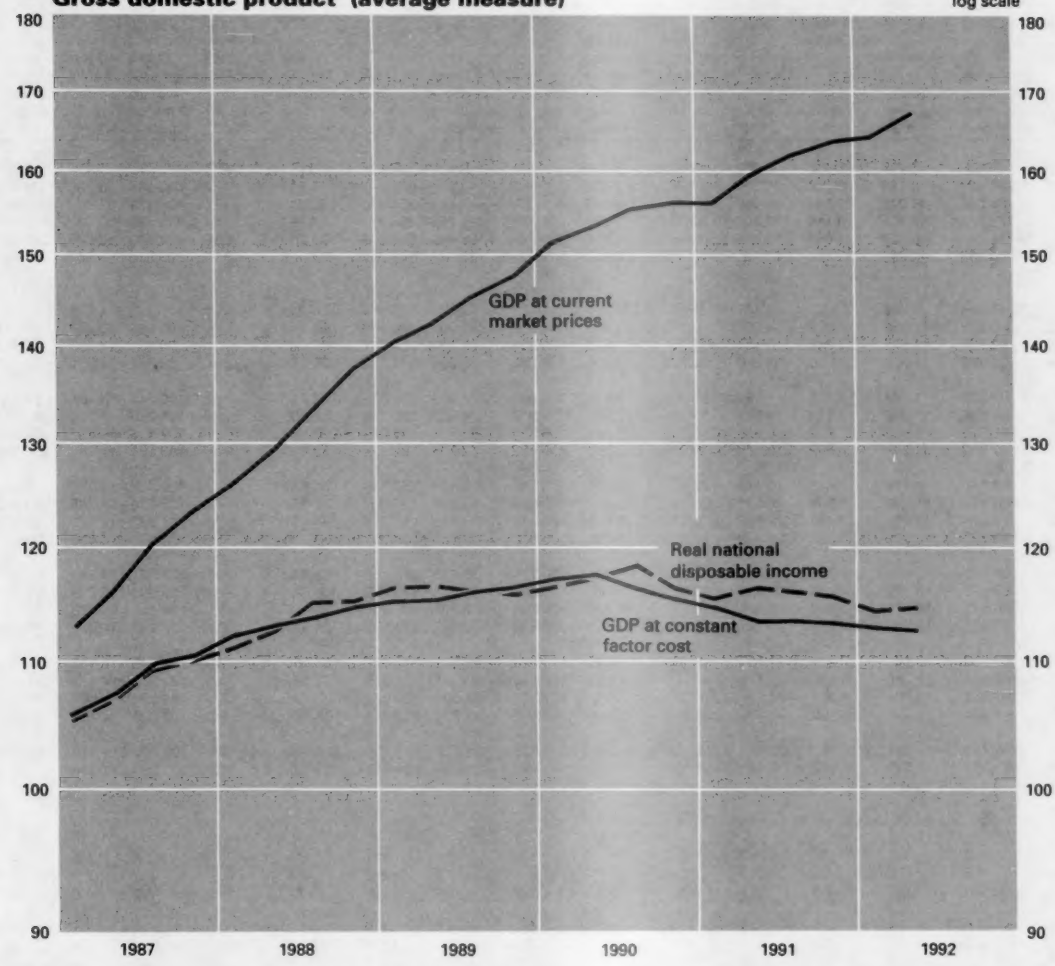
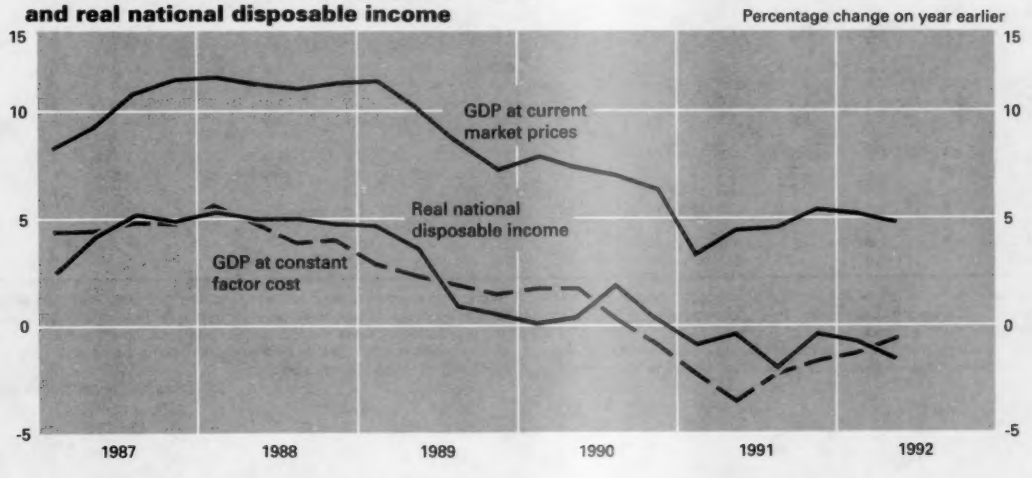
Gross domestic product (average measure)

1985 = 100 seasonally adjusted
log scale



Gross domestic product (average measure) and real national disposable income

Percentage change on year earlier



3 Gross domestic product: by category of expenditure

£ million, 1985 prices

	Domestic expenditure on goods and services at market prices													
		General government final consumption												
	Consumers' expenditure+[1]	Central government	Local authorities	Total	Gross domestic fixed capital formation+	Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress+[2]	Total domestic expenditure[1]	Exports of goods and services+	Total final expenditure[1]	less Imports of goods and services+	Statistical discrepancy (expenditure adjustment)[4]	Gross domestic product at market prices[1]	less Factor cost adjustment[3]	Gross domestic product at factor cost[4]
	CCBH	DJDK	DJDL	DJCZ	DFDM	DHBK	DIEL	DJCV	DJDA	DJCY	GIXS	CAOO	DJCU	CAOP
1987	245 823	46 753	29 281	76 034	67 753	1 158	390 768	113 094	503 862	113 916	-	389 946	55 539	334 407
1988	264 096	46 942	29 544	76 486	77 395	4 010	421 987	112 989	534 976	127 845	-	407 131	57 727	349 404
1989	272 917	47 365	29 819	77 184	82 997	2 657	435 755	117 256	553 011	137 281	-	415 730	59 032	356 698
1990	274 744	48 627	31 062	79 689	80 464	-1 110	433 787	123 049	556 836	138 720	-207	417 909	58 929	358 980
1991	269 033	49 819	32 114	81 933	72 462	-3 507	419 921	123 386	543 307	134 428	-314	408 565	58 262	350 303
	CAAB	DIAV	DIAW	DIAT	DECU	DGBA	DIAY	DJDG	DIAU	DJDJ			DIAS	
1987 Q2	60 877	11 686	7 309	18 995	16 345	453	96 670	27 908	124 578	27 909	-	96 669	13 650	83 019
Q3	62 161	11 825	7 359	19 184	17 351	372	99 068	28 793	127 861	29 227	-	98 634	14 093	84 541
Q4	63 060	11 751	7 375	19 126	18 378	504	101 068	28 224	129 292	29 961	-	99 331	14 231	85 100
1988 Q1	64 882	11 764	7 418	19 182	18 439	143	102 646	27 919	130 565	30 017	-	100 548	14 164	86 384
Q2	65 246	11 798	7 373	19 171	19 513	-15	103 915	28 823	132 738	31 459	-	101 279	14 322	86 957
Q3	66 575	11 532	7 394	18 926	19 515	1 288	106 304	28 541	134 845	32 729	-	102 116	14 457	87 659
Q4	67 393	11 848	7 359	19 207	19 928	2 594	109 122	27 706	136 828	33 640	-	103 188	14 784	88 404
1989 Q1	67 546	11 704	7 410	19 114	20 974	1 281	108 915	28 803	137 718	34 481	-	103 237	14 422	88 815
Q2	68 370	11 636	7 394	19 030	20 773	1 030	109 203	28 703	137 906	34 231	-	103 675	14 785	88 890
Q3	68 274	12 105	7 492	19 597	20 572	1 112	109 555	29 463	139 018	34 791	-	104 227	14 890	89 337
Q4	68 727	11 920	7 523	19 443	20 678	-766	108 082	30 287	138 369	33 778	-	104 591	14 935	89 656
1990 Q1	68 673	12 058	7 550	19 608	21 255	-295	109 241	30 915	140 156	35 049	-36	105 071	14 848	90 223
Q2	69 121	12 268	7 718	19 986	20 511	43	109 661	31 271	140 932	35 321	-48	105 563	15 039	90 524
Q3	68 547	12 114	7 860	19 974	19 734	40	108 295	30 301	138 596	34 403	-58	104 135	14 672	89 463
Q4	68 403	12 187	7 934	20 121	18 964	-898	106 590	30 562	137 152	33 947	-65	103 140	14 370	88 770
1991 Q1	67 869	12 153	7 951	20 104	18 385	-635	105 723	29 976	135 699	33 080	-74	102 545	14 443	88 102
Q2	67 097	12 756	8 016	20 772	18 160	-1 495	104 534	30 981	135 515	33 567	-77	101 871	14 512	87 359
Q3	67 043	12 554	8 067	20 621	18 039	-906	104 797	31 205	136 002	33 797	-81	102 124	14 607	87 517
Q4	67 024	12 356	8 080	20 436	17 878	-471	104 867	31 224	136 091	33 984	-82	102 025	14 700	87 325
1992 Q1	66 763	12 349	8 086	20 435	17 956	-216	104 938	31 320	136 258	34 980	-78	101 200	14 246	86 954
Q2	67 121	12 549	8 112	20 661	17 532	-167	105 147	31 764	136 911	35 783	-78	101 050	14 187	86 863
Percentage change, quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year														
1987 Q2	*4.5*	*-*	*2.9*	*1.1*	*9.7*		*5.1*	*4.6*	*4.9*	*6.4*		*4.5*	*5.5*	*4.4*
Q3	*6.3*	*1.8*	*3.2*	*2.3*	*10.0*		*5.7*	*7.2*	*6.0*	*8.9*		*5.2*	*7.3*	*4.8*
Q4	*6.3*	*1.7*	*2.8*	*2.1*	*15.2*		*6.9*	*2.9*	*6.0*	*9.7*		*5.0*	*6.5*	*4.7*
1988 Q1	*8.6*	*2.4*	*2.5*	*2.4*	*17.6*		*9.2*	*-0.9*	*6.9*	*11.9*		*5.5*	*4.4*	*5.7*
Q2	*7.2*	*1.0*	*0.9*	*0.9*	*19.4*		*7.5*	*3.3*	*6.6*	*12.7*		*4.8*	*4.9*	*4.7*
Q3	*7.1*	*-2.5*	*0.5*	*-1.3*	*12.5*		*7.3*	*-0.9*	*5.5*	*12.0*		*3.5*	*2.6*	*3.7*
Q4	*6.9*	*0.8*	*-0.2*	*0.4*	*8.4*		*8.0*	*-1.8*	*5.8*	*12.3*		*3.9*	*3.9*	*3.9*
1989 Q1	*4.1*	*-0.5*	*-0.1*	*-0.4*	*13.7*		*6.1*	*3.2*	*5.5*	*14.9*		*2.7*	*1.8*	*2.8*
Q2	*4.8*	*-1.4*	*0.3*	*-0.7*	*6.5*		*5.1*	*-0.4*	*3.9*	*8.8*		*2.4*	*3.2*	*2.2*
Q3	*2.6*	*5.0*	*1.3*	*3.5*	*5.4*		*3.1*	*3.2*	*3.1*	*6.3*		*2.1*	*3.0*	*1.9*
Q4	*2.0*	*0.6*	*2.2*	*1.2*	*3.8*		*-1.0*	*9.3*	*1.1*	*0.4*		*1.4*	*1.0*	*1.4*
1990 Q1	*1.7*	*3.0*	*1.9*	*2.6*	*1.3*		*0.3*	*7.3*	*1.8*	*1.6*		*1.8*	*3.0*	*1.6*
Q2	*1.1*	*5.4*	*4.4*	*5.0*	*-1.3*		*0.4*	*8.9*	*2.2*	*3.2*		*1.8*	*1.7*	*1.8*
Q3	*0.4*	*0.1*	*4.9*	*1.9*	*-4.1*		*-1.2*	*2.8*	*-0.3*	*-1.1*		*-0.1*	*-1.5*	*0.1*
Q4	*-0.5*	*2.2*	*5.5*	*3.5*	*-8.3*		*-1.4*	*0.9*	*-0.9*	*0.5*		*-1.4*	*-3.8*	*-1.0*
1991 Q1	*-1.2*	*0.8*	*5.3*	*2.5*	*-13.5*		*-3.2*	*-3.0*	*-3.2*	*-5.6*		*-2.4*	*-2.7*	*-2.4*
Q2	*-2.9*	*4.0*	*3.9*	*3.9*	*-11.5*		*-4.7*	*-0.9*	*-3.8*	*-5.0*		*-3.5*	*-3.5*	*-3.5*
Q3	*-2.2*	*3.6*	*2.6*	*3.2*	*-8.6*		*-3.2*	*3.0*	*-1.9*	*-1.8*		*-1.9*	*-0.4*	*-2.2*
Q4	*-2.0*	*1.4*	*1.8*	*1.6*	*-5.7*		*-1.6*	*2.2*	*-0.8*	*0.1*		*-1.1*	*2.3*	*-1.6*
1992 Q1	*-1.6*	*1.6*	*1.7*	*1.6*	*-2.3*		*-0.7*	*4.5*	*0.4*	*5.7*		*-1.3*	*-1.4*	*-1.3*
Q2	*-*	*-1.6*	*1.2*	*-0.5*	*-3.5*		*0.6*	*2.5*	*1.0*	*6.6*		*-0.8*	*-2.2*	*-0.6*

1 These series are affected by the abolition of domestic rates and the introduction of the Community Charge. For details, see notes in the UK National Accounts article in the October edition of *Economic Trends*.

2 Includes quarterly alignment adjustment. For explanation see notes in the UK National Accounts article in the October edition of *Economic Trends*.

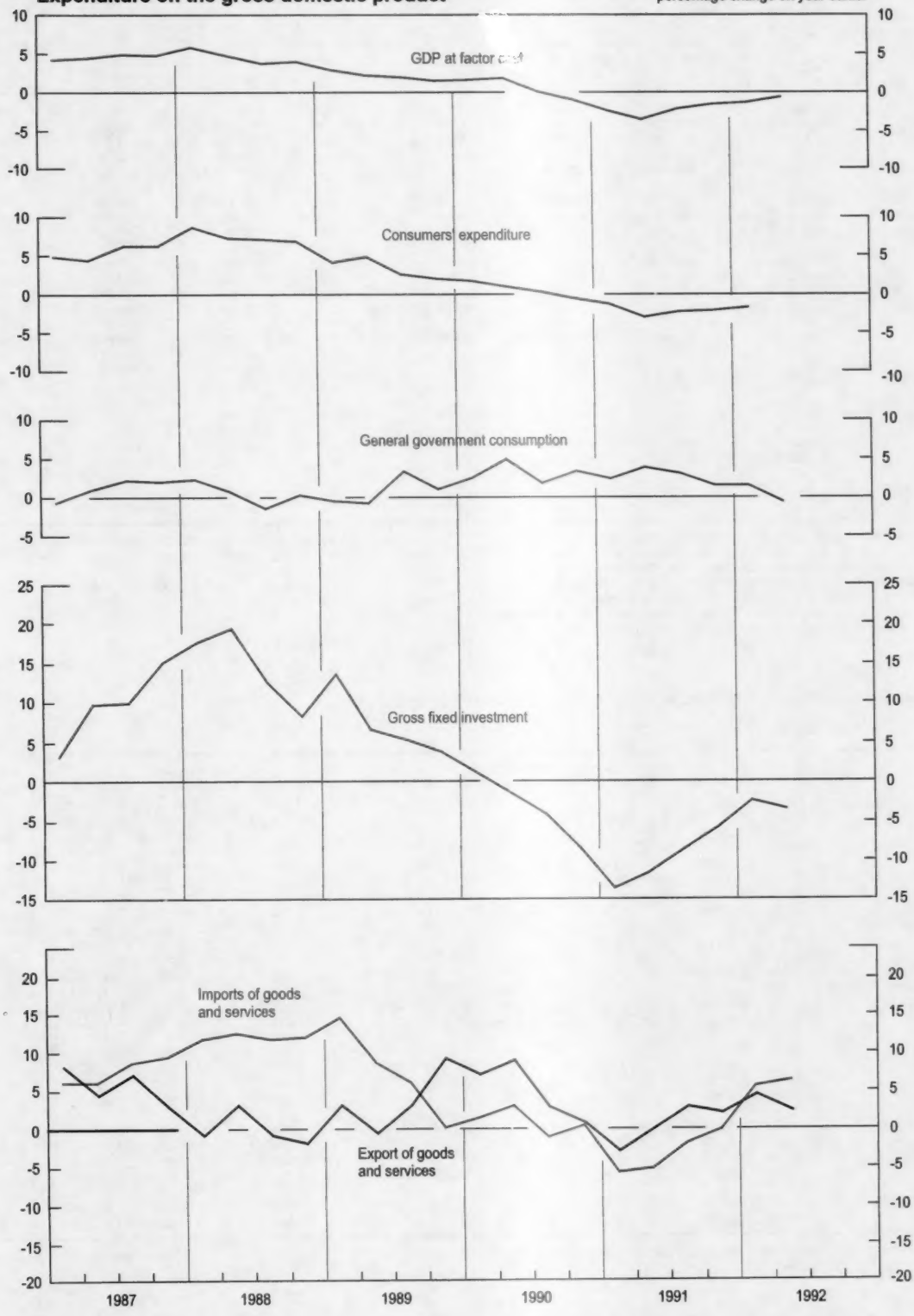
3 Represents taxes on expenditure less subsidies, both valued at 1985 prices.

4 GDP is estimated in seasonally adjusted form only. Therefore whilst seasonally and unadjusted versions exist of the residual error, the attribution of statistical discrepancies to the expenditure-based and income-based estimates can be made only in seasonally adjusted form.

Source: Central Statistical Office

Expenditure on the gross domestic product

1985 prices
percentage change on year earlier



4 Personal disposable income and consumption

	£ million, current prices					£ million, 1985 prices		
	Personal income before tax							
	Total[1]	of which: Wages, salaries and forces' pay	Total personal disposable income[2,3]	Consumers' expenditure[3] +	Personal saving ratio[4] (percentage)+	Real personal disposable income[5] +	Total consumers' expenditure[3]	Real personal disposable income at 1985 prices (1985=100)
	AIIQ	AIJB	AIIW	AIIX	AIIZ	CFAH	CAAB	CFAF
1988	402 613	223 753	319 888	302 057	*5.6*	279 686	264 096	114.2
1989	443 576	248 568	354 068	330 532	*6.6*	292 350	272 917	119.4
1990	489 479	274 903	382 110	350 411	*8.3*	299 598	274 744	122.4
1991	518 744	289 741	407 646	367 853	*9.8*	298 136	269 033	121.8
1988 Q2	98 915	55 024	78 889	74 158	*6.0*	69 410	65 246	113.4
Q3	101 996	56 592	81 234	76 724	*5.6*	70 490	66 575	115.2
Q4	104 934	58 353	83 320	78 630	*5.6*	71 414	67 393	116.7
1989 Q1	107 008	59 916	85 406	80 182	*6.1*	71 952	67 546	117.6
Q2	109 735	61 275	87 498	82 046	*6.2*	72 918	68 370	119.1
Q3	112 163	62 772	89 612	83 140	*7.2*	73 594	68 274	120.2
Q4	114 670	64 605	91 552	85 164	*7.0*	73 886	68 727	120.7
1990 Q1	118 389	66 455	94 184	86 549	*8.1*	74 741	68 673	122.1
Q2	120 834	68 394	93 294	86 942	*6.8*	74 181	69 121	121.2
Q3	124 185	69 595	96 447	87 789	*9.0*	75 317	68 547	123.1
Q4	126 071	70 459	98 185	89 131	*9.2*	75 359	68 403	123.1
1991 Q1	127 005	71 403	98 462	89 728	*8.9*	74 486	67 869	121.7
Q2	128 796	72 065	100 943	91 293	*9.6*	74 200	67 097	121.2
Q3	130 699	72 877	103 411	92 774	*10.3*	74 741	67 043	122.1
Q4	132 244	73 396	104 830	94 058	*10.3*	74 709	67 024	122.1
1992 Q1	136 396	74 882	106 472	94 780	*11.0*	74 999	66 763	122.5
Q2	136 571	74 869	107 378	96 348	*10.3*	74 805	67 121	122.2

1 Before providing for depreciation and stock appreciation.
2 *Equals* total personal income before tax *less* payments of taxes on income, social security contributions and other current transfers, before providing for depreciation, stock appreciation and additions to tax reserves.
3 This series is affected by the abolition of domestic rates and the introduction of the community charge. For details, see notes in the UK National Accounts article in the October edition of *Economic Trends*.
4 Personal savings as a percentage of personal disposable income.
5 Personal disposable income revalued by the implied consumers' expenditure deflator (1985 = 100).

Source: Central Statistical Office

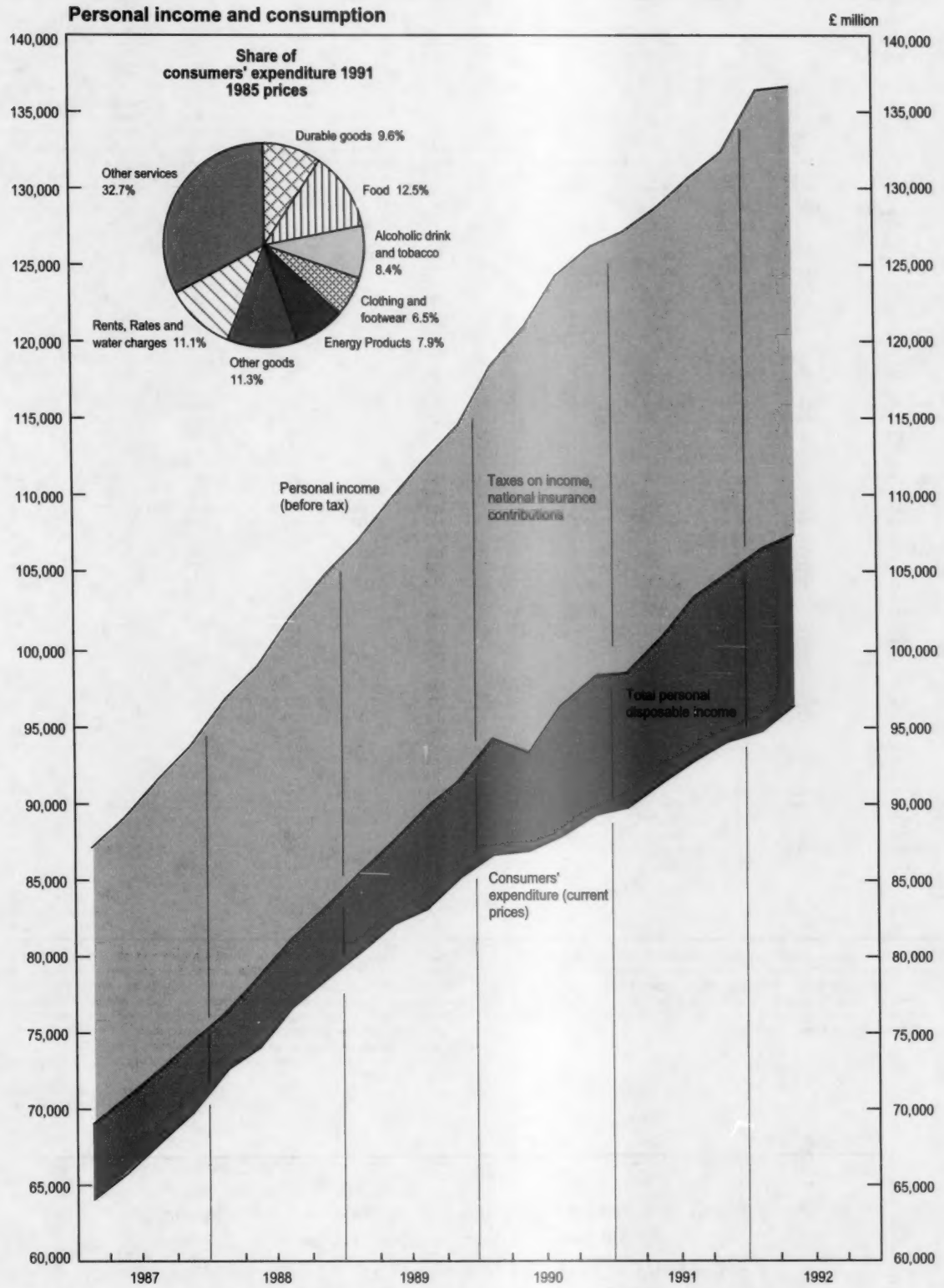
5 Real consumers' expenditure - component categories

£ million, 1985 prices

	Durable goods	Food	Alcoholic drink and tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Energy products	Other goods	Rent, rates and water charges	Other services[1]	Total+
	CCBW	CCCA	FCCD	FCCE	CCCG	CCCM	CCCN	CCCJ	CAAB
1988	27 488	33 125	23 181	17 621	20 352	29 325	28 533	84 471	264 096
1989	28 952	33 732	23 157	17 566	20 357	31 161	28 928	89 064	272 917
1990	27 564	33 337	23 073	17 616	20 616	31 211	29 342	91 985	274 744
1991	25 208	33 409	22 396	17 305	21 331	30 390	29 760	89 234	269 033
1988 Q2	6 662	8 202	5 758	4 353	4 985	7 254	7 121	20 911	65 246
Q3	7 113	8 290	5 780	4 424	5 129	7 389	7 145	21 305	66 575
Q4	7 073	8 213	5 791	4 487	5 185	7 599	7 170	21 875	67 393
1989 Q1	7 234	8 438	5 795	4 413	4 861	7 655	7 194	21 956	67 546
Q2	7 378	8 499	5 820	4 396	5 252	7 731	7 219	22 075	68 370
Q3	7 214	8 388	5 770	4 361	5 008	7 797	7 245	22 491	68 274
Q4	7 126	8 407	5 772	4 396	5 236	7 978	7 270	22 542	68 727
1990 Q1	7 120	8 333	5 763	4 434	5 027	7 855	7 297	22 844	68 673
Q2	7 020	8 387	5 806	4 449	5 203	7 860	7 322	23 074	69 121
Q3	6 796	8 234	5 769	4 432	5 200	7 791	7 348	22 977	68 547
Q4	6 628	8 383	5 735	4 301	5 186	7 705	7 375	23 090	68 403
1991 Q1	6 553	8 288	5 660	4 379	5 288	7 714	7 400	22 587	67 869
Q2	6 081	8 337	5 553	4 287	5 539	7 626	7 426	22 248	67 097
Q3	6 355	8 397	5 617	4 329	5 138	7 593	7 452	22 162	67 043
Q4	6 219	8 387	5 566	4 310	5 366	7 457	7 482	22 237	67 024
1992 Q1	6 068	8 372	5 506	4 137	5 226	7 511	7 505	22 438	66 763
Q2	6 146	8 306	5 606	4 286	5 219	7 669	7 531	22 358	67 121

1 Including the adjustments for international travel, etc. and final expenditure by private non-profit-making bodies.

Source: Central Statistical Office


Personal income and consumption
£ million
Share of consumers' expenditure 1991 1985 prices
Durable goods 9.6%
Food 12.5%
Alcoholic drink and tobacco 8.4%
Clothing and footwear 6.5%
Energy Products 7.9%
Other goods 11.3%
Rents, Rates and water charges 11.1%
Other services 32.7%
Personal income (before tax)
Taxes on income, national insurance contributions
Total personal disposable income
Consumers' expenditure (current prices)
140,000
135,000
130,000
125,000
120,000
115,000
110,000
105,000
100,000
95,000
90,000
85,000
80,000
75,000
70,000
65,000
60,000
1987
1988
1989
1990
1991
1992

6 Retail sales, new registrations of cars and credit business (Great Britain)

	Value of retail sales per week: total (average 1985=100)	Volume of retail sales per week+(average 1985=100)						New registrations of cars+ (seasonally adjusted, thousands) [4,5]	Total consumer credit: Net lending (£ million) [1,2]	Net lending (£ million)†	
		Total	Food retailers	Mixed retail businesses	Clothing and footwear retailers	Household goods retailers	Other non-food retailers			Credit business: (Narrower coverage) Agreements with consumers [3]	Finance houses and other specialist credit grantors: Agreements with businesses
Sales in 1985 £ million	*87 920*	*87 920*	*32 986*	*15 865*	*8 677*	*14 717*	*15 675*				
	FAAL	FAAM	FAAN	FAAO	FAAP	FAAQ	FAAR	DKBY	RLMH	RLMJ	RLMG
1987	117.4	110.7	106.7	109.6	115	122	107	2 016.2	6 233†	3 827	1 253
1988	128.8	117.7	111.5	114.4	120	136	115	2 210.2	6 740	3 915	1 915
1989	137.4	119.9	115.0	113.3	119	138	120	2 304.5	6 557	3 248	1 628
1990	146.4	120.4	117.4	111.8	119	137	121	2 005.2	4 408	3 531	223
1991	153.5	119.5	119.1	109.7	117	136	116	1 600.2	2 208	1 060	-778
1989 Q3	137.8	119.6	115.4	112.4	118	137	121	576.7	1 573†	839	284
Q4	141.2	120.6	116.0	112.8	120	139	121	552.4	1 276	471	623
1990 Q1	144.0	121.0	116.0	112.5	121	140	122	531.7	1 380	1 008	74
Q2	146.2	121.0	117.5	112.8	121	138	121	519.3	1 106	838	105
Q3	147.4	120.3	117.9	111.9	120	135	120	500.3	988	786	100
Q4	148.1	119.2	118.2	110.1	116	133	119	453.9	934	899	-56
1991 Q1	150.6	120.1	118.7	110.2	118	138	118	420.2	687	485	-164
Q2	152.7	118.7	118.6	109.3	116	135	115	373.0	819	477	-38
Q3	155.0	119.7	120.0	109.1	117	136	116	419.3	305	202	-161
Q4	156.2	119.6	119.3	109.7	117	137	116	387.7	397	-104	-415
1992 Q1	157.5	119.5	120.2	108.1	114	139	115	381.7	252	120	107
Q2	158.4	120.0	120.9†	108.8†	117	139†	114	..	155	39	164
Q3	160.0	120.7	120.3	110.5	119	142	112	..	332	-18	-303
1991 Mar	154.7*	122.8*	118.8*	112.2*	119*	149*	119*	146.3	..	214	-16
Apr	151.6	118.4	118.4	109.2	116	134	115	128.5	..	381	-66
May	151.3	117.8	117.8	109.3	113	135	114	125.6	..	19	129
Jun	154.6*	119.7*	119.5*	109.5*	118*	137*	115*	118.9	..	77	-101
Jul	155.2	120.3	119.5	111.2	118	138	116	128.0	..	226	-220
Aug	154.6	119.4	120.4	108.3	119	135	114	154.7	..	13	85
Sep	155.2*	119.4*	120.2*	108.1*	114*	136*	116*	136.6	..	-37	-26
Oct	155.1	119.2	119.6	110.7	115	134	115	126.5	..	2	-182
Nov	157.1	120.4	119.6	113.2	119	135	116	129.3	..	32	-189
Dec	156.3*	119.3*	118.8*	106.2*	116*	140*	116*	131.9	..	-138	-44
1992 Jan	156.9	119.7	121.5	107.4	115	136	116	132.0	..	16	66
Feb	158.1	120.1	120.0	110.6	115	140	115	115.0	..	89	33
Mar	157.4*	118.9*	119.4*	106.6*	112*	141*	113*	123.2	..	15	8
Apr	158.0	119.7	120.8	109.7	116	139	112	139.2	..	26	33
May	158.4	120.0	121.2	108.2	118	137	115	127.7	..	68	36
Jun	158.8*†	120.3*†	120.7*†	108.5*†	116*	140*†	115*	122.6	..	-55	95
Jul	158.4	119.8	120.2	108.1	117	140	113†	125.9	..	78	120
Aug	160.1	121.0	120.0	110.8	119	144	112	152.9†	..	-36†	-195
Sep	161 *	121.2*	120.7*	112.2*	120*	142*	112*	132.2	..	-60	-228

1 Net lending equals changes in amounts outstanding adjusted to remove distortions arising from revaluations of debt such as write - offs.

2 Covers all institutions providing finance for consumers; including loans by banks on personal accounts and on bank credit cards and charge cards, by insurance companies, non - bank credit companies and retailers, but excluding loans for house purchase.

3 Since end 1985, covers lending by finance house and other specialist credit grantors, on bank credit cards (VISA and Mastercard only) and unsecured loans by building societies (since the end of 1986). Before end 1985 included loans by retailers but excluded loans on bank credit cards and block discounted agreements with finance houses and other specialist credit grantors. Prior to January 1991 loans greater than £15 000 were excluded.

4 Seasonally adjusted figures within 1991 are provisional.

5 The annual and quarterly figures shown are totals, not monthly averages as previously shown.

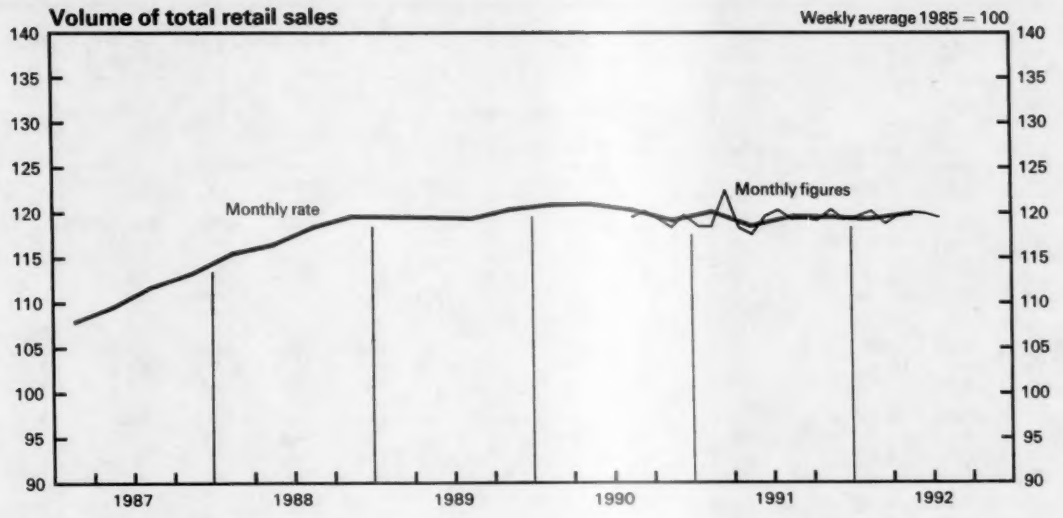
Sources: Central Statistical Office; Department of Transport

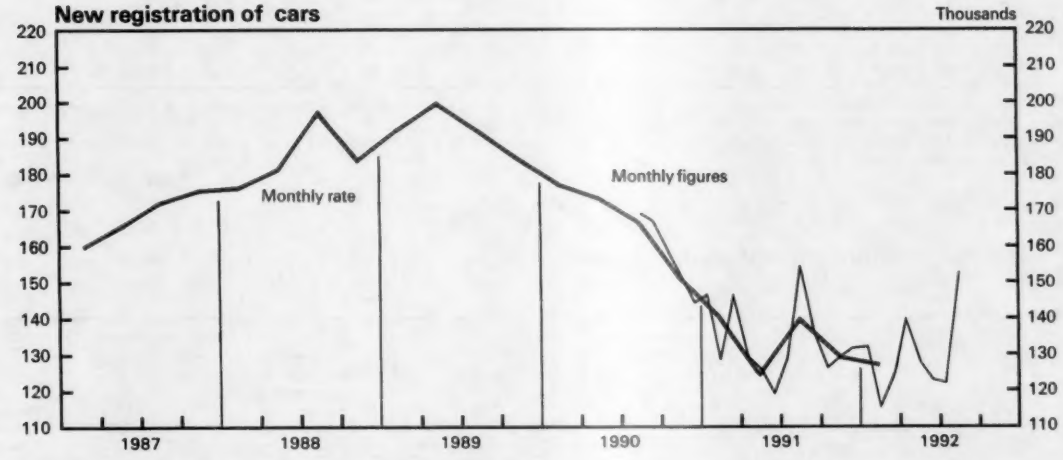
CSO STATFAX

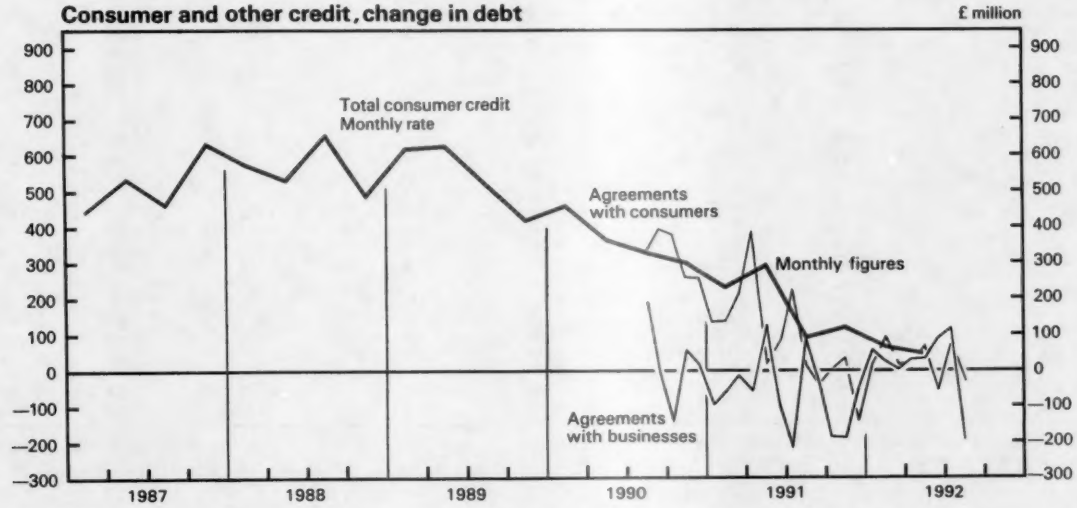
For the most up to date data on the retail sales index and credit business, poll the following numbers from your fax machine:

0336 416043 (RSI), 0336 416044 (credit business)

Calls charged at 36p per minute cheap rate, 48p per minute at all other times


Volume of total retail sales
Weekly average 1985 = 100
Monthly rate
Monthly figures
140
135
130
125
120
115
110
105
100
95
90
1987
1988
1989
1990
1991
1992


New registration of cars
Thousands
Monthly rate
Monthly figures
220
210
200
190
180
170
160
150
140
130
120
110
1987
1988
1989
1990
1991
1992


Consumer and other credit, change in debt
£ million
Total consumer credit
Monthly rate
Agreements
with consumers
Monthly figures
Agreements
with businesses
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
—100
—200
—300
1987
1988
1989
1990
1991
1992

7 Gross domestic product and shares of income and expenditure

	Gross domestic product at current factor cost		Total final expenditure (current market prices)[1] (£mn)	Percentage share of total final expenditure						Percentage share of gross domestic product (income-based)				
						Gross fixed investment					Gross trading profits[2]			
	Expenditure-based (£ mn)	Income-based (£ mn)		Consumers' expenditure[1]	General government consumption	General government	Public corporations	Private sector	Exports	Income from employment	Companies	Other[3]	Income from self-employment[2]	Other income[4]
	DJBA	DJBE	DIAB	FBBD	FBBE	FBBF	FBBG	FBBH	FBBI	FBBJ	FBBK	FBBL	FBBM	FBBN
1988	401 127	401 127	596 130	*50.7*	*15.4*	*1.1*	*0.8*	*13.2*	*18.1*	*63.7*	*14.5*	*1.8*	*11.7*	*8.4*
1989	441 136	441 136	658 010	*50.2*	*15.0*	*1.5*	*0.8*	*13.4*	*18.5*	*64.1*	*13.8*	*1.5*	*12.1*	*8.6*
1990	479 729	479 124	698 355	*50.2*	*15.7*	*1.9*	*0.8*	*12.7*	*19.1*	*65.1*	*12.5*	*0.9*	*12.4*	*9.1*
1991	497 446	496 984	715 006	*51.5*	*17.1*	*1.7*	*0.6*	*11.1*	*18.9*	*66.4*	*11.8*	*0.6*	*11.5*	*9.8*
														FBBO
1989 Q2	109 090	109 090	162 958	*50.3*	*14.9*	*1.3*	*0.9*	*13.5*	*18.4*	*64.0*	*14.0*	*1.4*		*20.6*
Q3	111 371	111 371	166 516	*49.9*	*15.2*	*1.5*	*0.9*	*13.1*	*18.5*	*64.1*	*13.8*	*1.4*		*20.7*
Q4	113 094	113 094	168 429	*50.6*	*15.1*	*1.8*	*0.8*	*13.1*	*19.2*	*65.0*	*12.7*	*1.3*		*21.0*
1990 Q1	116 315	116 196	173 552	*49.9*	*15.0*	*2.0*	*0.7*	*13.4*	*19.2*	*64.9*	*12.8*	*0.9*		*21.4*
Q2	119 580	119 430	174 933	*49.7*	*15.6*	*1.7*	*0.7*	*13.1*	*19.3*	*64.9*	*12.5*	*1.0*		*21.5*
Q3	121 632	121 465	175 005	*50.2*	*16.0*	*1.8*	*0.8*	*12.4*	*18.9*	*64.9*	*12.6*	*1.0*		*21.5*
Q4	122 202	122 033	174 865	*51.0*	*16.3*	*1.9*	*0.8*	*11.7*	*19.1*	*65.5*	*12.2*	*0.7*		*21.6*
1991 Q1	122 553	122 429	174 291	*51.5*	*16.5*	*1.8*	*0.7*	*11.7*	*18.5*	*66.3*	*11.7*	*0.7*		*21.3*
Q2	123 209	123 092	177 913	*51.3*	*17.4*	*1.7*	*0.6*	*11.3*	*19.2*	*66.7*	*11.4*	*0.6*		*21.4*
Q3	125 183	125 070	180 479	*51.4*	*17.2*	*1.8*	*0.5*	*10.8*	*19.1*	*66.3*	*11.9*	*0.6*		*21.2*
Q4	126 501	126 393	182 323	*51.6*	*17.1*	*1.7*	*0.5*	*10.6*	*18.8*	*66.2*	*12.0*	*0.6*		*21.2*
1992 Q1	127 762	127 643	183 746	*51.6*	*17.2*	*1.8*	*0.6*	*10.2*	*18.8*	*66.9*	*11.6*	*0.4*		*21.1*
Q2	130 088	129 967	186 458	*51.7*	*17.4*	*1.5*	*0.5*	*10.0*	*18.8*	*65.6*	*12.8*	*0.6*		*20.9*

1 This series is affected by the abolition of domestic rates and the introduction of the community charge. For details, see notes in the UK National Accounts article in the October edition of *Economic Trends*.
2 After providing for stock appreciation.
3 Gross trading surplus of public corporations and general government enterprises.
4 Rent income, and imputed charge for consumption of non-trading capital.

Source: Central Statistical Office

8 Income, product and spending per head

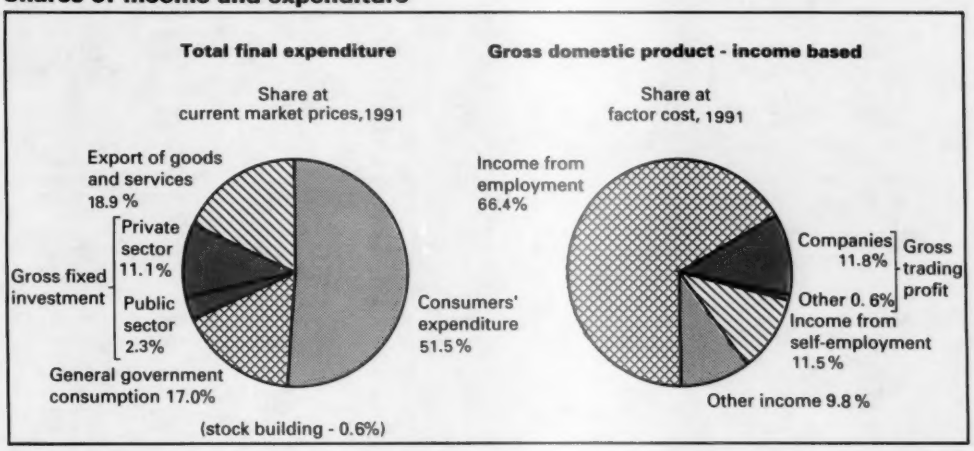
£

	At current prices				At 1985 prices		
	Average estimate						
	Gross national product at factor cost	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Consumers' expenditure[1]	Personal disposable income[1]	Gross domestic product at factor cost (average estimate)	Consumers' expenditure	Personal disposable income
	CAQA	CAQB	FBCC	FBCD	CAQC	FBCF	FBCH
1988	7 107	7 029	5 292	5 606	6 123	4 628	4 900
1989	7 769	7 708	5 774	6 186	6 232	4 767	5 107
1990	8 387	8 350	6 104	6 655	6 253	4 784	5 218
1991	8 640	8 634	6 390	7 081	6 086	4 675	5 180
							CAIU
1989 Q2	1 924	1 907	1 434	1 529	1 554	1 195	1 274
Q3	1 959	1 945	1 452	1 565	1 560	1 192	1 285
Q4	1 984	1 974	1 486	1 598	1 565	1 199	1 289
1990 Q1	2 025	2 027	1 509	1 642	1 573	1 197	1 303
Q2	2 083	2 082	1 515	1 626	1 577	1 204	1 293
Q3	2 139	2 116	1 529	1 679	1 558	1 193	1 311
Q4	2 140	2 125	1 551	1 708	1 545	1 190	1 311
1991 Q1	2 118	2 130	1 561	1 713	1 533	1 181	1 296
Q2	2 144	2 141	1 588	1 755	1 519	1 167	1 290
Q3	2 182	2 172	1 611	1 796	1 520	1 165	1 298
Q4	2 196	2 191	1 630	1 817	1 514	1 162	1 295
1992 Q1	2 213	2 207	1 639	1 841	1 503	1 154	1 297
Q2	2 250	2 243	1 663	1 853	1 499	1 158	1 291

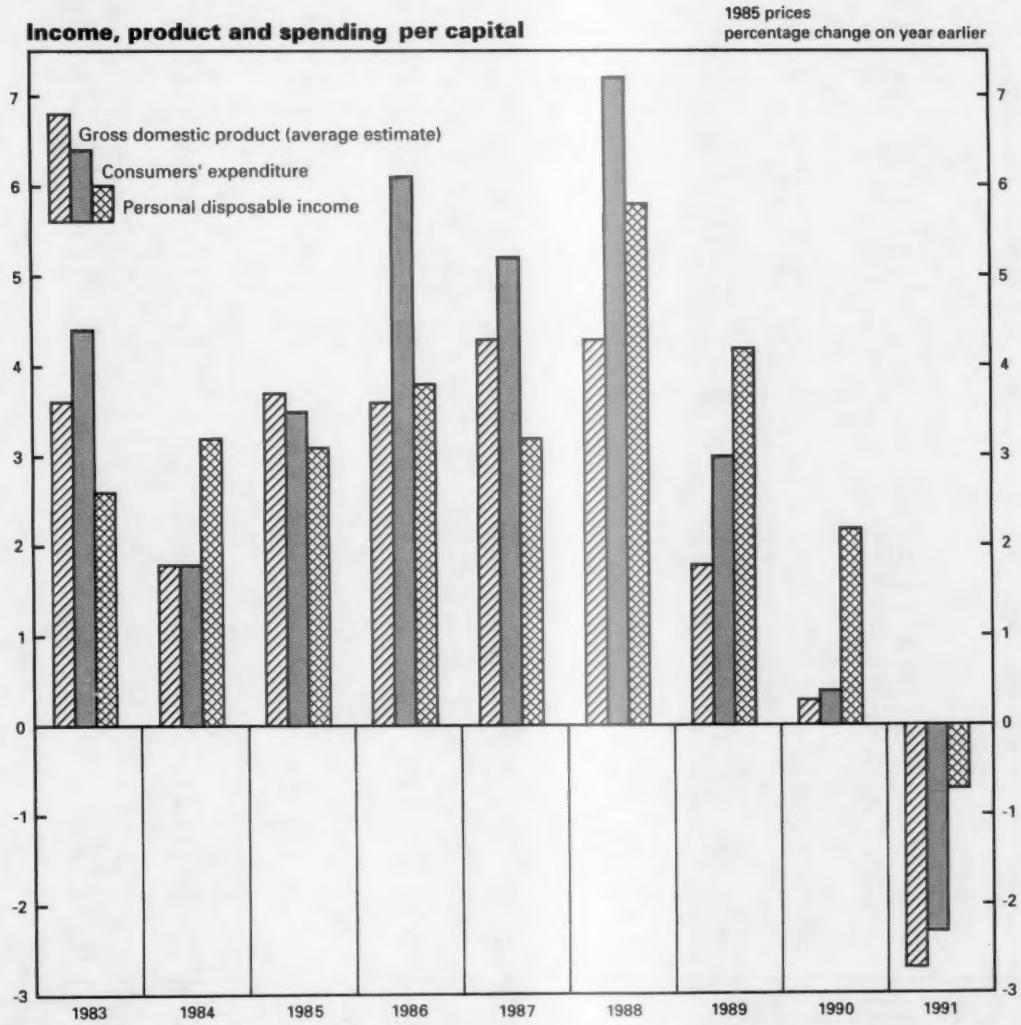
1 This series is affected by the abolition of domestic rates and the introduction of the community charge. For details, see notes in the UK National Accounts article in the October edition of *Economic Trends*.

Source: Central Statistical Office

Shares of income and expenditure



Income, product and spending per capital



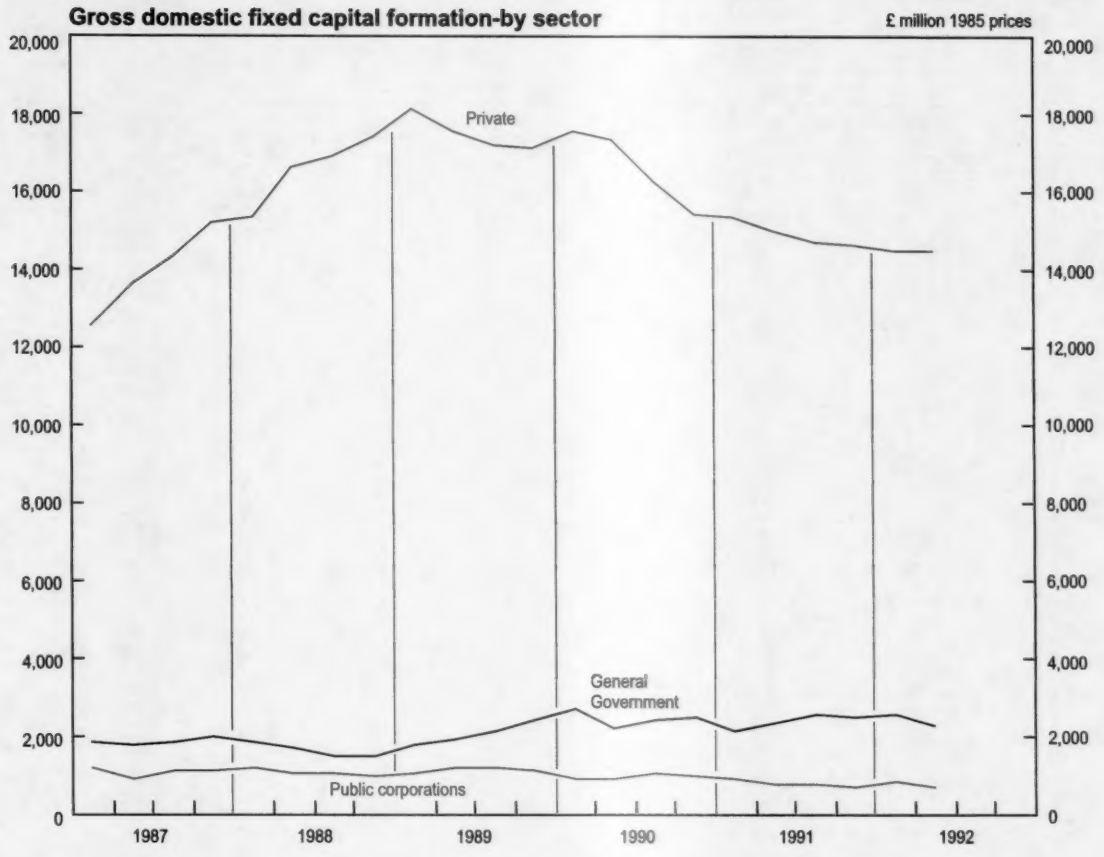
9 Gross domestic fixed capital formation

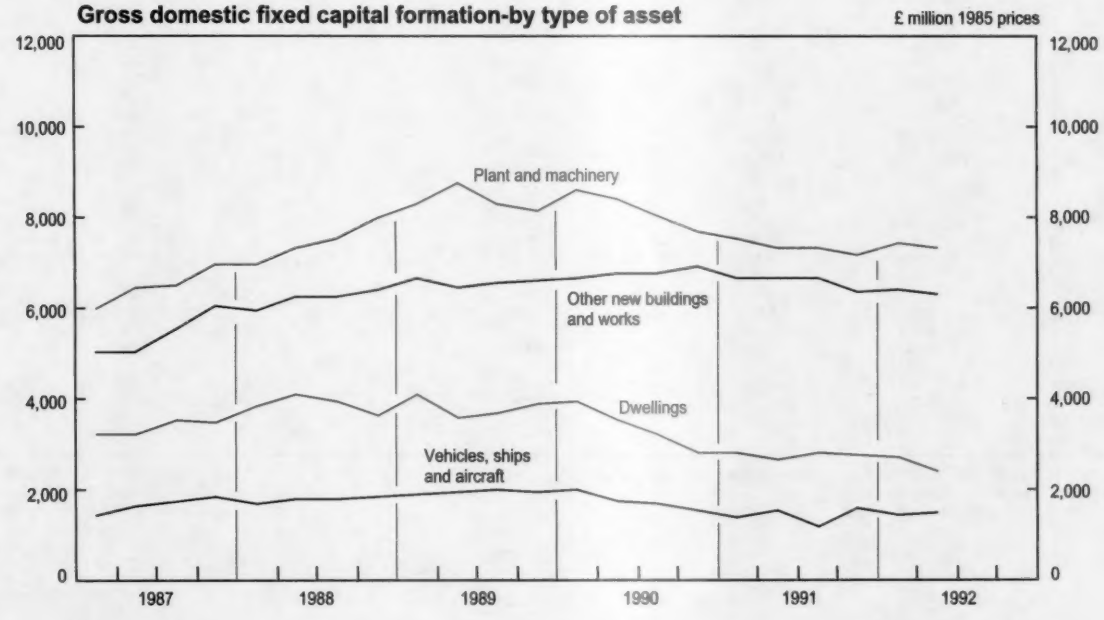
£ million, 1985 prices

	Analysed by sector[1]			Analysed by type of asset						
				Dwellings						
	Private sector	General government	Public corporations	Private	Public	Total	Other new building and works[2]	Vehicles, ships and aircraft	Plant and machinery	Total gross domestic fixed capital formation+
	DFEB	DFED	DFDA	DFEA	DFEC	DFEG	DFCV	DEBP	DEBO	DECU
1985	47 550	6 872	5 931	9 318	2 536	11 854	18 190	6 439	23 870	60 353
1986	48 937	7 460	5 416	10 365	2 536	12 901	18 893	5 769	24 250	61 813
1987	55 807	7 470	4 476	10 734	2 741	13 475	21 687	6 648	25 943	67 753
1988	66 363	6 649	4 385	12 999	2 549	15 548	24 879	7 113	29 855	77 395
1989	70 040	8 292	4 659	12 290	3 006	15 296	26 327	7 777	33 591	82 997
1990	66 647	9 834	3 983	10 506	3 088	13 594	27 109	7 022	32 739	80 464
1991	59 701	9 546	3 215	8 942	2 078	11 020	26 397	5 684	29 361	72 462
1986 Q2	11 687	1 858	1 352	2 489	596	3 085	4 585	1 369	5 858	14 897
Q3	12 579	1 871	1 329	2 692	589	3 281	4 888	1 449	6 161	15 779
Q4	12 803	1 822	1 324	2 840	641	3 481	4 861	1 502	6 105	15 949
1987 Q1	12 594	1 856	1 229	2 611	629	3 240	5 031	1 414	5 994	15 679
Q2	13 654	1 755	936	2 524	685	3 209	5 049	1 636	6 451	16 345
Q3	14 335	1 857	1 159	2 843	700	3 543	5 563	1 746	6 499	17 351
Q4	15 224	2 002	1 152	2 756	727	3 483	6 044	1 852	6 999	18 378
1988 Q1	15 328	1 887	1 224	3 166	693	3 859	5 935	1 673	6 972	18 439
Q2	16 660	1 749	1 104	3 443	647	4 090	6 263	1 815	7 345	19 513
Q3	16 938	1 501	1 076	3 312	640	3 952	6 251	1 787	7 525	19 515
Q4	17 435	1 512	981	3 078	569	3 647	6 430	1 838	8 013	19 928
1989 Q1	18 123	1 774	1 077	3 480	621	4 101	6 668	1 874	8 331	20 974
Q2	17 601	1 951	1 221	2 882	724	3 606	6 468	1 946	8 753	20 773
Q3	17 198	2 167	1 207	2 904	773	3 677	6 574	1 991	8 330	20 572
Q4	17 124	2 400	1 154	3 024	888	3 912	6 623	1 966	8 177	20 678
1990 Q1	17 590	2 712	954	2 938	1 034	3 972	6 662	2 012	8 609	21 255
Q2	17 347	2 220	944	2 862	689	3 551	6 781	1 766	8 413	20 511
Q3	16 282	2 394	1 057	2 535	704	3 239	6 768	1 680	8 047	19 734
Q4	15 428	2 508	1 028	2 171	661	2 832	6 898	1 564	7 670	18 964
1991 Q1	15 328	2 139	918	2 270	529	2 799	6 684	1 366	7 536	18 385
Q2	15 015	2 327	818	2 112	530	2 642	6 669	1 527	7 322	18 160
Q3	14 726	2 562	751	2 302	506	2 808	6 691	1 204	7 336	18 039
Q4	14 632	2 518	728	2 258	513	2 771	6 353	1 587	7 167	17 878
1992 Q1	14 484	2 602	870	2 222	479	2 701	6 405	1 436	7 414	17 956
Q2	14 502	2 288	742	1 889	501	2 390	6 331	1 492	7 319	17 532
Percentage change, quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year										
1986 Q2	*2.8*	*7.4*	*-10.6*	*7.7*	*-6.6*	*4.6*	*-1.8*	*-5.9*	*5.8*	*2.0*
Q3	*8.1*	*4.2*	*-6.6*	*16.3*	*-9.2*	*10.7*	*8.1*	*-2.1*	*4.7*	*6.2*
Q4	*8.4*	*2.5*	*-5.9*	*20.9*	*6.5*	*18.0*	*7.9*	*6.3*	*-0.3*	*6.4*
1987 Q1	*6.1*	*-2.8*	*-12.9*	*11.4*	*-11.4*	*6.1*	*10.4*	*-2.4*	*-2.2*	*3.2*
Q2	*16.8*	*-5.5*	*-30.8*	*1.4*	*14.9*	*4.0*	*10.1*	*19.5*	*10.1*	*9.7*
Q3	*14.0*	*-0.7*	*-12.8*	*5.6*	*18.8*	*8.0*	*13.8*	*20.5*	*5.5*	*10.0*
Q4	*18.9*	*9.9*	*-13.0*	*-3.0*	*13.4*	*0.1*	*24.3*	*23.3*	*14.6*	*15.2*
1988 Q1	*21.7*	*1.7*	*-0.4*	*21.3*	*10.2*	*19.1*	*18.0*	*18.3*	*16.3*	*17.6*
Q2	*22.0*	*-0.3*	*17.9*	*36.4*	*-5.5*	*27.5*	*24.0*	*10.9*	*13.9*	*19.4*
Q3	*18.2*	*-19.2*	*-7.2*	*16.5*	*-8.6*	*11.5*	*12.4*	*2.3*	*15.8*	*12.5*
Q4	*14.5*	*-24.5*	*-14.8*	*11.7*	*-21.7*	*4.7*	*6.4*	*-0.8*	*14.5*	*8.4*
1989 Q1	*18.2*	*-6.0*	*-12.0*	*9.9*	*-10.4*	*6.3*	*12.4*	*12.0*	*19.5*	*13.7*
Q2	*5.6*	*11.5*	*10.6*	*-16.3*	*11.9*	*-11.8*	*3.3*	*7.2*	*19.2*	*6.5*
Q3	*1.5*	*44.4*	*12.2*	*-12.3*	*20.8*	*-7.0*	*5.2*	*11.4*	*10.7*	*5.4*
Q4	*-1.8*	*58.7*	*17.6*	*-1.8*	*56.1*	*7.3*	*3.0*	*7.0*	*2.0*	*3.8*
1990 Q1	*-2.9*	*52.9*	*-11.4*	*-15.6*	*66.5*	*-3.1*	*-0.1*	*7.4*	*3.3*	*1.3*
Q2	*-1.4*	*13.8*	*-22.7*	*-0.7*	*-4.8*	*-1.5*	*4.8*	*-9.2*	*-3.9*	*-1.3*
Q3	*-5.3*	*10.5*	*-12.4*	*-12.7*	*-8.9*	*-11.9*	*3.0*	*-15.6*	*-3.4*	*-4.1*
Q4	*-9.9*	*4.5*	*-10.9*	*-28.2*	*-25.6*	*-27.6*	*4.2*	*-20.4*	*-6.2*	*-8.3*
1991 Q1	*-12.9*	*-21.1*	*-3.8*	*-22.7*	*-48.8*	*-29.5*	*0.3*	*-32.1*	*-12.5*	*-13.5*
Q2	*-13.4*	*4.8*	*-13.3*	*-26.2*	*-23.1*	*-25.6*	*-1.7*	*-13.5*	*-13.0*	*-11.5*
Q3	*-9.6*	*7.0*	*-28.9*	*-9.2*	*-28.1*	*-13.3*	*-1.1*	*-28.3*	*-8.8*	*-8.6*
Q4	*-5.2*	*0.4*	*-29.2*	*4.0*	*-22.4*	*-2.2*	*-7.9*	*1.5*	*-6.6*	*-5.7*
1992 Q1	*-5.5*	*21.6*	*-5.2*	*-2.1*	*-9.5*	*-3.5*	*-4.2*	*5.1*	*-1.6*	*-2.3*
Q2	*-3.4*	*-1.7*	*-9.3*	*-10.6*	*-5.5*	*-9.5*	*-5.1*	*-2.3*	-	*-3.5*

1 Including purchases *less* sales of land and existing buildings.
2 Including transfer costs of land and buildings.

Source: Central Statistical Office


Gross domestic fixed capital formation-by sector
£ million 1985 prices
20,000
18,000
16,000
14,000
12,000
10,000
8,000
6,000
4,000
2,000
0
Private
General Government
Public corporations
1987
1988
1989
1990
1991
1992


Gross domestic fixed capital formation-by type of asset
£ million 1985 prices
12,000
10,000
8,000
6,000
4,000
2,000
0
Plant and machinery
Other new buildings and works
Dwellings
Vehicles, ships and aircraft
1987
1988
1989
1990
1991
1992

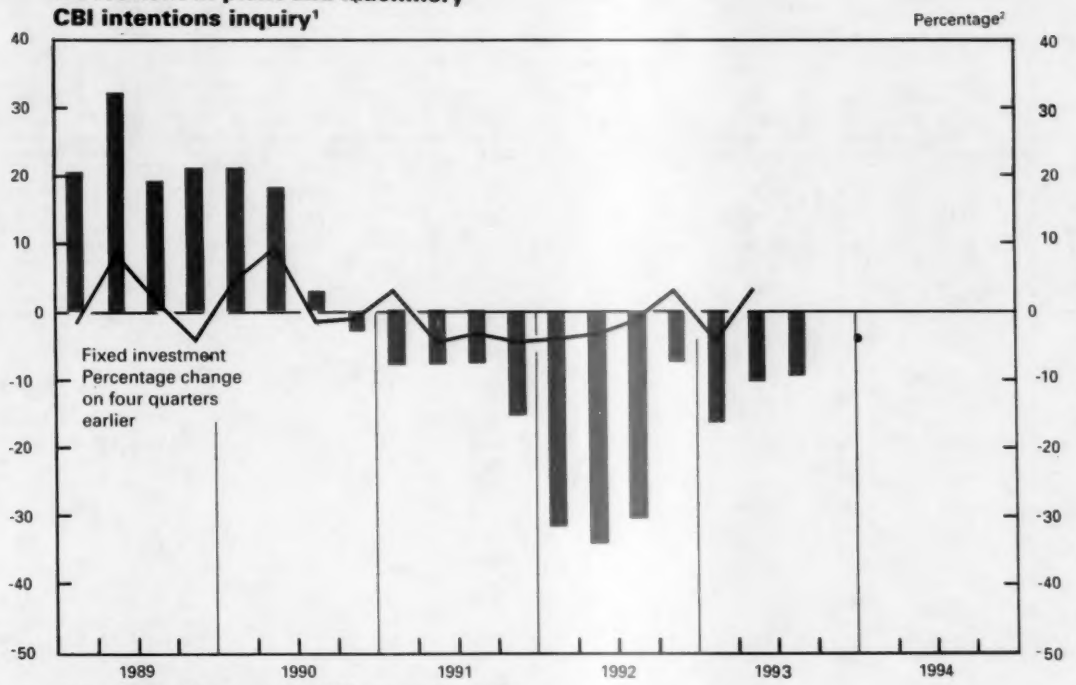
10 Indicators of fixed investment by manufacturing industry

	Gross fixed investment by manufacturing industry (including leased assets)							
	Plant and machinery			New building and works				
	Gross fixed investment		CBI Intentions Inquiry; balance[1] (NSA)	Gross fixed investment		CBI Intentions Inquiry; balance[1] (NSA)	Total+ (£ million, 1985 prices)	New orders received by contractors for private industrial work(GB) (£ million, 1985 prices)
	Total (£ million, 1985 prices)	Change on year earlier (percentage)		Total (£ million, 1985 prices)	Change on year earlier (percentage)			
	DFQP		FBAD	DFQQ		FBAG	DECV	DPBT
1981	6 168	-20.4	..	834	-27.0	..	7 672	1 718
1982	6 021	-2.4	..	765	-8.3	..	7 482	1 455
1983	6 045	0.4	..	654	-14.5	..	7 410	1 723
1984	7 125	17.9	..	954	45.9	..	8 823	2 426
1985	8 229	15.5	..	1 170	22.6	..	10 118	2 149
1986	7 672	-6.8	..	1 091	-6.8	..	9 423	2 088
1987	8 239	7.4	..	1 162	6.5	..	10 048	3 463[2]
1988	9 234	12.1	..	1 358	16.9	..	11 198	2 654
1989	10 116	9.6	..	1 587	16.9	..	12 395	2 630
1990	9 802	-3.1	..	1 387	-12.6	..	11 759	3 054
1991	8 474	-13.5	..	1 523	9.8	..	10 347	3 043
1982 Q4	1 529	0.3	-20	192	-1.0	-33	1 890	342
1983 Q1	1 457	-4.7	-5	153	-20.3	-26	1 769	444
Q2	1 485	1.9	6	158	3.3	-15	1 818	408
Q3	1 501	1.1	18	171	8.2	-5	1 850	457
Q4	1 602	6.7	12	172	0.6	-8	1 973	414
1984 Q1	1 634	2.0	20	213	23.8	-5	2 049	538
Q2	1 727	5.7	21	232	8.9	-3	2 141	558
Q3	1 839	6.5	14	234	0.9	-5	2 247	596
Q4	1 925	4.7	18	275	17.5	-5	2 386	734
1985 Q1	2 198	14.2	11	330	20.0	-8	2 723	524
Q2	1 928	-12.3	14	307	-7.0	-3	2 403	654
Q3	1 974	2.4	-	256	-16.6	-21	2 401	484
Q4	2 129	7.9	4	277	8.2	-21	2 591	486
1986 Q1	2 074	-2.6	2	282	1.8	-16	2 526	492
Q2	1 822	-12.2	10	216	-23.4	-15	2 195	506
Q3	1 921	5.4	5	284	31.5	-15	2 375	593
Q4	1 855	-3.4	8	309	8.8	-13	2 327	497
1987 Q1	1 884	1.6	10	259	-16.2	-10	2 305	637
Q2	2 015	7.0	13	301	16.2	-3	2 484	578
Q3	2 113	4.9	20	306	1.7	1	2 577	1 722[2]
Q4	2 227	5.4	17	296	-3.3	-3	2 682	526
1988 Q1	2 188	-1.8	20	302	2.0	1	2 647	664
Q2	2 367	8.2	32	343	13.6	6	2 851	626
Q3	2 394	1.1	19	358	4.4	-6	2 904	631
Q4	2 285	-4.6	21	355	-0.8	-4	2 796	733
1989 Q1	2 386	4.4	21	368	3.7	-9	2 919	608
Q2	2 619	9.8	18	435	18.2	-1	3 242	660
Q3	2 569	-1.9	3	415	-4.6	-7	3 157	715
Q4	2 542	-1.1	-3	375	-9.6	-10	3 077	647
1990 Q1	2 619	3.0	-8	391	4.3	-23	3 174	745
Q2	2 503	-4.4	-8	371	-5.1	-23	3 019	839
Q3	2 410	-3.7	-7	273	-26.4	-22	2 814	744
Q4	2 270	-5.8	-15	352	28.9	-26	2 752	727
1991 Q1	2 177	-4.1	-31	368	4.5	-33	2 658	583
Q2	2 099	-3.6	-34	396	7.6	-35	2 561	901
Q3	2 066	-1.6	-30	401	1.3	-35	2 559	824
Q4	2 132	3.2	-7	356	-11.2	-24	2 569	735
1992 Q1	2 037	-4.5	-16	320	-10.1	-34	2 449	863
Q2	2 105	3.3	-10	318	-0.6	-30	2 529	648[†]
Q3	..	..	-9	..	..	-30	..	..
Q4	..	..	-18	..	..	-35	..	..

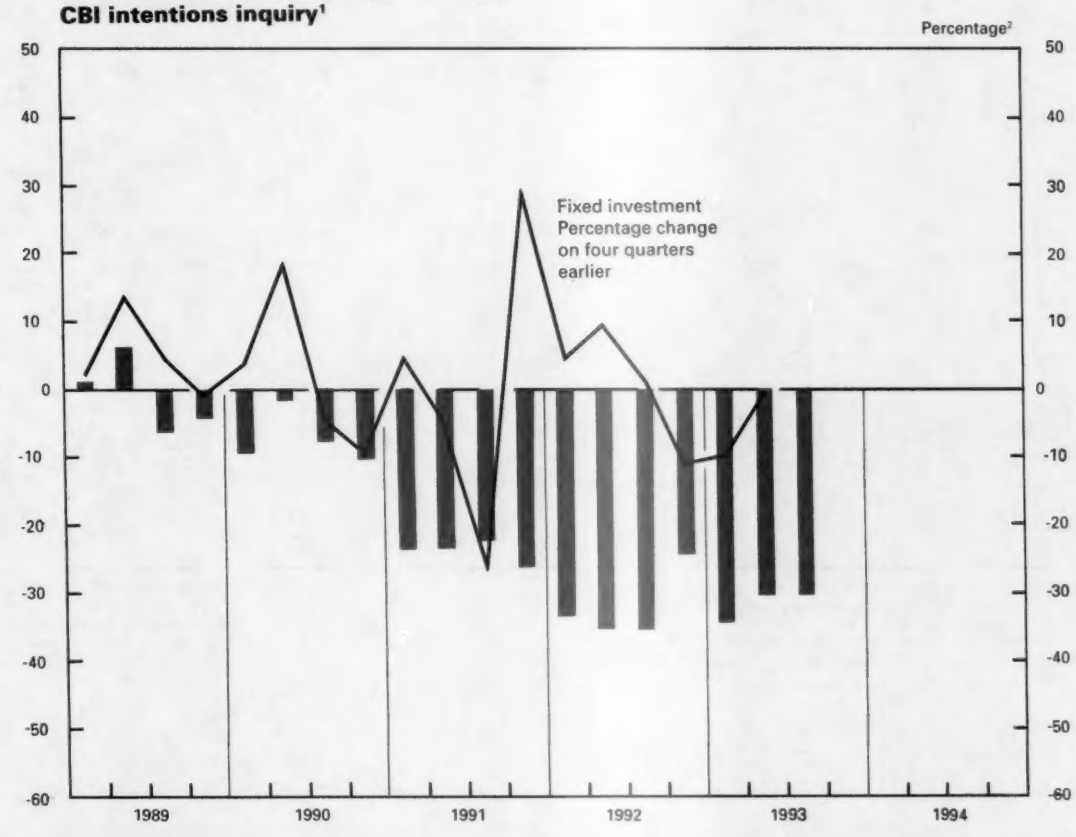
1 Percentage of firms expecting to authorise more in next 12 months *less* percentage expecting to authorise less.
2 Includes the Channel Tunnel project.

Sources: Central Statistical Office; Confederation of British Industry; Department of the Environment

Investment in plant and machinery
CBI intentions inquiry[1]



Investment in new buildings and works
CBI intentions inquiry[1]



11 Indicators of fixed investment in dwellings

	Fixed investment in dwellings (£ million, 1985 prices)	Orders received by contractors for new houses (GB) (£ million, 1985 prices)	Housing starts (GB)+			Housing completions (GB)+			Building societies		
			Private enterprise (thousands)	Housing associations (thousands)	Local authorities new towns and government departments (thousands)	Private enterprise (thousands)	Housing associations (thousands)	Local authorities new towns and government departments (thousands)	Commitments on new dwellings (£ million, current prices)	Advances on new dwellings (£ million, current prices)	Average price of new dwellings: mortgages approved[1,2]
	DFEG	FCAS	FCAT	CTOQ	CTOU	FCAV	CTOS	CTOW	AHLO	AHLS	FCAX
1985	11 854	5 290	165.7	12.5	22.0	156.5	13.1	27.2	2 964	2 901	37 304
1986	12 901	5 642	180.0	13.0	20.4	170.4	12.5	22.9	3 626	3 516	43 647
1987	13 475	6 010	196.8	12.9	19.9	183.7	12.5	20.1	3 703	3 488	51 290
1988	15 548	6 143	221.4	14.4	16.3	199.3	12.8	19.8	4 832	4 696	64 615
1989	15 296	4 689	170.1	15.8	15.2	179.5	13.9	17.6	4 479†	4 221	74 976
1990	13 594	3 349	135.3	18.7	8.5	156.4	17.1	16.7	3 903	3 775	78 917
1991	11 020	3 326	134.9	21.6	4.1	148.2	19.5	10.1	4 019	3 770	76 443
1988 Q3	3 952	1 523	54.0	4.0	3.8	51.6	3.2	5.0	1 195	1 275	67 115
Q4	3 647	1 592	58.1	4.0	3.9	47.8	3.5	4.5	1 024	1 105	69 882
1989 Q1	4 101	1 370	48.9	4.4	3.6	46.9	3.6	4.6	1 029	1 030	72 035
Q2	3 606	1 202	45.4	4.0	4.1	46.3	3.0	4.2	1 163	1 083	74 762
Q3	3 677	1 024	39.2	3.8	4.0	43.9	3.8	4.3	1 150†	999	75 641
Q4	3 912	1 093	36.6	3.7	3.2	42.3	3.4	4.5	1 137	1 109	76 904
1990 Q1	3 972	995	36.0	4.8	2.9	40.3	3.5	4.8	1 088	1 063†	78 830
Q2	3 551	847	33.5	4.5	2.1	38.8	4.2	4.2	887	930	79 022
Q3	3 239	780	32.9	4.6	1.7	38.5	4.1	4.3	915	890	79 420
Q4	2 832	727	32.8	4.7	1.7	38.7	5.2	3.4	1 013	892	78 484
1991 Q1	2 799	806	31.9	5.5	1.4	34.7	4.7	3.1	939	913	75 962
Q2	2 642	832	34.3	4.8	1.1	38.1	5.2	3.0	1 050	956	76 595
Q3	2 808	864	35.2	5.5	0.9	37.9	5.1	2.2	1 032	949	76 483
Q4	2 771	825	33.6	5.8	0.6	37.6	4.4	1.9	998	952	76 525
1992 Q1	2 701	907	32.3	8.5	0.8	36.0	4.9	1.4	964	920	73 985†
Q2	2 390	808†	31.4†	7.9	0.6	35.2†	5.2	1.3	883	915	73 303
Q3	..	..	29.8	7.7	0.8	35.6	6.7	1.2	789	852	71 891
1990 Sep	..	237	10.6	1.5	0.4	12.3	1.1	1.4	282†	284†	78 868
Oct	..	233	11.1	1.6	0.6	13.1	1.9	1.2	322	294	77 664
Nov	..	209	10.5	1.5	0.6	13.1	1.5	1.0	350	298	77 656
Dec	..	286	11.2	1.6	0.5	12.5	1.8	1.2	341	300	80 763
1991 Jan	..	299	11.9	1.7	0.6	13.2	1.6	1.1	324	312	76 141
Feb	..	257	9.4	1.5	0.5	9.9	1.6	1.0	301	300	75 426
Mar	..	249	10.6	2.3	0.3	11.6	1.5	1.0	314	301	76 592
Apr	..	255	12.1	1.5	0.3	13.0	1.9	0.9	359	310	75 449
May	..	252	11.7	1.6	0.4	12.9	1.8	1.3	353	326	77 327
Jun	..	326	10.5	1.7	0.4	12.2	1.5	0.8	338	320	76 976
Jul	..	299	12.5	2.0	0.3	13.3	1.9	0.9	340	326	76 236
Aug	..	292	11.7	1.6	0.3	12.8	1.5	0.8	338	303	77 488
Sep	..	273	11.0	1.9	0.3	11.8	1.7	0.5	354	320	75 200
Oct	..	258	12.0	1.9	0.3	13.2	1.4	0.7	352	324	77 759
Nov	..	264	10.8	1.9	0.2	11.9	1.8	0.7	317	318	76 223
Dec	..	304	10.8	2.0	0.1	12.5	1.2	0.5	329	310	75 357
1992 Jan	..	307	11.5	2.6	0.2	12.2	1.6	0.5	324	310	75 595†
Feb	..	329	10.2	2.7	0.3	11.3	1.4	0.4	320	312	73 322
Mar	..	272	10.6	3.2	0.3	12.5	1.9	0.5	320	298	73 584
Apr	..	275	10.3	2.9	0.2	11.8	1.6	0.4	284	322	72 727
May	..	257	10.6	1.9	0.2	11.5	1.6	0.5	302	289	75 906
Jun	..	276†	10.5†	3.1	0.2	11.9†	2.0	0.4	297	304	71 408
Jul	..	282	10.1	2.6†	0.3	11.3	2.3†	0.3†	310	319	72 275
Aug	..	294	10.1	2.4	0.3	13.6	2.3	0.4	263	334	71 681
Sep	..	..	9.6	2.7	0.2	10.7	2.1	0.5	216	199	70 776

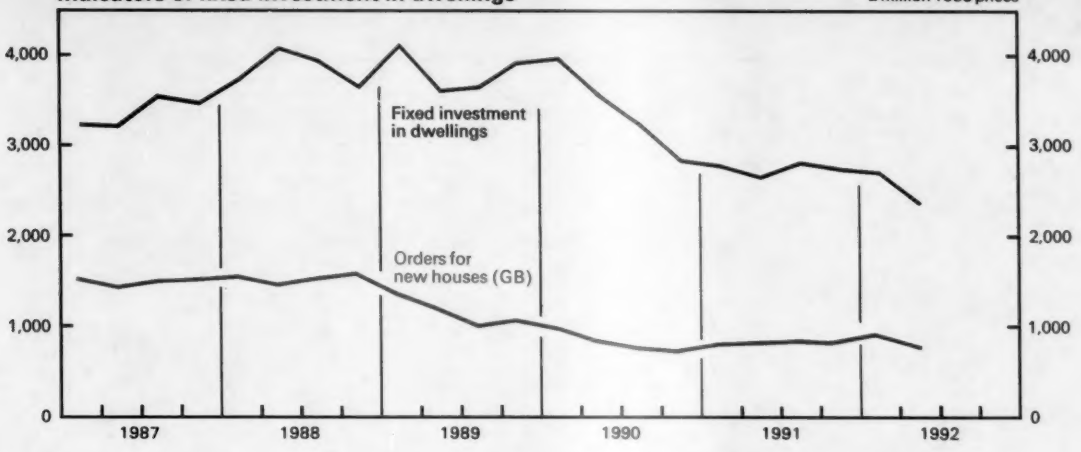
1 Mortgages with building societies by private owners. The series covers only dwellings on which building societies have approved mortgages during the period. The cost of land is included.

2 The Abbey National ceased to operate as a building society in July 1989, but to ensure continuity in the data its results are included in the building society sector.

Sources: Central Statistical Office; Department of the Environment; Scottish Development Department; Building Societies Association

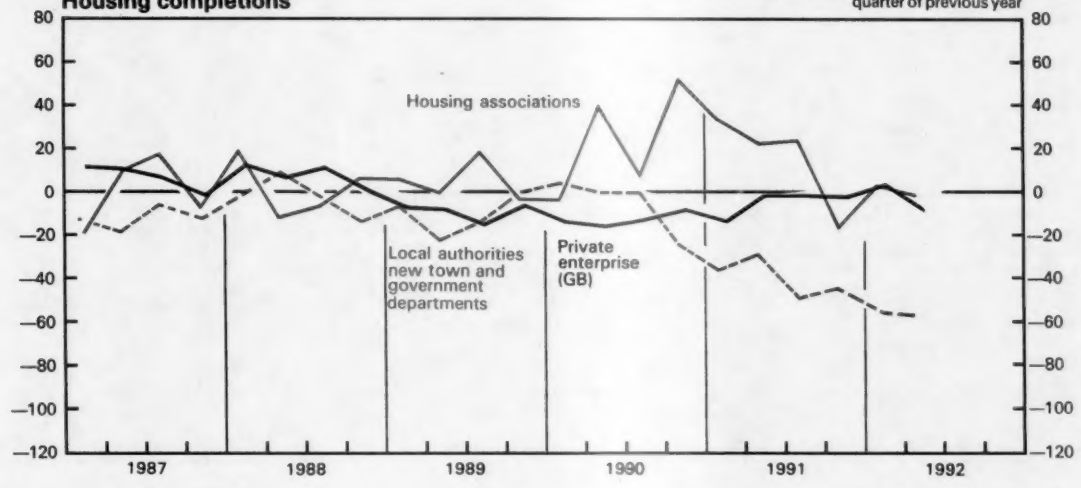
Indicators of fixed investment in dwellings

£ million 1985 prices



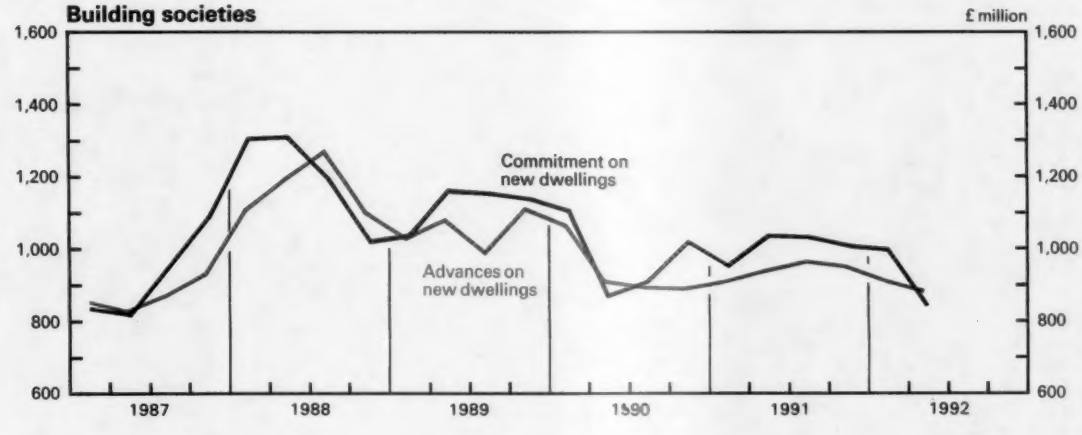
Housing completions

Percentage change, quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year



Building societies

£ million



12 Stock changes

£ million, 1985 prices

		Manufacturing				Distribution			
	Energy and water supply	Materials and fuels	Work in progress	Finished goods	Total +	Wholesale[1]	Retail[2]	Other industries[3,4]	All industries+
Value of stocks and work in progress end-December 1990[5]	5 544	12 805	14 756	12 942	40 503	15 512	12 391	26 771	100 953
	DHBQ	DGAX	DGAY	DGAW	DHBM	DHBO	DHBN	DHBR	DGBA
1987 Q2	-21	-25	-59	-120	-204	50	224	404	453
Q3	15	87	214	27	329	261	376	-609	372
Q4	-18	61	-229	45	-120	-43	-22	707	504
1988 Q1	-95	127	-86	42	82	164	272	-280	143
Q2	-22	165	59	174	398	267	125	-783	-15
Q3	-97	-88	-179	-24	-291	396	22	1 258	1 288
Q4	106	111	351	235	698	17	308	1 465	2 594
1989 Q1	254	73	-135	190	129	286	-20	632	1 281
Q2	-64	1	-23	178	156	131	327	480	1 030
Q3	-9	60	-48	99	111	226	-5	789	1 112
Q4	71	-165	-233	-19	-418	31	-3	-447	-766
1990 Q1	-194	-64	-23	-155	-242	276	59	-194	-295
Q2	-139	98	-268	50	-120	-125	-17	444	43
Q3	55	-93	-300	286	-107	-193	72	213	40
Q4	-228	-136	-590	-300	-1 026	-346	22	680	-898
1991 Q1	105	-340	-172	-143	-654	-19	-244	177	-635
Q2	253	-234	-324	-185	-743	-195	-168	-642	-1 495
Q3	-41	10	-205	-159	-355	-233	68	-345	-906
Q4	-67	-277	-228	-524	-1 030	-246	-147	1 019	-471
1992 Q1	320	-210	-550	63	-696	-105	245	20	-216
Q2	-365	-41	39	24	22	-287	-376	839	-167

1 Classes 61-63 excluding activity heading 6148; wholesale distribution of motor vehicles, parts and accessories
2 Classes 64-65 excluding activity headings 6510 and 6520; retail distribution of motor vehicles and parts, and filling stations.
3 First and second quarter 1989 estimates include adjustments (+ £300m and - £300m respectively) to offset distortion to total stocks estimates otherwise caused by Easter falling in March that year.
4 Quarterly alignment adjustment included in this series. For explanation of adjustments see notes section in the UK National Accounts article in the October edition of *Economic Trends*.
5 Stock levels at 1985 prices, not seasonally adjusted.

Source: Central Statistical Office

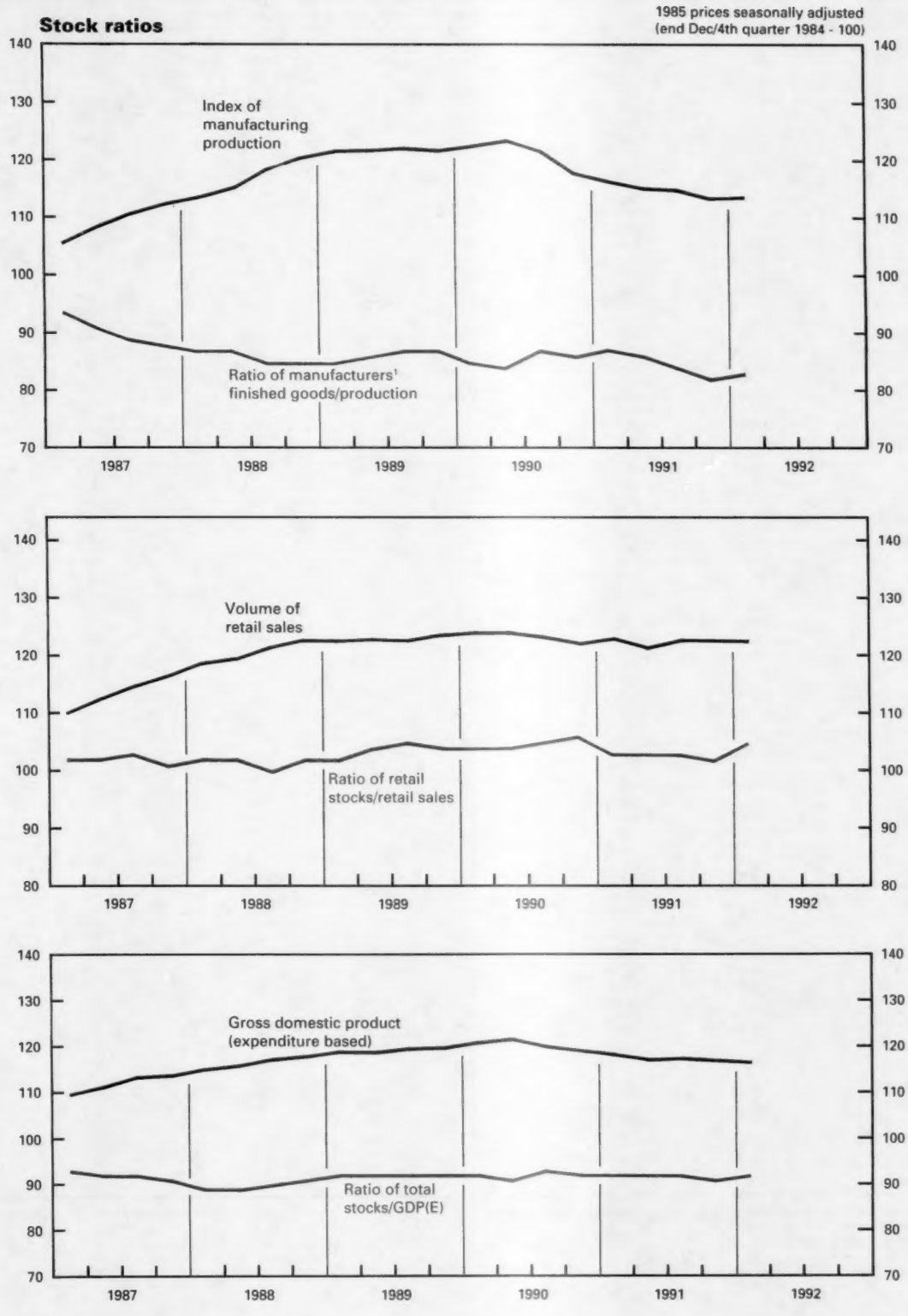
13 Stock ratios

	Manufacturers' stocks[1] to manufacturing production				Retail stocks[1] to retail sales[2,3]	Total stocks[1,4] to gross domestic product (expenditure-based)[2]
	Materials and fuel	Work in progress	Finished goods	Total stocks		
	FDCC	FDCD	FDCE	FDCB	FDCF	FDCA
1987 Q1	95	89	94	92	102	93
Q2	93	87	91	90	102	92
Q3	91	86	89	88	103	91
Q4	90	84	88	87	101	91
1988 Q1	90	82	87	86	102	89
Q2	90	81	87	86	102	89
Q3	87	78	85	83	101	90
Q4	86	79	85	83	102	91
1989 Q1	86	77	85	82	102	92
Q2	85	77	86	82	105	92
Q3	86	77	87	82	105	92
Q4	85	76	87	82	104	92
1990 Q1	84	76	85	81	104	92
Q2	83	74	84	80	104	91
Q3	84	75	87	81	105	93
Q4	85	75	86	81	106	92
1991 Q1	84	75	87	81	103	92
Q2	83	74	86	80	103	92
Q3	83	73	84	80	103	92
Q4	82	73	82	79	102	91
1992 Q1	81	70	83	77	105	92

1 Measured at 1985 prices; end-December 1984=100.
2 Measured at 1985 prices; 4th quarter 1984=100.
3 Classes 64-65 excluding activity headings 6510 and 6520, retail distribution of motor vehicles and parts, and filling stations.
4 Including quarterly alignment adjustment. For details of adjustments see notes section in the UK National Accounts article in the October edition of *Economic Trends*.

Source: Central Statistical Office

Stock ratios



14 Inland energy consumption

Annual rates, temperature corrected

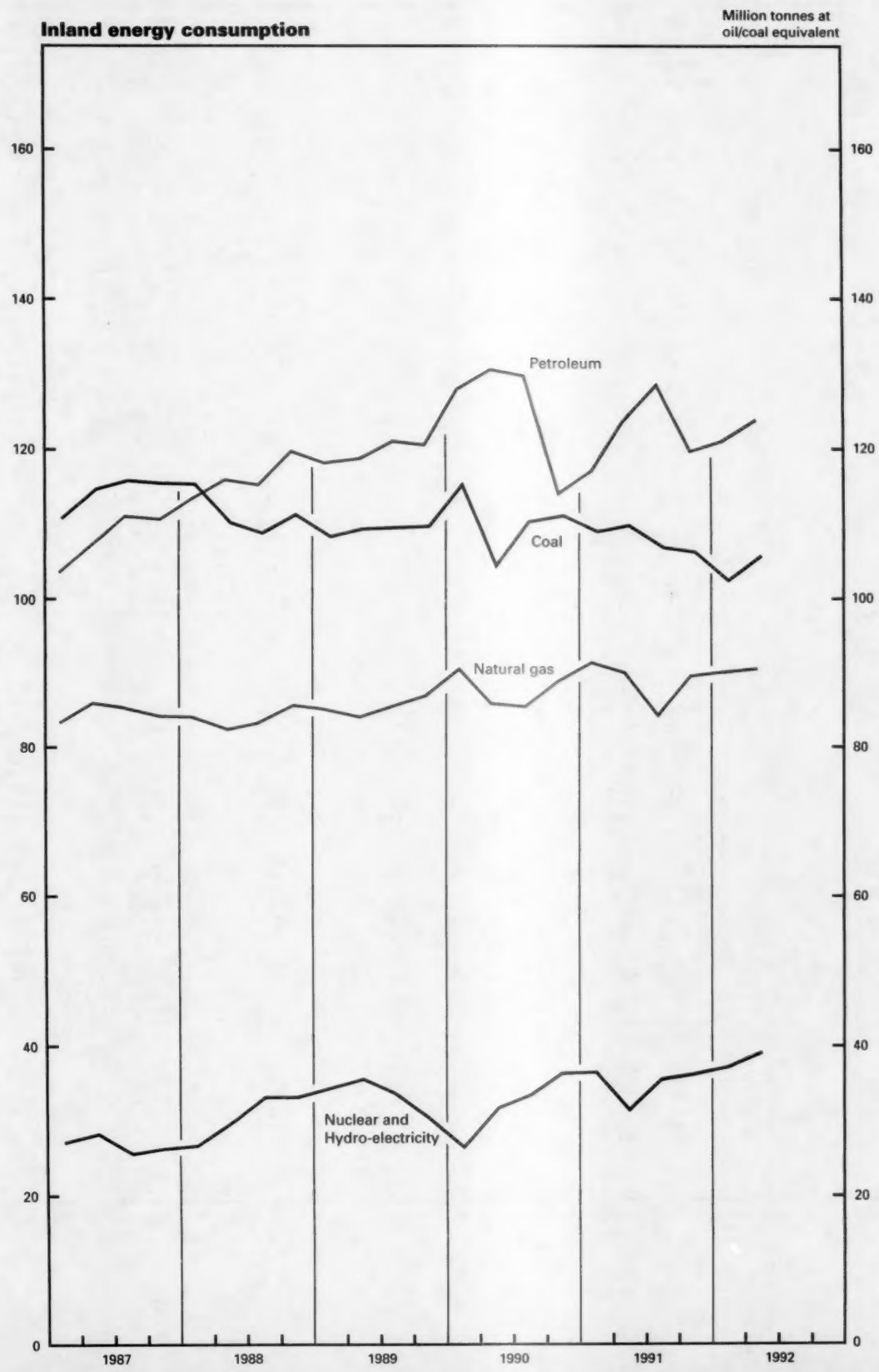
	Primary fuel input (million tonnes of coal or coal equivalent)						
				Primary electricity (not temperature corrected)			
	Coal[1]	Petroleum	Natural gas (excl. flared or re-injected)	Nuclear	Hydro[2] (NSA)	Net imports (NSA)	Total
	FDAI	FDAJ	FDAK	FDAL	FDAM	FDAW	FDAH
1981	117.5	110.2	71.6	13.7	2.3	-	315.3
1982	109.6	110.8	72.9	16.0	2.4	-	311.7
1983	111.6	105.9	75.6	18.1	2.4	-	313.6
1984	78.5	134.7	77.3	19.5	2.1	-	312.1
1985	103.6	113.2	81.2	22.1	2.1	-	322.3
1986	110.6	110.6	81.6	21.3	2.4	1.7	328.3
1987	114.3	108.0	84.4	19.8	2.1	4.8	333.3
1988	112.0	116.2	84.5	22.9	2.4	5.2	343.3
1989	109.7	119.3	85.8	25.9	2.3	5.2	348.2
1990	110.4	124.5	89.1	24.1	2.6	4.9	355.6
1987 Q2	114.5	107.2	86.0	20.6	2.2	5.4	336.0
Q3	115.8	111.0	85.4	18.7	2.2	4.7	337.8
Q4	115.4	110.7	84.3	18.8	2.2	5.2	336.5
1988 Q1	115.2	113.4	84.2	19.2	2.3	5.1	339.4
Q2	110.2	115.9	82.4	21.8	2.3	5.6	338.3
Q3	108.8	115.1	83.4	24.9	2.4	5.7	340.4
Q4	111.2	119.8	85.8	26.0	2.5	4.5	349.7
1989 Q1	108.3	118.1	85.2	26.6	2.4	5.2	345.8
Q2	109.3	118.7	84.1	26.4	2.6	6.5	347.6
Q3	109.5	121.0	85.5	25.3	2.5	5.8	349.6
Q4	109.8	120.6	87.0	24.2	2.4	3.5	349.4
1990 Q1	115.3	128.0	90.8	24.0	2.4	-	360.6
Q2	104.2	130.7	85.9	23.1	2.6	5.8	352.2
Q3	110.3	129.9	85.5	23.8	2.6	6.7	358.9
Q4	111.1	114.0	89.0	26.7	2.6	7.0	350.5
1991 Q1	109.0	117.0	91.5	27.1	2.3	7.0	353.9
Q2	109.8	123.4	89.9	23.1	2.2	6.2	354.6
Q3	106.9	128.7	84.1	26.7	2.2	6.7	355.3
Q4	106.3	119.7	89.6	26.9	2.3	7.0	351.7
1992 Q1	102.3	121.0	90.1	27.7	2.4	7.0	350.5
Q2	105.4	123.4	90.4	29.9	2.5	6.6	358.2

Percentage change, quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year

	FDAP	FDAQ	FDAR	FDAS	FDAT	FDAX	FDAO
1987 Q2	*2.0*	*-8.4*	*8.9*	*-2.7*	*-0.2*	+	*0.8*
Q3	*6.5*	*-4.8*	*9.5*	*-14.2*	*-5.9*	+	*3.0*
Q4	*5.6*	*2.7*	*4.7*	*-12.9*	*-7.4*	*32.9*	*3.0*
1988 Q1	*3.9*	*9.5*	*1.2*	*-8.9*	*0.9*	*33.8*	*4.5*
Q2	*-3.8*	*8.2*	*-4.2*	*5.8*	*3.6*	*3.7*	*0.7*
Q3	*-6.0*	*3.6*	*-2.3*	*33.1*	*6.8*	*23.1*	*0.8*
Q4	*-3.7*	*8.2*	*1.4*	*37.7*	*14.5*	*-12.3*	*3.8*
1989 Q1	*-5.9*	*4.2*	*1.1*	*38.4*	*4.4*	*1.4*	*1.9*
Q2	*-0.8*	*2.4*	*1.2*	*21.1*	*10.7*	*15.2*	*2.8*
Q3	*0.6*	*5.2*	*2.4*	*3.2*	*5.9*	*0.9*	*2.7*
Q4	*-1.2*	*0.7*	*1.5*	*0.3*	*-0.8*	*-23.8*	-
1990 Q1	*5.5*	*8.4*	*6.6*	*-9.8*	*-0.3*	*-100.0*	*4.0*
Q2	*-4.6*	*10.1*	*2.0*	*-12.5*	*-0.4*	*-11.2*	*1.3*
Q3	*1.9*	*7.4*	-	*-5.9*	*2.4*	*15.5*	*2.7*
Q4	*2.8*	*-5.2*	*2.3*	*2.7*	*5.7*	*100.0*	*0.4*
1991 Q1	*-5.5*	*-8.6*	*0.8*	*12.9*	*-4.3*	-	*-1.9*
Q2	*5.2*	*-4.7*	*4.9*	*-2.3*	*-13.7*	*7.3*	*0.9*
Q3	*-3.2*	*-0.9*	*-1.7*	*12.4*	*-15.4*	*0.1*	*-1.0*
Q4	*-4.5*	*5.2*	*0.6*	*0.8*	*-14.4*	*-0.4*	*0.4*
1992 Q1	*-6.2*	*3.5*	*-1.6*	*2.1*	*3.0*	*0.6*	*-1.0*
Q2	*-3.9*	-	*0.6*	*29.3*	*10.3*	*8.3*	*1.0*

1 Annual data includes adjustment for net foreign trade and stock change in other solid fuels.
2 Estimated annual outturn.

Source: Department of Trade and Industry


Inland energy consumption
Million tonnes at oil/coal equivalent
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
Petroleum
Coal
Natural gas
Nuclear and Hydro-electricity
1987
1988
1989
1990
1991
1992

15 Index of output of the production industries[1]

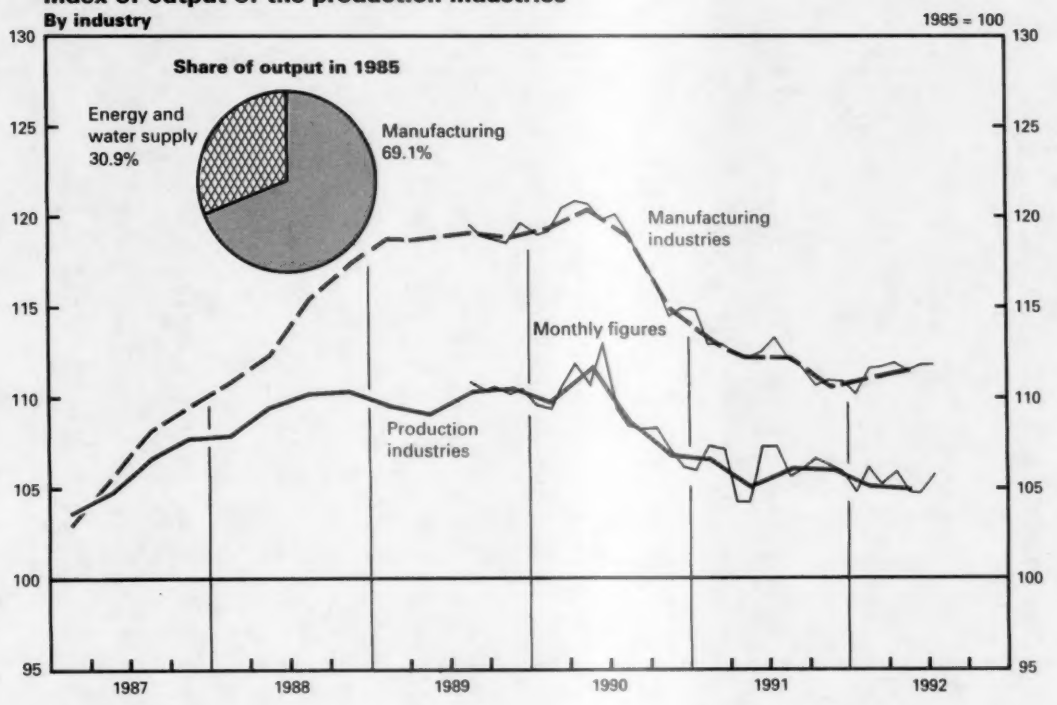
1985 = 100

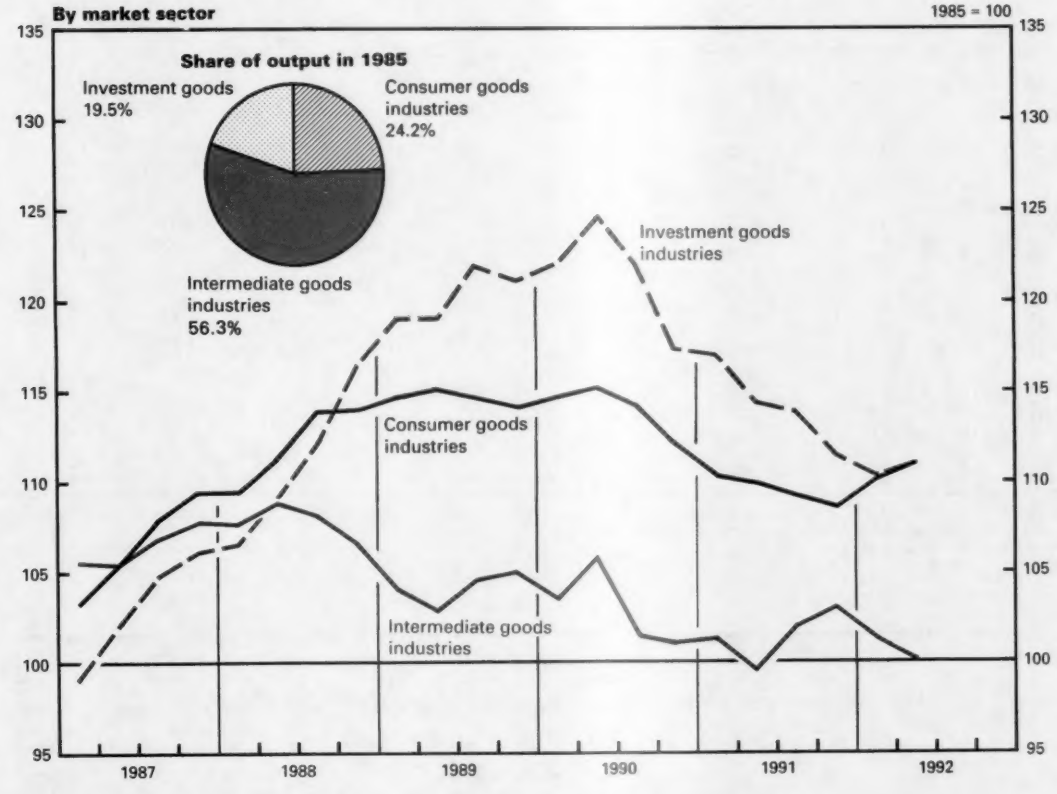
	Total production industries+	Energy and water supply	Total manufacturing industries+	By market sector: Consumer goods industries	By market sector: Investment goods industries	By market sector: Intermediate goods industries
1985 weights	*1 000*	*309*	*691*	*243*	*195*	*562*
	DVIM	DVIN	DVIS	DVJP	DVJV	DVJZ
1985	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1986	102.4	105.0	101.3	101.2	100.6	103.6
1987	105.7	103.9	106.6	106.4	103.0	106.4
1988	109.5	99.3	114.1	112.0	111.1	107.9
1989	109.9	89.6	119.0	114.6	120.5	104.2
1990	109.3	88.9	118.4	114.0	121.6	103.0
1991	106.1	92.4	112.2	109.6	114.4	101.7
1987 Q2	104.8	102.9	105.6	105.4	102.1	105.4
Q3	106.7	103.6	108.1	107.8	104.8	106.9
Q4	107.8	103.8	109.6	109.3	106.1	107.8
1988 Q1	107.9	101.1	111.0	109.3	106.7	107.8
Q2	109.4	102.9	112.3	111.2	108.8	108.9
Q3	110.3	98.7	115.4	113.7	112.2	108.1
Q4	110.5	94.7	117.5	113.9	116.8	106.8
1989 Q1	109.7	89.0	118.9	114.7	119.2	104.2
Q2	109.0	87.0	118.8	115.0	119.1	102.9
Q3	110.3	90.7	119.1	114.5	122.1	104.5
Q4	110.5	91.5	119.0	114.1	121.4	105.2
1990 Q1	109.8	88.3	119.5	114.7	122.2	103.5
Q2	111.7	92.5	120.3	115.0	124.5	105.9
Q3	108.6	85.9	118.8	114.3	122.1	101.6
Q4	107.0	88.8	115.2	112.1	117.5	101.2
1991 Q1	106.7	91.6	113.4	110.3	117.2	101.5
Q2	105.2	89.2	112.3	110.0	114.5	99.9
Q3	106.3	92.8	112.3	109.3	114.2	102.2
Q4	106.2	95.8	110.8	108.6	111.6	103.2
1992 Q1	105.3	92.4	111.1	110.1†	110.5	101.4†
Q2	105.0†	90.2†	111.5†	111.1	111.2	100.2
1990 Mar	110.5	88.6	120.3	115.4	122.6	104.2
Apr	111.7	91.4	120.7	116.0	124.8	105.3
May	110.7	88.7	120.5	114.8	125.4	103.9
Jun	112.8	97.4	119.7	114.3	123.4	108.5
Jul	109.4	85.7	120.0	114.6	124.3	102.0
Aug	108.4	85.0	118.8	114.5	122.4	100.9
Sep	108.1	87.1	117.5	113.6	119.6	101.8
Oct	108.2	89.9	116.3	113.8	118.3	102.3
Nov	106.8	89.6	114.4	111.6	115.5	101.7
Dec	106.1	86.8	114.8	111.1	118.7	99.7
1991 Jan	105.9	86.2	114.7	111.0	119.1	99.2
Feb	107.2	94.7	112.8	109.5	117.0	102.9
Mar	107.0	93.9	112.8	110.4	115.5	102.5
Apr	104.2	85.8	112.4	110.1	114.9	97.9
May	104.2	86.2	112.2	109.8	114.5	98.2
Jun	107.2	95.7	112.4	110.0	114.1	103.6
Jul	107.2	93.9	113.2	110.5	115.5	103.0
Aug	105.6	91.1	112.0	108.5	114.2	101.3
Sep	106.0	93.4	111.6	109.0	112.9	102.3
Oct	106.5	97.2	110.6	108.6	110.7	104.1
Nov	106.2	95.4	110.9	107.9	112.7	103.1
Dec	105.8	94.7	110.8	109.3	111.5	102.4
1992 Jan	104.7	92.7	110.1	108.9	109.9	101.1
Feb	106.0	93.8	111.5	110.7†	110.7†	102.4
Mar	105.1	90.7	111.6	110.6	110.8	100.8
Apr	105.7†	92.2	111.7†	110.7	111.8	101.4†
May	104.6	89.7	111.2	111.0	110.7	99.7
Jun	104.6	88.8†	111.7	111.5	111.1	99.3
Jul	105.7	92.2	111.7	111.0	111.9	101.2
Aug	105.4	91.8	111.4	110.2	112.3	100.9

1 The figures contain, where appropriate, an adjustment for stock changes.

Source: Central Statistical Office

Index of output of the production industries





16 Index numbers: Gross Domestic Product: at constant factor cost

1985 = 100

	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Production industries+[1]	Construction	Service industries: Distribution; hotels and catering; repairs	Service industries: Transport and communication	Service industries: Other services	Service industries: Total services	Gross domestic product +	Gross Domestic Product excluding oil and gas production
1985 weights	*19*	*344*	*59*	*134*	*70*	*374*	*578*		
	CKAP		DVJO	CKAQ	CKAR	CKAS	CKCE	DJDD	CKJL
1982	92.3	91.4	89.4	87.6	89.0	91.8	90.5	90.9	92.0
1983	87.3	94.7	95.1	91.5	91.6	94.5	93.4	94.2	94.3
1984	105.5	94.8	99.6	96.0	96.1	97.5	97.0	96.1	96.1
1985	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1986	100.1	102.4	104.1	105.5	104.3	103.6	104.1	103.8	103.6
1987	97.0	105.7	112.9	112.5	112.5	108.1	109.6	108.6	108.8
1988	95.5	109.5	125.6	120.1	119.4	112.0	114.8	113.5	114.8
1989	101.0	109.9	133.0	123.3	125.6	114.4	117.8	115.8	118.4
1990	106.3	109.3	134.3	122.2	128.1	116.3	119.1	116.6	119.2
1991	109.1	106.1	122.6	118.3	123.9	115.4	117.1	113.8	116.1
1987 Q2	98	104.8	109.3	112	113	107	109.2	107.9	108.1
Q3	95	106.7	113.2	114	115	110	111.2	109.8	110.1
Q4	96	107.8	118.2	115	115	109	111.3	110.6	111.0
1988 Q1	97	107.9	124.7	118	119	111	113.5	112.2	113.0
Q2	96	109.4	124.2	119	118	112	114.0	113.0	113.8
Q3	94	110.3	124.7	121	119	112	115.2	113.9	115.5
Q4	95	110.5	128.8	123	122	113	116.3	114.8	116.8
1989 Q1	101	109.7	134.2	123	123	114	117.0	115.4	118.0
Q2	101	109.0	133.9	123	125	114	117.6	115.5	118.5
Q3	102	110.3	131.2	123	127	114	118.0	116.1	118.5
Q4	101	110.5	132.6	123	127	115	118.6	116.5	118.8
1990 Q1	104	109.8	138.0	124	129	116	119.5	117.2	119.7
Q2	106	111.7	135.7	123	129	116	119.3	117.6	119.8
Q3	108	108.6	133.2	122	128	116	118.9	116.2	119.2
Q4	107	107.0	130.3	120	127	117	118.6	115.3	118.1
1991 Q1	108	106.7	127.1	119	123	116	117.5	114.5	116.9
Q2	109	105.2	123.2	118	124	116	117.1	113.5	116.3
Q3	111	106.3	120.9	118	124	115	117.0	113.7	115.8
Q4	109	106.2	119.2	118	125	115	116.8	113.4	115.5
1992 Q1	105	105.3	118.5	116	127	115	116.7	113.0	115.2
Q2	107	105.1	117.4	117	126	115	116.7	112.8	115.3
Percentage change, quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year									
1987 Q2	*-0.3*	*2.5*	*4.9*	*6.7*	*9.6*	*4.5*	*5.6*	*4.4*	*4.7*
Q3	*-8.1*	*3.6*	*7.2*	*6.5*	*10.1*	*4.8*	*5.8*	*4.8*	*5.9*
Q4	*-3.9*	*4.2*	*9.7*	*6.2*	*6.4*	*4.2*	*5.0*	*4.7*	*4.9*
1988 Q1	*-2.2*	*4.1*	*12.4*	*8.4*	*11.1*	*4.7*	*6.3*	*5.7*	*5.7*
Q2	*-2.0*	*4.4*	*13.7*	*6.0*	*4.3*	*3.9*	*4.5*	*4.7*	*4.7*
Q3	*-0.9*	*3.3*	*10.2*	*6.5*	*3.3*	*2.6*	*3.6*	*3.7*	*4.6*
Q4	*-1.1*	*2.5*	*8.9*	*6.3*	*6.2*	*3.5*	*4.5*	*3.9*	*4.7*
1989 Q1	*4.3*	*1.6*	*7.7*	*4.3*	*3.4*	*2.5*	*3.0*	*2.8*	*4.7*
Q2	*4.3*	*-0.4*	*7.8*	*4.0*	*6.1*	*2.1*	*3.1*	*2.2*	*4.1*
Q3	*8.8*	*0.1*	*5.2*	*2.0*	*7.0*	*1.7*	*2.4*	*1.9*	*2.5*
Q4	*5.7*	*0.1*	*3.0*	*0.5*	*4.0*	*2.1*	*1.9*	*1.4*	*1.8*
1990 Q1	*3.5*	*0.1*	*2.8*	*0.5*	*4.7*	*2.4*	*2.2*	*1.6*	*1.7*
Q2	*5.1*	*2.5*	*1.4*	*-0.3*	*2.9*	*1.8*	*1.5*	*1.8*	*1.7*
Q3	*6.0*	*-1.5*	*1.5*	*-1.2*	*0.4*	*1.6*	*0.8*	*0.1*	*1.0*
Q4	*6.2*	*-3.1*	*-1.7*	*-2.5*	*0.3*	*1.0*	*0.1*	*-1.0*	*-0.2*
1991 Q1	*3.6*	*-2.8*	*-7.9*	*-3.5*	*-5.1*	*-0.3*	*-1.7*	*-2.4*	*-2.2*
Q2	*2.8*	*-5.9*	*-9.3*	*-4.1*	*-3.9*	*-0.5*	*-1.8*	*-3.5*	*-3.0*
Q3	*2.3*	*-2.2*	*-9.3*	*-3.0*	*-2.8*	*-0.9*	*-1.6*	*-2.2*	*-2.9*
Q4	*1.9*	*-0.8*	*-8.5*	*-2.1*	*-1.3*	*-1.3*	*-1.5*	*-1.6*	*-2.4*
1992 Q1	*-2.3*	*-1.3*	*-6.7*	*-2.7*	*3.3*	*-0.8*	*-0.7*	*-1.3*	*-1.6*
Q2	*-1.2*	*-0.1*	*-4.6*	*-1.1*	*2.0*	*-0.5*	*-0.3*	*-0.6*	*-1.0*

1 The latest data for the index of production are presented in Table 15. The figures given in this table are consistent with the figures for the output measure of gross domestic product.

Source: Central Statistical Office

CSO STATFAX

For the most up-to-date data on the index of production, poll the following number from your fax machine:

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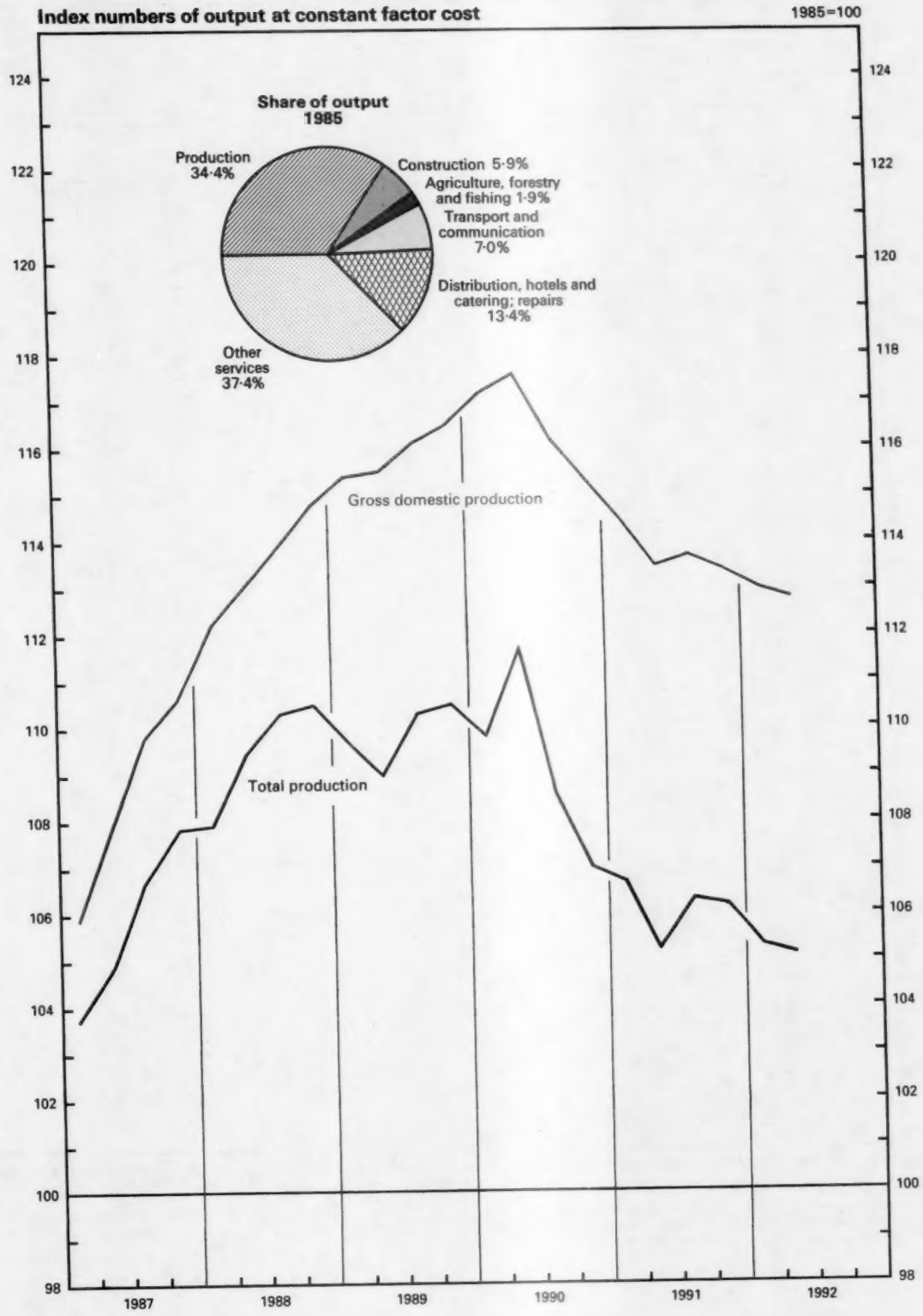

Index numbers of output at constant factor cost
1985=100
Share of output
1985
Production
34·4%
Construction 5·9%
Agriculture, forestry
and fishing 1·9%
Transport and
communication
7·0%
Distribution, hotels and
catering; repairs
13·4%
Other
services
37·4%
Gross domestic production
Total production
124
122
120
118
116
114
112
110
108
106
104
102
100
98
1987
1988
1989
1990
1991
1992

17 Engineering and construction: output and orders

Volume index numbers

	Engineering industries[1]							Construction (GB)	
	Home market		Export		Total				
	Orders on hand end of period (average 1985 = 100)	New orders[2] (1985 average monthly sales = 100)	Orders on hand end of period (average 1985 = 100)	New orders[2] (1985 average monthly sales = 100)	Sales[2] (1985 average monthly sales = 100)	Orders on hand end of period (average 1985 =100)	New orders[2] (1985 average monthly sales = 100)	Gross output+[3] (1985 = 100)	Orders received (1985 = 100)
	FEAV	FEAN	FEAX	FEAP	FEAJ	DKCJ	FEAL	FEAQ	FEAZ
1987	103	105	96	106	104	100	105	111.4	128.8[4]
1988	109	115	104	125	115	107	119	119.5	134.0
1989	120	121	121	142	121	120	128	124.5	129.6
1990	110	111†	118†	136	123†	113	119†	125.7	110.6
1991	97	99	112	133	115	103	110	114.5	102.0
1988 Q2	106	112	104	119	113	105	114	118.8	125.7
Q3	109	118	103	126	118	107	121	118.0	130.2
Q4	109	118	104	126	119	107	121	120.9	141.4
1989 Q1	119	132	118	156	117	119	140	125.9	132.3
Q2	120	120	117	128	122	119	123	125.2	137.8
Q3	120	115	122	146	122	121	125	122.6	124.1
Q4	120	117†	121	136	125	120	123†	124.5	124.2
1990 Q1	117	113	120†	138	126	118	121	129.1	114.8
Q2	119	124	127	158	126	122	135	127.0	117.1
Q3	117	110	122	125†	122†	119	115	124.7	109.2
Q4	110	99	118	124	118	113	107	122.1	101.5
1991 Q1	103	94	107	109	117	104	99	118.9	94.2
Q2	99	99	107	136	116	102	111	115.1	106.2
Q3	99	104	109	142	115	103†	116	112.9	103.3
Q4	97	101	112	145	114	103	115	111.1	104.1
1992 Q1	95	96	115	143	111	103	111	110.4	107.5
Q2	93†	94	115	136	111	101	107	109.5	87.6†
1990 Feb	119	124†	119	132	125†	119	127	..	112.7
Mar	117	108	120†	147	130	118	121	..	113.5
Apr	120	135	122	158	124	121	143	..	130.9
May	119	114	124	153	126	121	127	..	109.4
Jun	119	122	127	163	128	122	135†	..	111.1
Jul	119	112	125	121	120	121	115	..	107.7
Aug	116	98	121	110	122	118	102	..	107.9
Sep	117	121	122	143	123	119	128	..	111.8
Oct	115	98	123	137	117	118	110	..	117.1
Nov	113	103	120	119	118	116	108	..	96.1
Dec	110	95	118	117	120	113	102	..	91.3
1991 Jan	108	93	110	82	117	109†	89	..	103.7
Feb	105	96	108	114†	116	106	101	..	87.3
Mar	103	94	107	132	119	104	106	..	91.5
Apr	102	99	107	134	112	104	110	..	92.5
May	100	96	106	125	114	102	105	..	114.5
Jun	99	101	107	151	120	102	117	..	111.5
Jul	101	114	107	133	112	103	120	..	105.0
Aug	101	108	108	147	116	104	120	..	106.8
Sep	99	90	109	147	116	103	108	..	98.1
Oct	99	104	110	131	109	103	113	..	105.0
Nov	99	102	111	155	116	104	119	..	108.0
Dec	97	96	112	148	119	103	113	..	99.4
1992 Jan	97	94	111	122	106	102	103	..	95.6
Feb	96	93	116	169	112	103	118	..	127.7
Mar	95	100	115	136	115	103	112	..	99.3
Apr	95	99	115	135	109	103	110	..	87.5
May	93	82	115	141	110	101	101	..	90.4
Jun	93†	100	115	132	113	101	110	..	84.8†
Jul	94	103	114	132	108	102	112	..	105.0
Aug	93	99	114	138	117	101	112	..	102.0

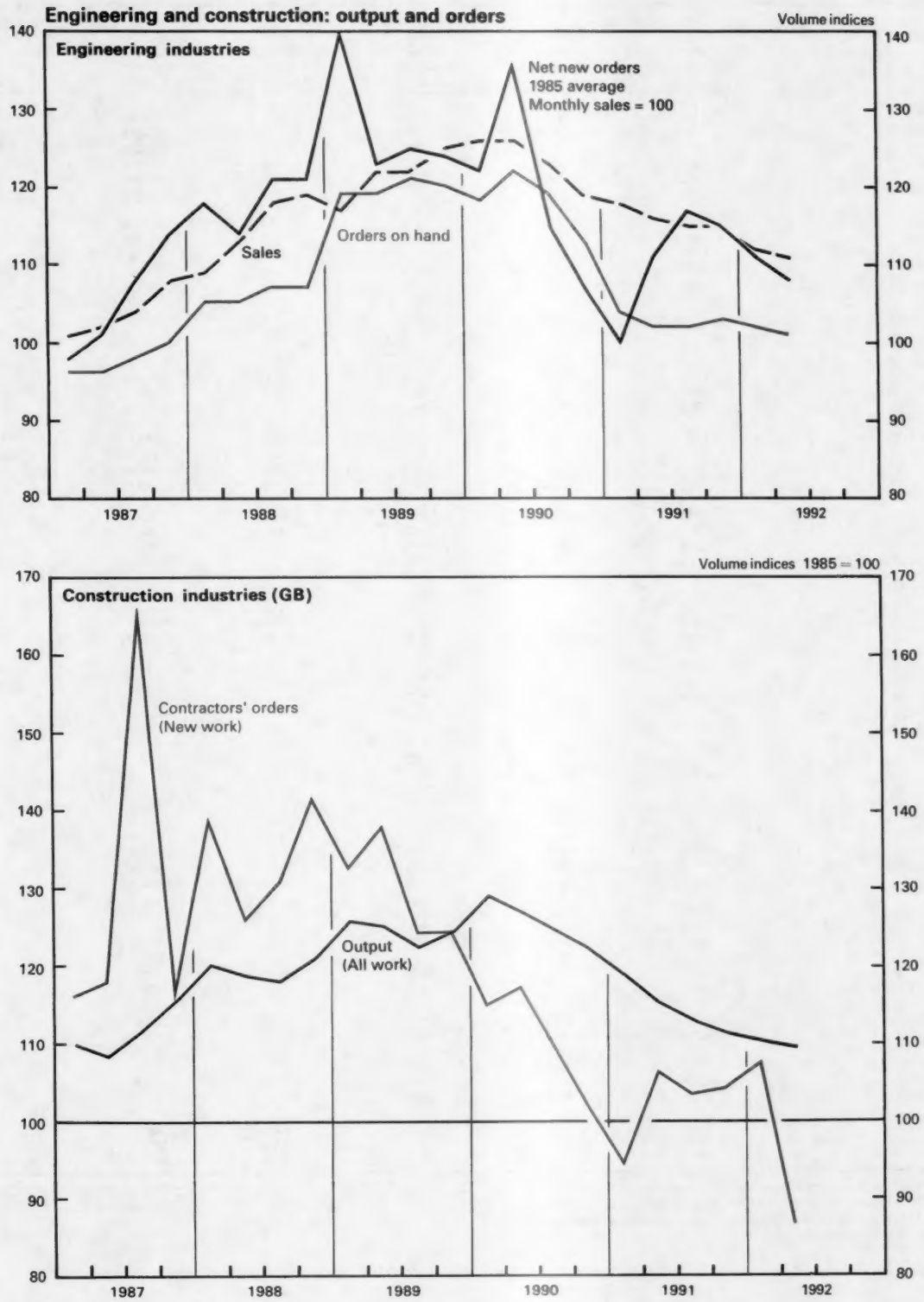
1 Mechanical, instrument and electrical engineering (SIC classes 32, 33, 34 and 37).

2 Net of cancellations.

3 This index is based on a gross output series which includes repair and maintenance estimates, unrecorded output by self-employed workers and small firms and output by the direct labour departments of the public sector.

4 Includes the Channel Tunnel project. Excluding the project, the level of orders would have been 137.4 in July 1987, 134.6 in third quarter 1987 and 121.0 in 1987 as a whole.

Sources: Central Statistical Office; Department of the Environment

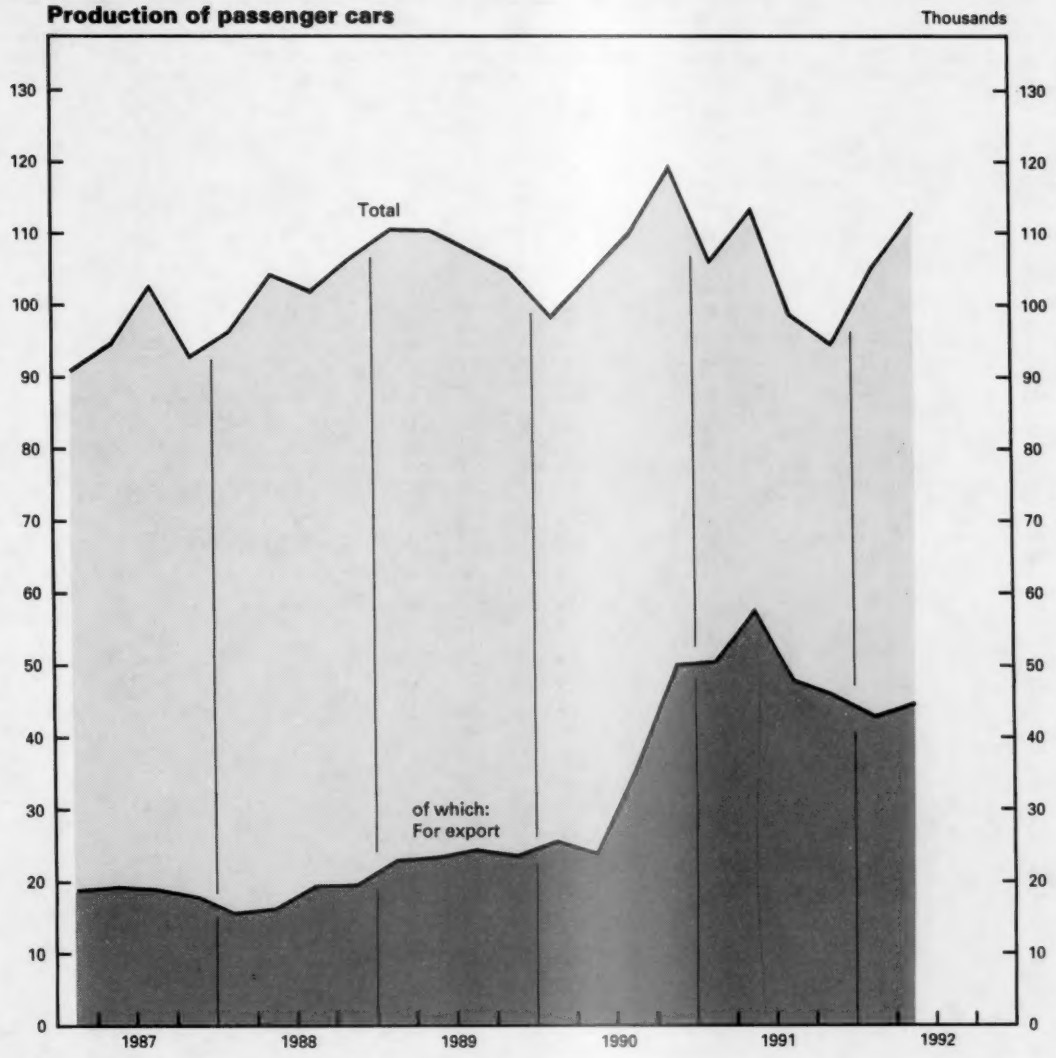

Engineering and construction: output and orders
Volume indices
Engineering industries
Net new orders
1985 average
Monthly sales = 100
Sales
Orders on hand
Volume indices 1985 = 100
Construction industries (GB)
Contractors' orders
(New work)
Output
(All work)
140
130
120
110
100
90
80
170
160
150
1987
1988
1989
1990
1991
1992

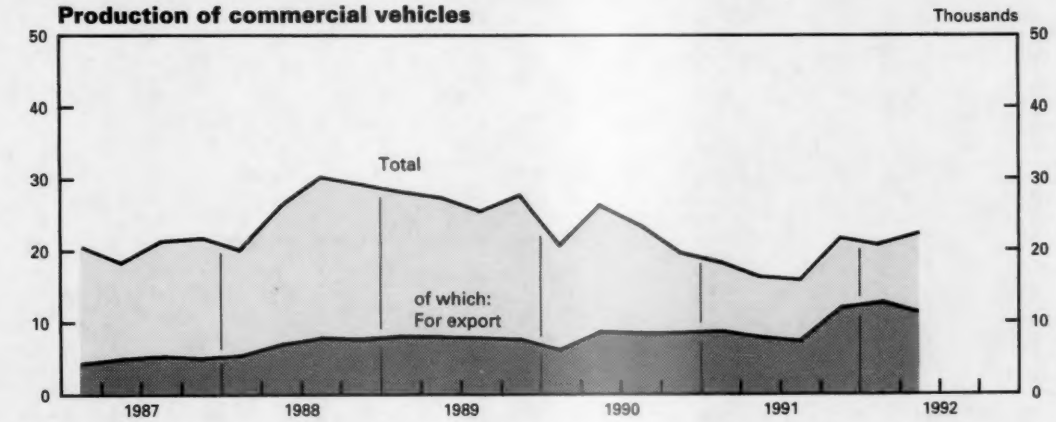
18 Motor vehicle production[1] and steel production and consumption

	Passenger cars+		Commercial vehicles+		Crude steel production[2] (thousand tonnes)	Finished steel consumption (thousand tonnes)
	Total production (thousands)	Of which for export (thousands)	Total production (thousands)	Of which for export (thousands)		
	FFAO	FFAP	FFAQ	FFAR	FFAM	FFAN
1982	74.0	18.8	22.4	7.7	13 644	12 240
1983	87.0	19.8	20.4	5.2	14 933	11 510
1984	75.7	16.0	18.7	4.2	15 076	11 340
1985	87.3	17.3	22.2	5.5	15 716	11 560
1986	84.9	15.6	19.1	4.1	14 723	11 840
1987	95.2	18.8	20.6	5.1	17 414	12 330
1988	102.2	17.8	26.4	7.0	18 950	14 480
1989	108.3	23.4	27.2	8.0	18 740	14 700
1990	108.0	33.8	22.5	8.0	17 841	14 070
1991	103.1	50.4	18.1	9.1	16 475	12 170
1987 Q3	102.4	19.0	21.4	5.3	4 673.0	3 260
Q4	92.9	18.0	21.6	5.2	4 672.0	3 170
1988 Q1	96.5	15.8	20.1	5.4	4 751.0	3 580
Q2	103.9	16.3	26.3	7.1	4 694.0	3 630
Q3	101.9	19.4	30.3	7.8	4 675.0	3 570
Q4	106.7	19.7	29.1	7.7	4 727.3	3 700
1989 Q1	110.7	22.9	28.2	8.0	4 854.0	3 670
Q2	110.5	23.2	27.5	8.0	4 740.6	3 910
Q3	107.3	24.2	25.6	8.0	4 912.0	3 660
Q4	104.5	23.3	27.6	7.8	4 282.6	3 530
1990 Q1	98.3	25.8	20.9	6.3	4 539.8	3 600
Q2	104.2	23.8	26.3	8.6	4 543.9	3 680
Q3	109.9	35.5	23.3	8.5	4 758.5	3 460
Q4	119.4	50.1	19.6	8.6	4 075.7	3 330
1991 Q1	106.1	50.4	18.3	8.7	3 912.8	3 290
Q2	113.2	57.7	16.4	8.0	4 267.5	2 980
Q3	98.6	47.8	16.0	7.6	4 222.2	2 920
Q4	94.5	45.9	21.6	12.0	4 101.3	2 980
1992 Q1	104.8†	42.7†	21.0	12.6	4 134.0	3 060
Q2	112.5	44.7	22.4	11.4	..	2 870
Q3	106.2	49.8	21.7	10.5	..	..
1990 Sep	114.3	39.2	22.1	8.1	1 388.8	..
Oct	128.5	52.1	21.4	9.1	1 630.5*	..
Nov	113.8	48.3	19.2	8.3	1 284.0	..
Dec	115.8	49.9	18.3	8.5	1 161.2	..
1991 Jan	113.8	52.2	19.6	9.6	1 554.0*	..
Feb	101.9	50.4	17.9	8.5	1 148.8	..
Mar	102.5	48.6	17.5	8.1	1 210.0	..
Apr	110.6	55.1	17.0	8.4	1 254.0	..
May	118.5	62.2	16.5	8.0	1 687.5*	..
Jun	110.3	55.8	15.8	7.7	1 326.0	..
Jul	123.5	54.4	16.4	7.6	1 579.0*	..
Aug	79.6	41.3	14.9	7.6	1 366.0	..
Sep	92.6	47.8	16.7	7.5	1 277.2	..
Oct	92.5	46.1	19.2	9.8	1 618.5*	..
Nov	92.7	43.7	23.2	13.6	1 253.2	..
Dec	98.2	47.9	22.5	12.8	1 229.6	..
1992 Jan	98.8†	42.6†	18.6†	11.2	1 546.0*	..
Feb	107.9	41.9	20.3	12.4	1 303.2	..
Mar	107.8	43.8	24.3	14.1	1 284.8	..
Apr	116.3	46.8	22.3	11.1†	1 572.5*	..
May	110.4	44.7	21.2	11.0	1 278.8	..
Jun	110.6	42.5	23.8	12.1	1 226.8	..
Jul	111.0	43.5	22.3	9.8	1 592.5*	..
Aug	93.4	40.2	22.2	11.8	1 311.2†	..
Sep	114.0	65.6	20.7	10.0	1 447.5[3]	..

1 Annual and quarterly figures are monthly averages.
2 The totals are for 'usable steel' in accordance with the system used by the EC and the International Iron and Steel Institute. Figures are based on weekly averages.
3 Provisional.

Sources: Central Statistical Office; Department of Trade and Industry


Production of passenger cars
Thousands
130
120
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
Total
of which:
For export
1987
1988
1989
1990
1991
1992


Production of commercial vehicles
Thousands
50
40
30
20
10
0
Total
of which:
For export
1987
1988
1989
1990
1991
1992

19 Output per person employed

1985 = 100

	Employed labour force[1]			Output per person employed[2]			
	Whole economy	Total production industries	Manufacturing industries	Whole economy	Total production industries	Manufacturing industries	Output per hour in manufacturing industries
	DMBC	DMBK	DMBD	DMBE	CAIW	DMBF	DMBH
1986	100.1	97.3	97.9	103.7	105.3	103.5	103.8
1987	101.9	96.1	97.0	106.6	110.1	109.8	109.4
1988	105.2	96.7	98.2	107.9	113.2	116.2	115.3
1989	107.8	96.6	98.5	107.5	113.7	120.8	120.2
1990	108.5	95.2	97.2	107.5	114.8	121.9	121.8
1991	105.4	90.1	91.6	108.0	117.8	122.5	123.9
1988 Q2	104.8	96.7	98.1	107.9	113.2	114.5	113.7
Q3	105.7	96.7	98.3	107.8	114.0	117.4	116.7
Q4	106.3	96.9	98.4	108.0	114.0	119.4	118.1
1989 Q1	107.1	96.9	98.6	107.8	113.2	120.6	119.6
Q2	107.6	96.7	98.5	107.4	112.7	120.7	119.9
Q3	108.0	96.6	98.5	107.5	114.3	121.0	120.4
Q4	108.4	96.3	98.3	107.5	114.7	121.0	120.9
1990 Q1	108.6	96.1	98.0	107.9	114.3	121.9	121.6
Q2	108.8	95.7	97.5	108.1	116.7	123.4	123.1
Q3	108.6	95.2	97.2	107.0	114.1	122.2	122.0
Q4	107.9†	94.0	96.0	106.9†	113.9	120.0	120.3
1991 Q1	106.9	92.4	94.2	107.1	115.5	120.4	122.0
Q2	105.8	90.7	92.3	107.3	116.0	121.7	123.4
Q3	104.9	89.3	90.6	108.4	119.0	123.9	125.2
Q4	104.0	88.0	89.5	109.1	120.6	123.8	125.0
1992 Q1	103.5	86.9	88.5	109.2	121.1	125.5	126.5
Q2	103.0	86.3	87.9	109.5	121.7†	126.9†	127.0†
1991 May	..	..	92.3	..	..	121.6	123.3
Jun	..	..	91.6	..	..	122.6	124.2
Jul	..	..	91.0	..	..	124.5	125.3
Aug	..	..	90.6	..	..	123.7	125.0
Sep	..	..	90.3	..	..	123.6	125.2
Oct	..	..	89.8	..	..	123.1	124.3
Nov	..	..	89.4	..	..	124.1	125.3
Dec	..	..	89.2	..	..	124.3	125.4
1992 Jan	..	..	88.6	..	..	124.2†	125.4
Feb	..	..	88.6	..	..	125.9	126.7
Mar	..	..	88.2	..	..	126.5	127.5
Apr	..	..	88.0	..	..	126.9	127.2†
May	..	..	87.8	..	..	126.7	126.1
Jun	..	..	87.8	..	..	127.2	127.9
Jul	..	..	87.0	..	..	128.4	128.6
Aug	..	..	86.1	..	..	129.5	130.3

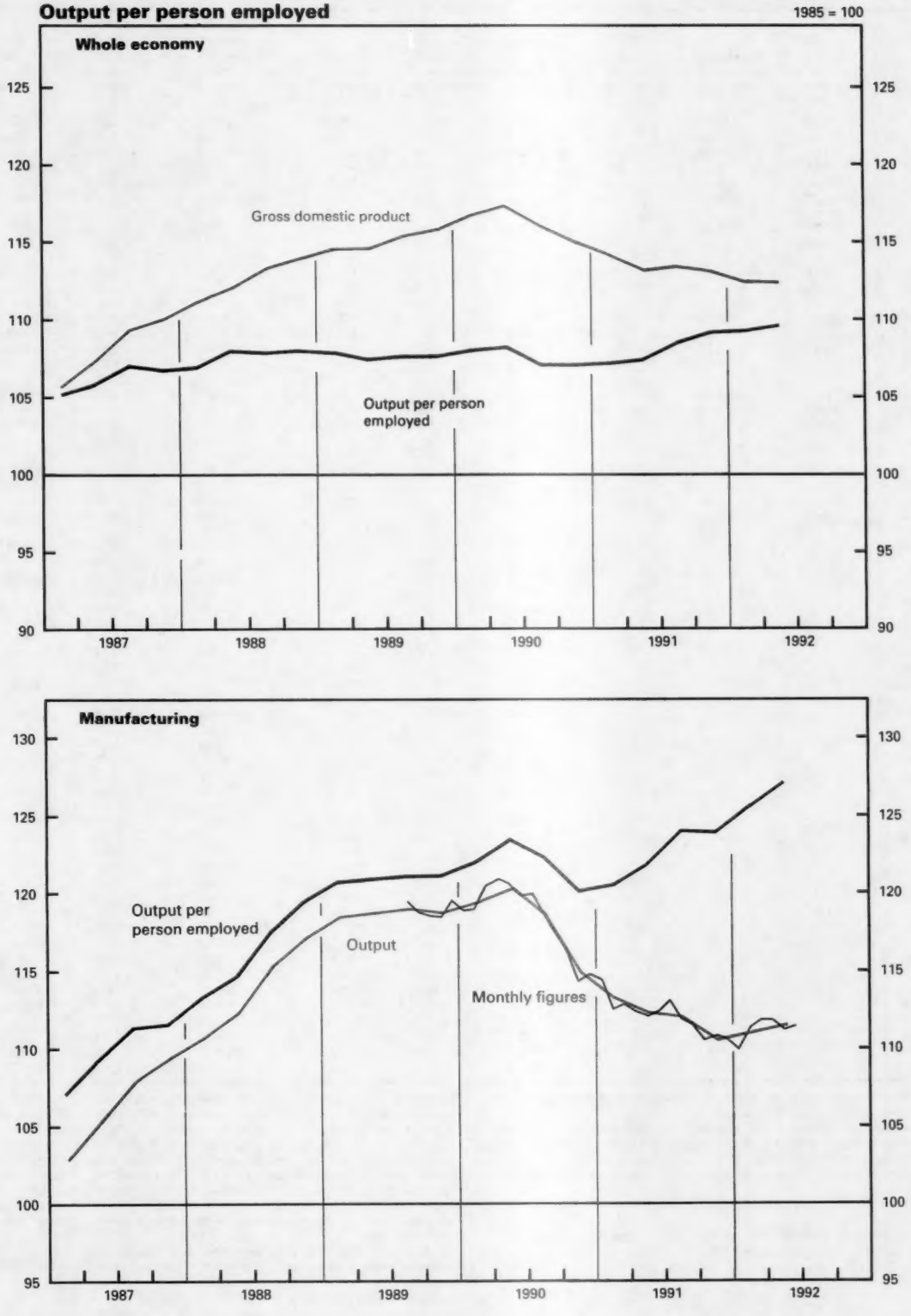
Percentage change, quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year

1988 Q2	*3.3*	*0.8*	*1.3*	*1.4*	*3.7*	*5.0*	*4.8*
Q3	*3.3*	*0.6*	*1.1*	*0.4*	*2.7*	*5.6*	*5.4*
Q4	*3.0*	*0.6*	*0.9*	*0.8*	*1.9*	*6.2*	*5.8*
1989 Q1	*2.9*	*0.3*	*0.7*	*-*	*1.2*	*6.4*	*6.2*
Q2	*2.7*	*-*	*0.4*	*-0.4*	*-0.4*	*5.4*	*5.4*
Q3	*2.2*	*-0.2*	*0.2*	*-0.2*	*0.3*	*3.0*	*3.2*
Q4	*2.0*	*-0.6*	*-0.1*	*-0.5*	*0.7*	*1.4*	*2.3*
1990 Q1	*1.4*	*-0.9*	*-0.6*	*0.2*	*1.0*	*1.0*	*1.7*
Q2	*1.1*	*-1.0*	*-1.0*	*0.7*	*3.6*	*2.3*	*2.7*
Q3	*0.6*	*-1.4*	*-1.3*	*-0.5*	*-0.2*	*1.0*	*1.4*
Q4	*-0.5*†	*-2.4*	*-2.3*	*-0.6*†	*-0.8*	*-0.9*	*-0.4*
1991 Q1	*-1.6*	*-3.9*	*-3.9*	*-0.8*	*1.1*	*-1.2*	*0.3*
Q2	*-2.8*	*-5.3*	*-5.3*	*-0.7*	*-0.6*	*-1.4*	*0.3*
Q3	*-3.4*	*-6.2*	*-6.8*	*1.3*	*4.3*	*1.4*	*2.6*
Q4	*-3.6*	*-6.4*	*-6.8*	*2.0*	*5.9*	*3.2*	*3.9*
1992 Q1	*-3.2*	*-5.9*	*-6.1*	*1.9*	*4.8*	*4.2*	*3.7*
Q2	*-2.6*	*-4.9*	*-4.8*	*2.1*	*4.9*†	*4.3*†	*2.9*†

1 Comprises employees in employment, the self-employed and HM Forces.
2 The ratios do not take into account part-time working or hours of work.

Sources: Department of Employment; Central Statistical Office

Output per person employed



20 National employment and unemployment [1]

	Workforce[2,3] (thousands)	Workforce in employment[2,3,4] (thousands)	Employees in employment[2,3,4] (thousands)	Unemployed[5] + Total (thousands)	Unemployed[5] + Percentage of workforce[6]	Vacancies at job centres+[7] (thousands)	Employees in employment (GB) (thousands) Manufacturing industry	Employees in employment (GB) (thousands) Production industry	Total unemployed[5] (thousands) (NSA)
	DYDD	DYDC	BCAJ	BCJD	BCJE	DPCB	BCHK	DYCP	BCJA
1986	27 877	24 559	21 379	3 097.9	*11.1*	188.8	5 138	5 673	3 289.1
1987	28 077	25 084	21 586	2 806.5	*10.0*	235.4	5 068	5 567	2 963.5
1988	28 347	25 922	22 266	2 274.9	*8.1*	248.7	5 109	5 587	2 426.0
1989	28 480	26 693	22 670	1 784.4	*6.3*	219.5	5 101	5 558	1 841.3
1990	28 532†	26 920†	22 896†	1 622.7	*5.8*	173.7	5 056	5 499	1 651.9
1991	28 317	26 020	22 226	2 287.4	*8.1*	118.0	4 715	5 147	2 237.9
1992	28 096	25 361	21 747	..	..	..	4 516	4 914	..
1988 Q3	28 387	26 151	22 405	2 241.1	*7.9*	245.4	5 110	5 588	2 326.7
Q4	28 369	26 343	22 496	2 133.0	*7.6*	241.1	5 117	5 592	2 118.9
1989 Q1	28 483	26 584	22 635	1 983.8	*7.0*	228.8	5 115	5 582	2 074.3
Q2	28 480	26 693	22 670	1 837.3	*6.5*	220.3	5 101	5 558	1 883.6
Q3	28 470	26 774	22 735	1 760.6	*6.2*	219.0	5 108	5 556	1 771.4
Q4	28 506†	26 863	22 834†	1 682.0	*5.9*	209.9	5 092	5 538	1 635.8
1990 Q1	28 487	26 889†	22 863	1 619.6	*5.7*	197.9	5 081	5 525	1 687.0
Q2	28 532	26 920	22 896	1 596.0	*5.6*	191.8	5 056	5 499	1 626.3
Q3	28 490	26 806	22 832	1 623.9	*5.7*	165.9	5 021	5 462	1 623.6
Q4	28 456	26 600	22 662	1 723.6	*6.1*	139.1	4 922	5 359	1 670.6
1991 Q1	28 424	26 332	22 447	1 893.6	*6.7*	142.9	4 818	5 254	1 959.7
Q2	28 317	26 020	22 226	2 166.6	*7.7*	110.9	4 715	5 147	2 198.5
Q3	28 277	25 814	22 074	2 362.5	*8.4*	105.7	4 645	5 073	2 367.5
Q4	28 144	25 585	21 865	2 477.1	*8.8*	112.4	4 584	4 997	2 426.0
1992 Q1	28 218	25 556	21 864	2 607.1	*9.2*	124.6	4 534	4 943	2 673.9
Q2	28 096	25 361	21 747	2 695.3	*9.5*	114.6	4 516	4 914	2 736.5
Q3	..	..	..	2 760.1	*9.8*	..	..	..	2 774.0
1990 Jul	..	..	..	1 623.9	*5.7*	171.9	5 055	5 499	1 623.6
Aug	..	..	..	1 651.8	*5.8*	166.3	5 034	5 477	1 657.8
Sep	..	..	..	1 681.7	*5.9*	159.4	5 021	5 462	1 673.9
Oct	..	..	..	1 723.6	*6.1*	145.5	5 002	5 442	1 670.6
Nov	..	..	..	1 777.2	*6.2*	138.2	4 970	5 410	1 728.1
Dec	..	..	..	1 853.1	*6.5*	133.5	4 922	5 359	1 850.4
1991 Jan	..	..	..	1 893.6	*6.7*	143.6	4 899	5 335	1 959.7
Feb	..	..	..	1 985.7	*7.0*	143.6	4 863	5 299	2 045.4
Mar	..	..	..	2 089.2	*7.4*	141.5	4 818	5 254	2 142.1
Apr	..	..	..	2 166.6	*7.7*	121.8	4 791	5 224	2 198.5
May	..	..	..	2 232.2	*7.9*	109.3	4 752	5 185	2 213.8
Jun	..	..	..	2 292.9	*8.1*	101.5	4 715	5 147	2 241.0
Jul	..	..	..	2 362.5	*8.4*	104.0	4 677	5 111	2 367.5
Aug	..	..	..	2 422.5	*8.6*	106.6	4 657	5 087	2 435.1
Sep	..	..	..	2 458.1	*8.7*	106.5	4 645	5 073	2 450.7
Oct	..	..	..	2 477.1	*8.8*	103.5	4 616	5 041	2 426.0
Nov	..	..	..	2 517.7	*8.9*	109.7	4 597	5 016	2 471.8
Dec	..	..	..	2 551.2	*9.0*	123.9	4 584	4 997	2 551.7
1992 Jan	..	..	..	2 607.1	*9.2*	122.0	4 556	4 969	2 673.9
Feb	..	..	..	2 644.9	*9.4*	124.3	4 553	4 961	2 710.5
Mar	..	..	..	2 652.7	*9.4*	127.5	4 534	4 943	2 707.5
Apr	..	..	..	2 695.3	*9.5*	119.6	4 524	4 931	2 736.5
May	..	..	..	2 715.7	*9.6*	114.6	4 515	4 917	2 707.9
Jun	..	..	..	2 724.3	*9.6*	109.5	4 516	4 914	2 678.2
Jul	..	..	..	2 760.1	*9.8*	110.8	4 469	4 868	2 774.0
Aug	..	..	..	2 811.1†	*9.9*	106.9	4 419	4 815	2 845.5
Sep	..	..	..	2 843.3	*10.1*	95.0	..	..	2 847.4

1 Unemployment figures do not include students registered for temporary employment during a current vacation.

2 The workforce consists of the workforce in employment and the unemployed (claimants); the workforce in employment comprises employees in employment, the self-employed, HM Forces and participants in work-related government training programmes. See *Employment Gazette* August 1988, page S6.

3 For all dates, individuals with two jobs as employees of different employers are counted twice.

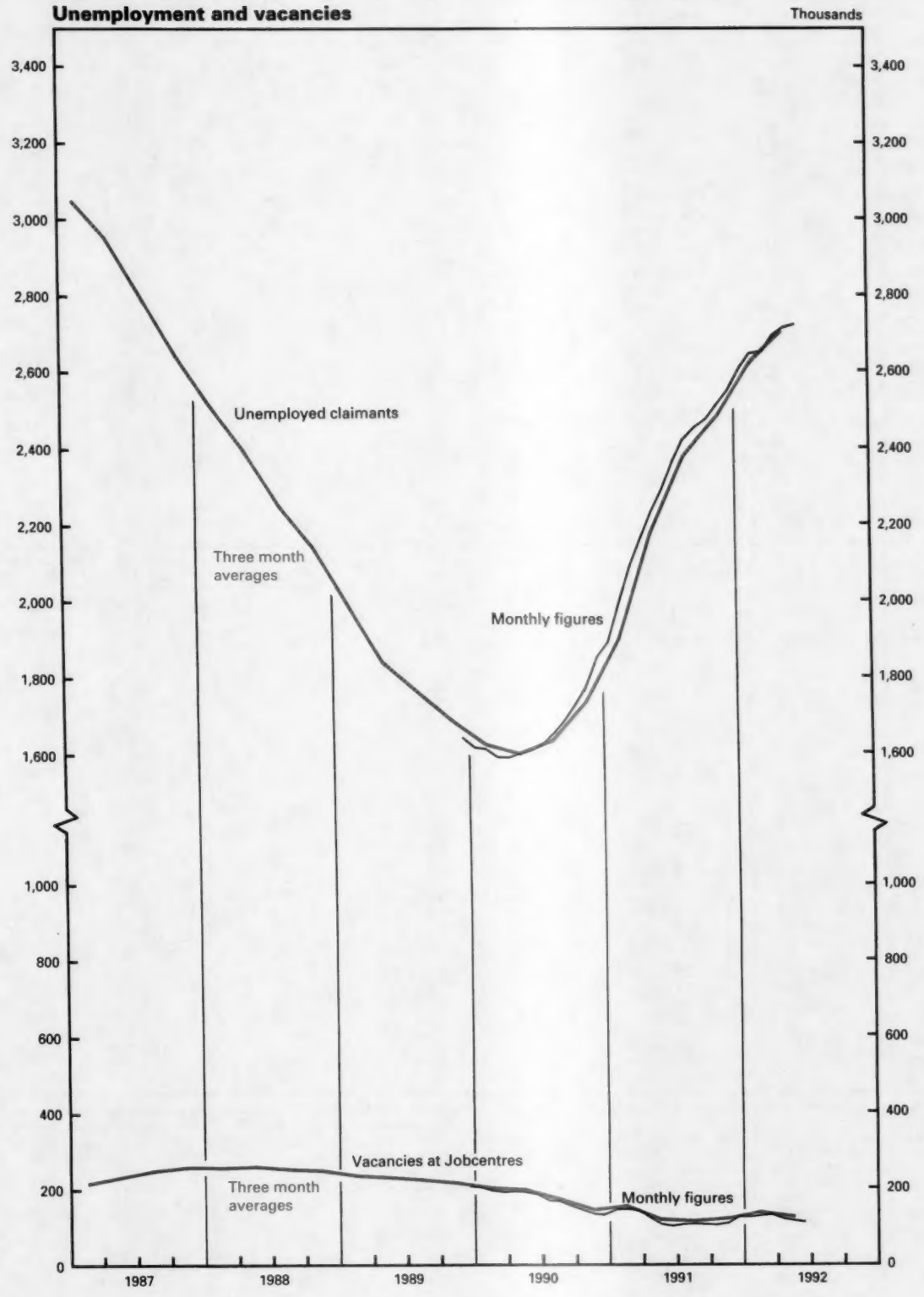
4 Annual estimates relate to mid-year. Figures for the four quarters relate to March, June, September and December.

5 Unadjusted unemployment figures have been affected by changes in the coverage. The seasonally adjusted figures however, as given in this table, are estimated on the current basis, allowing for the discontinuities, and are therefore recommended for the purposes of assessing trends. The seasonally adjusted figures now relate only to claimants aged 18 or over in order to maintain the consistent series, available back to 1971 (1974 for the regions), allowing for the effect of the change in benefit regulations for under 18 year olds from September 1988. (See page 660 of the December 1988 *Employment Gazette*. See also page 422 of the October 1986 edition for the list of previous discontinuities taken into account.)
Note: Quarter figures relate to January, April, July and October.

6 The denominator used to calculate unemployment rates is the workforce - see footnote 2.

7 Vacancies notified to job centres and remaining unfilled.
Note: Quarter figures relate to the average of the three months in each quarter.

Source: Department of Employment


Unemployment and vacancies
Thousands
3,400
3,200
3,000
2,800
2,600
2,400
2,200
2,000
1,800
1,600
1,000
800
600
400
200
0
Unemployed claimants
Three month averages
Monthly figures
Vacancies at Jobcentres
Three month averages
Monthly figures
1987
1988
1989
1990
1991
1992

21 Regional unemployment rates [1]

Percentages

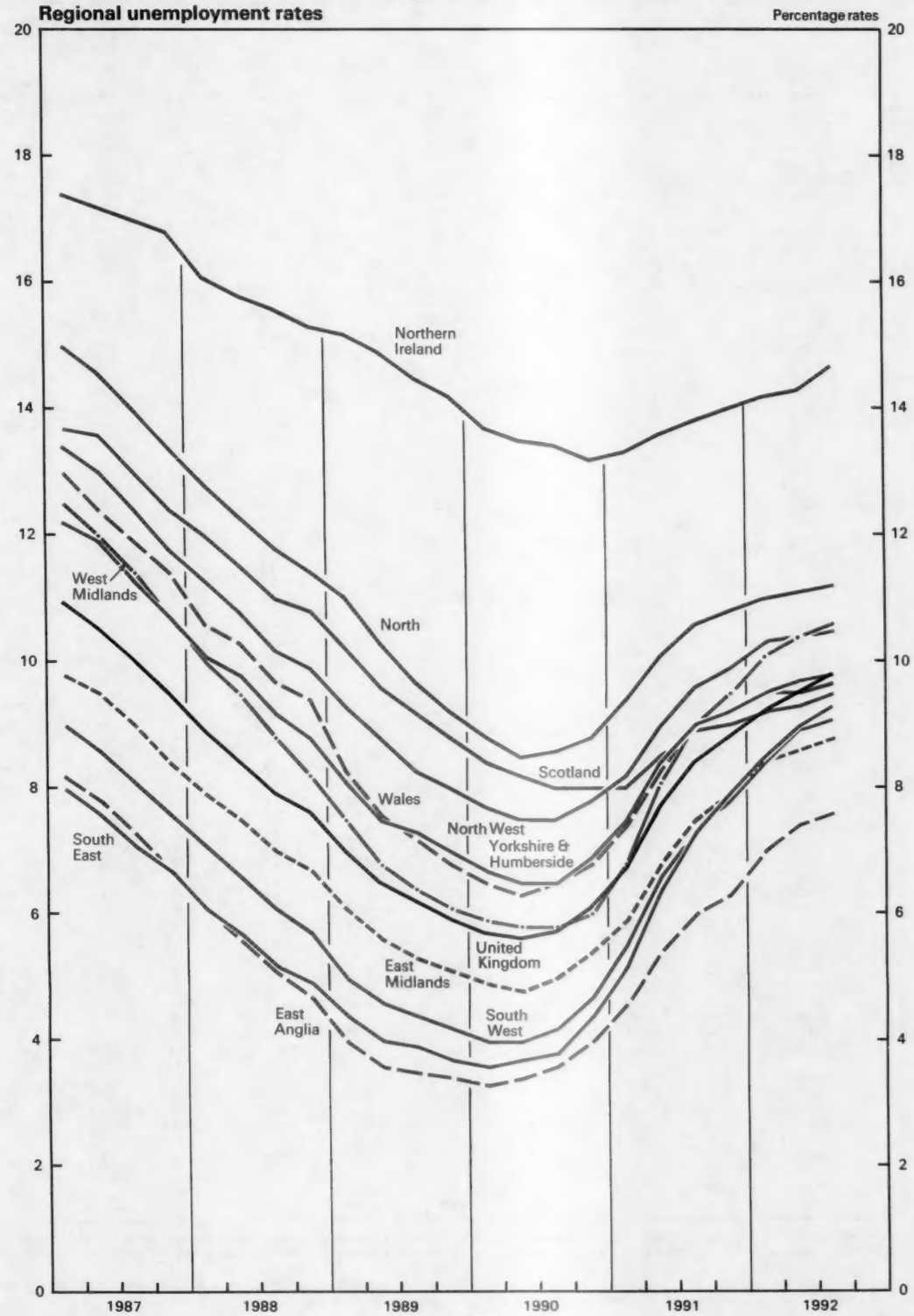
	North	Yorkshire and Humberside	East Midlands	East Anglia	South East	South West	West Midlands
	DPBH	DPBI	DPBJ	DPBK	DPBL	DPBM	DPBN
1986 Q3	15.4	12.6	10.0	8.6	8.4	9.6	12.9
Q4	15.1	12.4	9.9	8.5	8.2	9.4	12.8
1987 Q1	15.0	12.2	9.8	8.2	8.0	9.0	12.5
Q2	14.6	11.9	9.5	7.8	7.6	8.6	12.0
Q3	14.0	11.3	9.0	7.3	7.1	8.1	11.4
Q4	13.4	10.7	8.4	6.7	6.7	7.6	10.7
1988 Q1	12.8	10.1	7.9	6.1	6.1	7.1	10.0
Q2	12.3	9.8	7.5	5.6	5.7	6.6	9.5
Q3	11.8	9.2	7.0	5.1	5.2	6.1	8.8
Q4	11.4	8.8	6.7	4.7	4.9	5.7	8.2
1989 Q1	11.0	8.1	6.1	4.0	4.4	5.0	7.5
Q2	10.3	7.5	5.6	3.6	4.0	4.6	6.8
Q3	9.7	7.3	5.3	3.5	3.9	4.4	6.4
Q4	9.2	7.0	5.1	3.4	3.7	4.2	6.1
1990 Q1	8.8	6.7	4.9	3.3	3.6	4.0	5.9
Q2	8.5	6.5	4.8	3.4	3.7	4.0	5.7
Q3	8.6	6.5	5.0	3.6	3.8	4.2	5.7
Q4	8.8	6.9	5.4	4.0	4.4	4.7	6.0
1991 Q1	9.4	7.5	5.9	4.6	5.2	5.5	6.8
Q2	10.1	8.4	6.8	5.4	6.4	6.6	8.1
Q3	10.6	9.0	7.5	6.0	7.3	7.3	9.0
Q4	10.8	9.2	7.9	6.3	7.9	7.8	9.5
1992 Q1	11.0	9.5	8.4	7.0	8.5	8.4	10.1
Q2	11.1	9.7	8.6	7.4	9.0	8.9	10.4
Q3	11.2	9.8	8.8	7.6	9.3	9.1	10.6

	North West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
	DPBO	DPBP	DPBQ	DPAJ	DPBR	BCJE
1986 Q3	13.9	13.6	13.4	11.1	17.4	11.2
Q4	13.6	13.2	13.5	10.9	17.6	11.1
1987 Q1	13.4	13.0	13.7	10.7	17.4	10.9
Q2	13.0	12.4	13.6	10.3	17.2	10.5
Q3	12.4	11.9	13.0	9.8	17.0	10.0
Q4	11.8	11.4	12.4	9.3	16.8	9.5
1988 Q1	11.3	10.6	12.0	8.7	16.1	8.9
Q2	10.8	10.3	11.5	8.2	15.8	8.4
Q3	10.2	9.7	11.0	7.7	15.6	7.9
Q4	9.9	9.4	10.8	7.4	15.3	7.6
1989 Q1	9.3	8.3	10.2	6.8	15.2	7.0
Q2	8.8	7.6	9.6	6.2	14.9	6.5
Q3	8.4	7.2	9.2	6.0	14.5	6.2
Q4	8.0	6.8	8.8	5.7	14.2	5.9
1990 Q1	7.7	6.5	8.4	5.5	13.7	5.7
Q2	7.5	6.3	8.2	5.4	13.5	5.6
Q3	7.5	6.5	8.0	5.5	13.4	5.7
Q4	7.8	6.8	8.0	5.9	13.2	6.1
1991 Q1	8.2	7.4	8.0	6.5	13.3	6.7
Q2	9.0	8.3	8.5	7.5	13.6	7.7
Q3	9.6	9.0	8.9	8.2	13.8	8.4
Q4	9.9	9.2	9.0	8.6	14.0	8.8
1992 Q1	10.3	9.5	9.2	9.1	14.2	9.2
Q2	10.4	9.5	9.3	9.4	14.3	9.5
Q3	10.5	9.7	9.5	9.6	14.7	9.8

Note: Figures shown are at January, April, July and October respectively.

1 The seasonally adjusted figures now relate only to claimants aged 18 or over in order to maintain the consistent series, available back to 1971 (1974 for the regions), allowing for the effect of the change in benefit regulations for under 18 year olds from September 1988. (See page 660 of the December 1988 *Employment Gazette*. See also page 422 of the October 1986 edition for the list of previous discontinuities taken into account). The denominators used to calculate unemployment rates are the sum of the appropriate mid-year estimates of employees in employment and the unemployed, the self-employed, HM Forces and participants in work-related government training programmes. Recent figures are based on mid-1990 estimates.

Source: Department of Employment


Regional unemployment rates
Percentage rates
20
18
16
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
Northern Ireland
North
Scotland
West Midlands
Wales
North West
Yorkshire & Humberside
South East
United Kingdom
East Midlands
East Anglia
South West
1987
1988
1989
1990
1991
1992

22 Average earnings

	Average earnings (GB)[1]								Wages and salaries per unit of output 1985 = 100	
	Whole economy+	Underlying trend[2]	Production industries	Underlying trend[2]	Manufacturing industry	Underlying trend[2]	Service industries	Underlying trend[2]	Whole economy[3]	Manufacturing industry
1985=100	DNGA		DNGC		DNGE		DNGG		DJDO	DMBG
1986	107.9		108.0		107.7		107.7		104.6	104.0
1987	116.3		116.7		116.3		116.0		109.3	105.9
1988	126.4		126.5		126.2		126.2		117.1	108.6
1989	..		..		..		..		128.2	113.6
1990	..		..		..		..		141.1	123.2
1991	..		..		..		..		152.1	132.6
1988=100	DNAB		DNAF		DNAD		DNDV			
1988	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		117.1	108.6
1989	109.1		109.1		108.7		108.9		128.2	113.6
1990	119.7		119.4		118.9		119.4		141.1	123.2
1991	129.3		129.7		128.7		128.5		152.1	132.6
1988 Q2	98.6		99.0		98.8		98.3		115.6	108.9
Q3	100.9		100.8		100.7		100.9		118.1	108.2
Q4	103.7		103.5		103.5		103.8		121.1	109.4
1989 Q1	105.8		105.6		105.4		105.8		123.9	110.3
Q2	107.8		107.9		107.6		107.6		126.9	112.5
Q3	110.0		110.2		109.9		109.7		129.4	114.6
Q4	112.8		112.5		112.1		112.4		132.7	116.9
1990 Q1	115.5		115.4		114.9		115.3		135.7	119.0
Q2	118.7		118.0		117.5		118.5		139.2	120.2
Q3	121.2		121.0		120.5		120.8		143.3	124.5
Q4	123.5		123.3		122.8		122.9		146.1	129.1
1991 Q1	126.0		126.1		125.1		125.5		149.0	131.1
Q2	128.1		128.6		127.5		127.0		151.7	132.2
Q3	130.8		130.9		129.9		130.1		153.1	132.3
Q4	132.4		133.2		132.3		131.5		154.5	134.8
1992 Q1	135.8		137.0		135.8		134.8		158.0	136.5
Q2	136.1		136.5		135.1		135.3		158.1	134.3†
		DNEM		DNEN		DNEO		DNDX		
1990 Aug	121.6	*10.00*	120.9	*9.75*	120.5	*9.50*	121.5	*10.00*	..	124.3
Sep	122.0	*10.00*	122.1	*9.75*	121.6	*9.50*	121.5	*10.00*	..	126.5
Oct	122.7	*9.75*	122.4	*9.75*	121.7	*9.25*	122.2	*9.75*	..	127.6
Nov	123.5	*9.75*	123.3	*9.75*	122.9	*9.50*	122.8	*9.75*	..	130.2
Dec	124.2	*9.75*	124.1	*9.75*	123.8	*9.50*	123.7	*9.50*	..	129.6
1991 Jan	125.2	*9.50*	125.2	*9.50*	124.4	*9.25*	125.0	*9.50*	..	129.8
Feb	126.2	*9.25*	126.1	*9.00*	125.1	*8.75*	125.3	*9.00*	..	131.9
Mar	126.5	*9.00*	126.9	*9.00*	125.8	*8.50*	126.1	*8.75*	..	131.5
Apr	127.5	*8.75*	127.7	*9.00*	126.9	*8.50*	126.4	*8.25*	..	132.5
May	128.4	*8.50*	128.9	*9.00*	127.3	*8.75*	127.3	*8.00*	..	132.1
Jun	128.5	*8.00*	129.2	*8.75*	128.3	*8.25*	127.4	*7.50*	..	132.0
Jul	129.1	*7.75*	129.3	*8.50*	128.5	*8.25*	128.5	*7.50*	..	130.3
Aug	131.5	*7.75*	131.4	*8.25*	130.6	*8.00*	130.8	*7.50*	..	133.2
Sep	131.7	*7.75*	132.1	*8.00*	130.6	*8.00*	131.1	*7.50*	..	133.3
Oct	132.0	*7.50*	132.6	*8.50*	131.8	*8.00*	131.3	*7.25*	..	135.0
Nov	133.0	*7.50*	133.4	*8.25*	132.4	*8.00*	132.5	*7.25*	..	134.6
Dec	132.3	*7.25*	133.7	*8.00*	132.7	*7.75*	130.8	*7.00*	..	134.7
1992 Jan	134.0	*7.25*	134.9	*7.75*	133.8	*7.75*	133.5	*7.00*	..	135.9
Feb	135.7	*7.50*	136.1	*8.25*	134.9	*8.25*	134.9	*7.25*	..	135.2
Mar	137.6	*7.25*	140.0	*7.75*	138.8	*7.75*	136.0	*7.25*	..	138.5
Apr	135.5	*7.00*	135.1	*7.50*	133.3	*7.50*	135.0	*7.00*	..	132.5†
May	136.6	*6.25*	137.4	*6.50*	136.1	*6.25*	135.6	*6.50*	..	135.6
Jun	136.3	*6.25*	137.1	*6.50*	135.8	*6.25*	135.3	*6.25*	..	134.7
Jul	136.4†	*6.00*	137.6	*6.50*	136.6	*6.25*	135.5†	*6.00†*	..	134.2
Aug	136.1	*5.75*	139.5	*6.50*	139.2	*6.25*	137.0	*5.75*	..	135.6

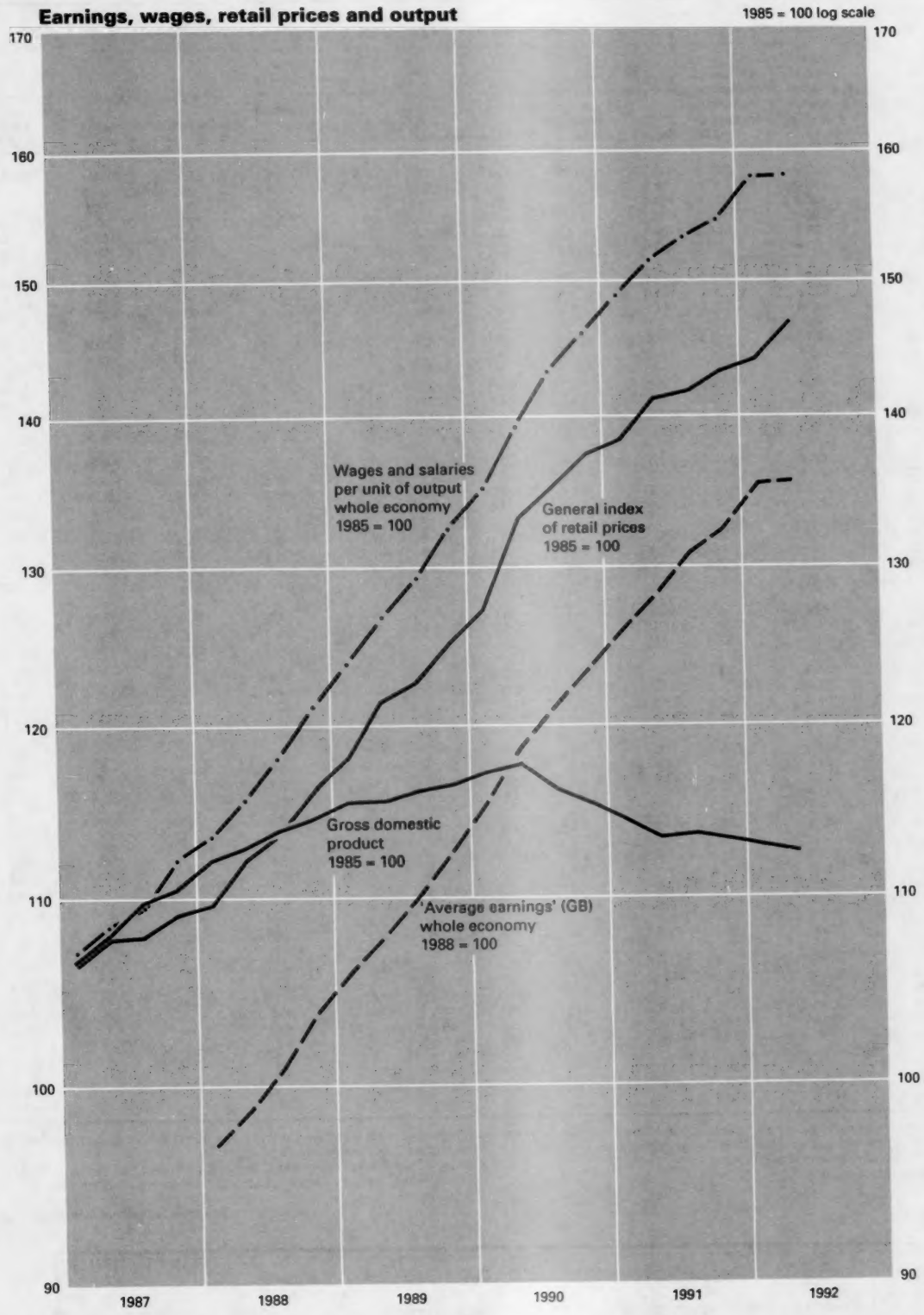
Note: For a detailed account of the revised Average Earnings Index based on 1988=100, please see the article in *Employment Gazette*, November 1989, p.606-612.

1 The seasonal adjustment factors currently used are based on data up to January 1988.

2 Estimated to the nearest quarter of one percentage point. For the derivation of recent underlying changes see 'News Brief' item in *Employment Gazette*, September 1991.

3 The method for calculating whole economy unit wage costs is described in *Employment Gazette*, May 1986.

Sources: Department of Employment; Central Statistical Office


Earnings, wages, retail prices and output
1985 = 100 log scale
170
160
150
140
130
120
110
100
90
Wages and salaries per unit of output whole economy 1985 = 100
General index of retail prices 1985 = 100
Gross domestic product 1985 = 100
'Average earnings' (GB) whole economy 1988 = 100
1987
1988
1989
1990
1991
1992

23 Prices

1985 = 100

	Producer price index		General index of retail prices[1] (NSA)						Pensioner price index[2] (NSA)		
			All items				All items other than seasonal food				
	Materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry[4]	Output: all manufactured products: home sales (NSA)	Index	Percentage increase on year earlier	Total food	Total non-food	Index	Percentage increase on year earlier	One-person household	Two-person household	Purchasing power of the pound[3] (NSA)
	DZDQ	DZCV	FRAG	FRAN	FRAH	FRAI	FRAK	FRAO	FRAL	FRAM	FJAK
1984	99.0	95.0	94.3	*5.0*	97.0	93.6	94.1	*4.7*	95.4	95.3	106
1985	100.0	100.0	100.0	*6.1*	100.0	100.0	100.0	*6.3*	100.0	100.0	100
1986	92.3	104.3	103.4	*3.4*	103.3	103.5	103.3	*3.3*	103.2	103.2	97
1987	95.3	108.3	107.7	*4.2*	106.4	108.0	107.6	*4.1*	105.6	105.8	93
1988	98.4	113.2	113.0	*4.9*	110.1	113.6	112.9	*5.0*	109.5	109.8	89
1989	104.0	119.0	121.8	*7.8*	116.4	122.9	121.9	*7.9*	115.4	115.8	82
1990	103.8	126.0	133.3	*9.5*	125.7	134.9	133.4	*9.5*	124.2	124.5	75
1991	102.6	133.0	141.1	*5.9*	132.2	143.0	141.3	*5.9*	133.0	133.5	70
1988 Q3	99.8	113.9	113.8	*5.5*	109.9	114.6	113.9	*5.5*	110.0	110.3	88
Q4	99.7	115.2	116.2	*6.5*	111.3	117.2	116.4	*6.6*	113.3	111.6	86
1989 Q1	101.9	116.8	118.1	*7.7*	113.5	119.0	118.1	*7.9*	112.8	113.1	85
Q2	104.5	118.2	121.5	*8.2*	116.0	122.6	121.5	*8.4*	114.9	115.4	82
Q3	104.4	119.7	122.6	*7.7*	116.5	123.9	122.9	*7.8*	115.9	116.3	82
Q4	105.3	121.2	125.0	*7.6*	119.4	126.2	125.2	*7.6*	118.2	118.5	80
1990 Q1	104.9	123.1	127.3	*7.8*	123.1	128.1	127.2	*7.7*	120.4	120.6	79
Q2	103.4	125.7	133.2	*9.7*	125.9	134.7	133.1	*9.6*	123.3	123.7	75
Q3	103.5	126.8	135.4	*10.4*	126.0	137.3	135.7	*10.5*	125.2	125.6	74
Q4	103.3	128.2	137.5	*10.0*	127.6	139.5	137.7	*10.0*	127.8	128.2	73
1991 Q1	102.6	130.6	138.3	*8.7*	130.4	139.9	138.3	*8.8*	129.3	129.3	72
Q2	103.4	133.1	141.2	*6.0*	132.8	142.9	141.3	*6.1*	133.0	133.8	71
Q3	102.6	133.9	141.8	*4.8*	132.3	143.7	142.1	*4.7*	134.2	134.7	70
Q4	102.0	134.6	143.2	*4.2*	133.2	145.2	143.4	*4.1*	135.7	136.3	70
1992 Q1	102.4	136.5	144.0	*4.1*	135.8	145.7	144.1	*4.2*	136.6	137.5	69
Q2	102.1	137.9	147.1	*4.2*	135.9	149.3	147.4	*4.3*	138.1	139.2	68
Q3	101.7	138.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1990 Sep	105.3	127.2	136.7	*10.9*	126.6	138.8	137.0	*10.9*	..	..	73.2
Oct	104.1	127.9	137.8	*10.9*	126.7	139.9	138.0	*10.9*	..	..	72.6
Nov	102.8	128.2	137.4	*9.7*	127.7	139.4	137.7	*9.7*	..	..	72.8
Dec	102.9	128.6	137.3	*9.3*	128.5	139.1	137.5	*9.4*	..	..	72.8
1991 Jan	102.7	130.0	137.6	*9.0*	129.4	139.3	137.7	*9.0*	..	..	72.6
Feb	102.5	130.5	138.4	*8.9*	130.9	139.9	138.4	*9.0*	..	..	72.3
Mar	102.6	131.4	138.9	*8.2*	130.9	140.6	138.9	*8.4*	..	..	72.0
Apr	103.4	132.8	140.9	*6.4*	132.5	142.4	140.7	*6.6*	..	..	71.1
May	103.2	133.2	141.1	*5.8*	132.2	143.0	141.3	*5.9*	..	..	70.9
Jun	103.5	133.3	141.8	*5.8*	133.6	143.4	141.8	*5.8*	..	..	70.5
Jul	103.6	133.6	141.5	*5.5*	131.9	143.3	141.7	*5.4*	..	..	70.7
Aug	102.3	133.9	141.8	*4.7*	133.1	143.5	141.9	*4.6*	..	..	70.5
Sep	102.0	134.1	142.3	*4.1*	132.0	144.4	142.7	*4.2*	..	..	70.3
Oct	101.9	134.3	142.8	*3.7*	132.2	144.9	143.2	*3.7*	..	..	70.0
Nov	102.4	134.7	143.4	*4.3*	133.5	145.3	143.5	*4.2*	..	..	69.8
Dec	101.6	134.8	143.5	*4.5*	133.9	145.4	143.6	*4.5*	..	..	69.7
1992 Jan	101.5	135.8	143.4	*4.1*	135.2	145.1	143.5	*4.2*	..	..	69.8
Feb	103.2	136.3	144.1	*4.1*	135.9	145.9	144.2	*4.2*	..	..	69.4
Mar	102.4	137.3	144.5	*4.0*	136.2	146.3	144.6	*4.1*	..	..	69.2
Apr	102.3	137.8	146.7	*4.3*	135.7	148.9	147.0	*4.4*	..	..	68.2
May	101.9	137.9	147.3	*4.3*	136.3	149.5	147.5	*4.4*	..	..	67.9
Jun	102.0	138.0	147.3	*3.9*	135.8	149.6	147.7	*4.2*	..	..	67.9
Jul	102.1†	138.2	146.7	*3.7*	133.9	149.3	147.4	*4.0*	..	..	68.2
Aug	101.4	138.4†	146.8	*3.6*	134.2	149.5	147.5	*3.9*	..	..	68.1
Sep	101.6	138.4	147.4	*3.6*	133.8	150.1	148.1	*3.8*	..	..	67.8

1 The index numbers given here are for comparative purposes only and should not be regarded as accurate to the last digit shown. The official Retail Prices Index series is shown in Table 1.

2 All items except housing.

3 Movements in the purchasing power of the pound are based on movements in the General index of retail prices.

4 Minor revisions have been made to seasonally adjusted figures previously published. These reflect the routine updating of the seasonal adjustment factor.

Source: Central Statistical Office

CSO STATFAX

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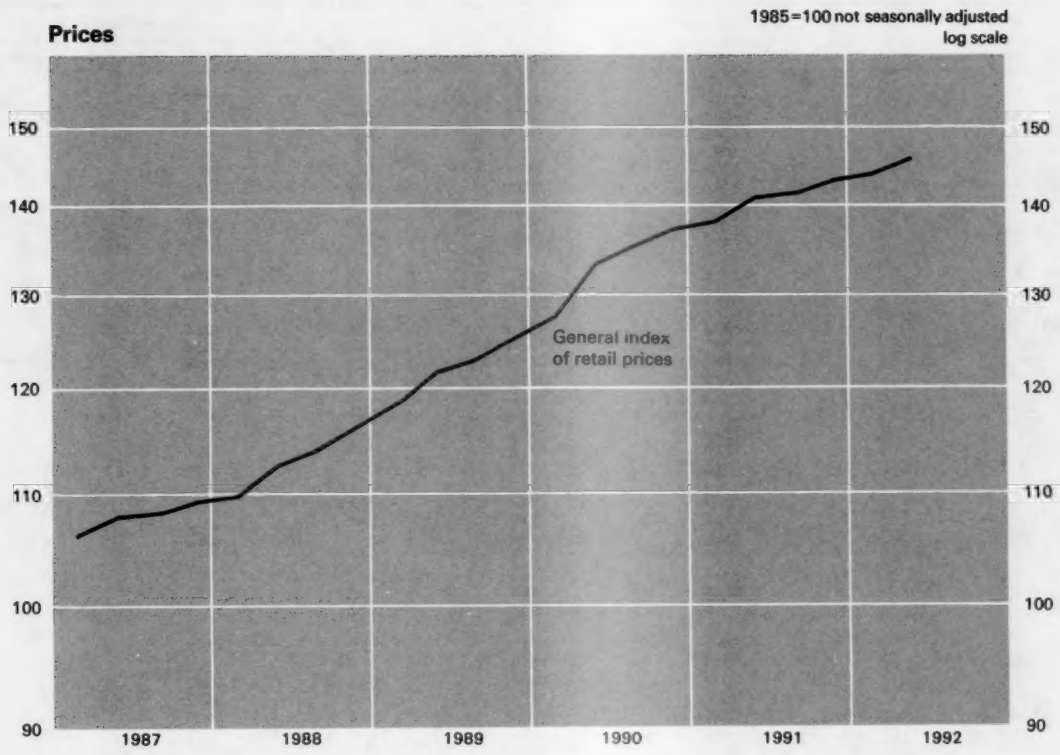
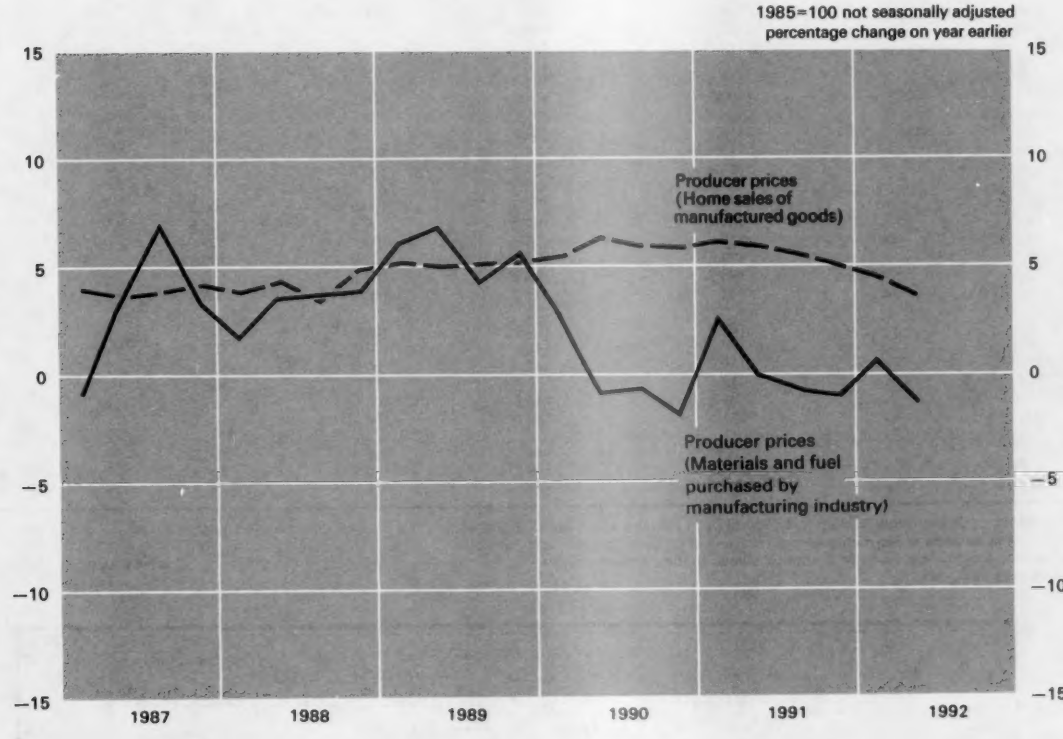
Calls charged at 36p per minute cheap rate, 48p per minute at all other times

Prices


1985=100 not seasonally adjusted
log scale
150
140
130
120
110
100
90
General index
of retail prices
1987
1988
1989
1990
1991
1992


1985=100 not seasonally adjusted
percentage change on year earlier
15
10
5
0
−5
−10
−15
Producer prices
(Home sales of
manufactured goods)
Producer prices
(Materials and fuel
purchased by
manufacturing industry)
1987
1988
1989
1990
1991
1992

24 Visible trade (on a balance of payments basis)[1]

1985 = 100

	Volume indices (SA)		Unit value indices (NSA)		
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Terms of trade[2]
	CGTR	CGTS	CGTO	CGTP	CGTQ
1985	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1986	104.2	107.4	90.1	95.4	94.4
1987	109.7	115.3	93.5	98.0	95.4
1988	111.6	130.1	93.4	96.9	96.4
1989	116.6	140.5	100.8	104.1	96.8
1990	124.2	142.1	106.2	108.0	98.3
1991	126.3	138.1	106.4	108.4	98.2
1989 Q3	117.5	142.1	101.9	105.8	96.3
Q4	123.3	138.6	103.5	108.0	95.8
1990 Q1	123.4	144.6	104.9	109.0	96.2
Q2	126.7	145.3	104.6	108.8	96.1
Q3	122.5	141.0	106.8	106.5	100.3
Q4	124.3	137.6	108.4	107.7	100.6
1991 Q1	122.6	135.8	105.2	106.4	98.9
Q2	126.0	137.6	105.9	107.8	98.2
Q3	127.8	139.8	107.4	109.6	98.0
Q4	128.8	139.2	107.1	109.9	97.5
1992 Q1	127.2	143.1	107.0	107.6	99.4
Q2	129.5	147.9	108.3	107.3	100.9
Q3	130.5	148.4	108.1	106.3	101.7
1989 Oct	120.8	138.7	103.2	107.4	96.1
Nov	120.3	141.1	103.3	107.8	95.8
Dec	128.9	136.0	104.0	108.7	95.7
1990 Jan	124.4	146.9	105.2	108.8	96.7
Feb	122.7	138.4	105.1	108.8	96.6
Mar	123.2	148.6	104.4	109.3	95.5
Apr	126.4	148.1	105.0	109.2	96.2
May	128.5	144.4	104.8	109.2	96.0
Jun	125.1	143.4	103.9	108.1	96.1
Jul	118.2	144.4	103.9	107.0	97.1
Aug	122.2	140.6	106.6	105.8	100.8
Sep	127.1	138.0	109.9	106.7	103.0
Oct	124.5	140.9	109.8	107.8	101.9
Nov	126.1	138.9	108.8	107.3	101.4
Dec	122.4	133.1	106.7	108.0	98.8
1991 Jan	118.8	138.9	106.2	106.4	99.8
Feb	123.7	131.2	104.5	106.2	98.4
Mar	125.4	137.4	104.8	106.5	98.4
Apr	123.6	138.3	105.5	107.2	98.4
May	123.1	136.5	106.1	108.1	98.1
Jun	131.4	138.1	106.0	108.1	98.1
Jul	127.1	138.8	106.5	108.9	97.8
Aug	130.9	144.7	107.9	109.9	98.2
Sep	125.4	135.8	107.7	109.9	98.0
Oct	125.9	137.4	107.4	109.9	97.7
Nov	128.3	139.3	107.8	110.2	97.8
Dec	132.1	141.0	106.2	109.6	96.9
1992 Jan	121.4	137.0	106.6	107.7	99.0
Feb	130.3	147.3	107.3	107.4	99.9
Mar	130.0	145.1	107.0	107.7	99.4
Apr	128.1	150.7	108.3	108.1	100.2
May	133.3	146.9	108.5	107.3	101.1
Jun	127.1	146.0	108.2	106.6	101.5
Jul	129.4	149.2	108.0	106.5	101.4
Aug	132.6†	149.8†	108.3	105.8†	102.4†
Sep	129.4	146.1	108.1	106.7	101.3

1 **All users of the monthly trade figures should see the important note under the Balance of Payments section of the 'Latest developments in the economy' article on page 5 about a pause in the provision of the statistics next year.**

2 Unit value index for exports expressed as a percentage of unit value index for imports.

Source: Central Statistical Office.

CSO STATFAX

For the most up-to-date data on the monthly trade figures, poll the following number from your fax machine:

0336 416038

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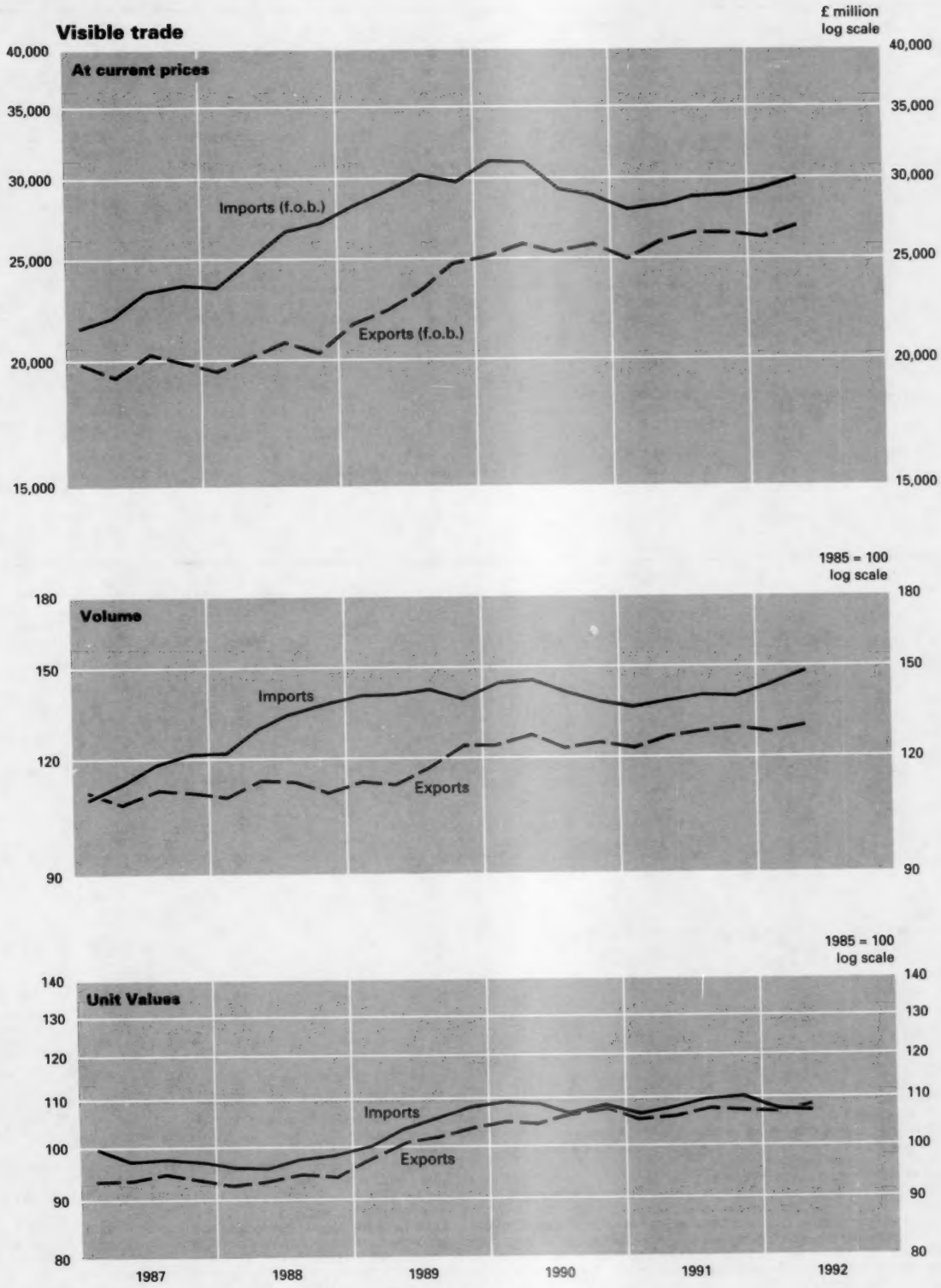

Visible trade
£ million
log scale
At current prices
Imports (f.o.b.)
Exports (f.o.b.)
40,000
35,000
30,000
25,000
20,000
15,000
1985 = 100
log scale
Volume
Imports
Exports
180
150
120
90
1985 = 100
log scale
Unit Values
Imports
Exports
140
130
120
110
100
90
80
1987
1988
1989
1990
1991
1992

25 Measures of UK competitiveness in trade in manufactures[1,2]

1985 = 100

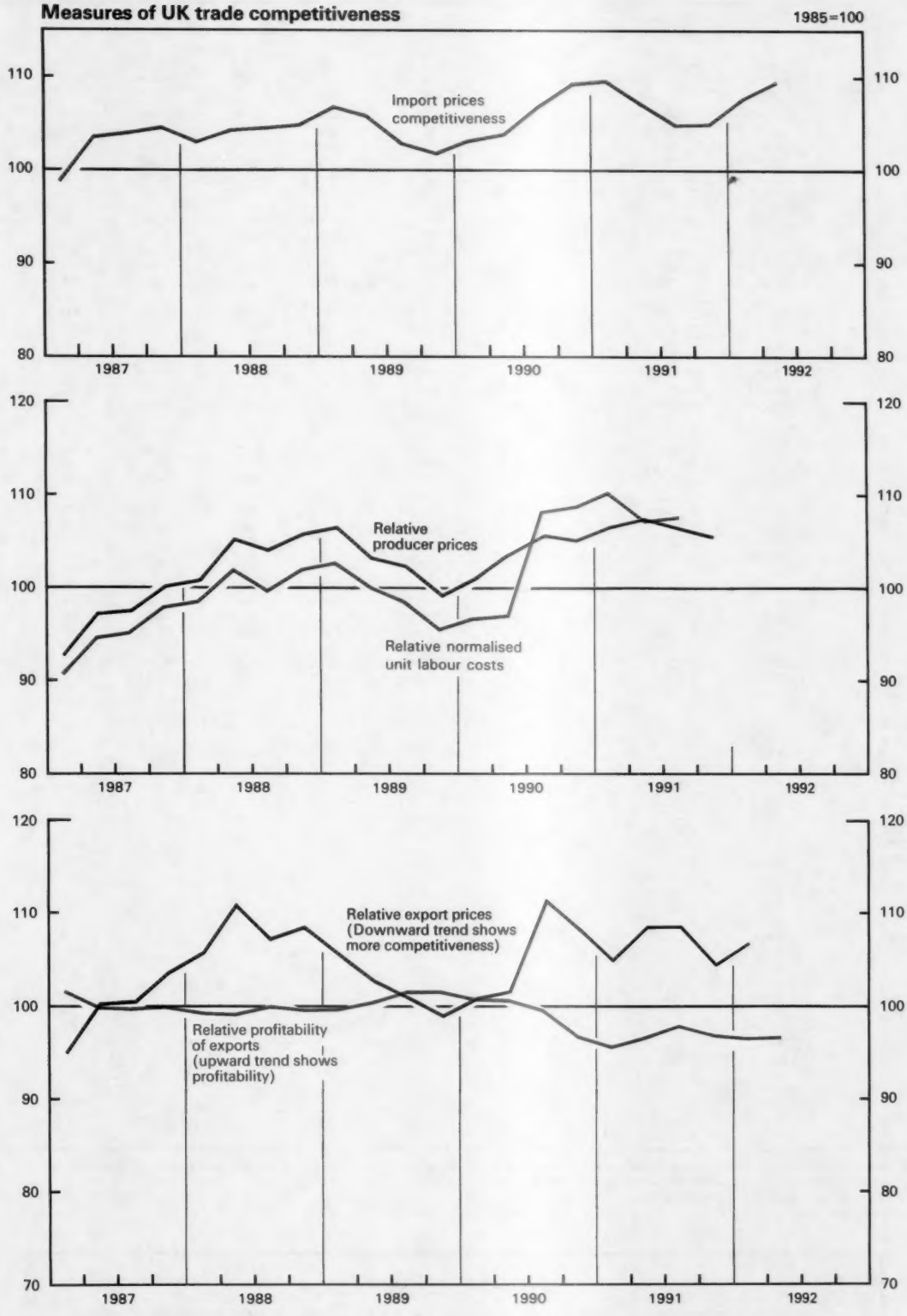
	Summary measures						Export unit value index[3,14]				
	Relative export prices[4,9,14]	Relative producer prices[5,9]	IMF index of relative unit labour costs[3] Actual	IMF index of relative unit labour costs[3] Normalised[6,9]	Import price competitiveness[7,9,10]	Relative profitability of exports[8,10]	United Kingdom	United States	Japan	France	Federal Republic of Germany[13]
	FLAA	FLAB	FLAC	FLAD	FLAE	FLAF	FLAG	FLAH	FLAI	FLAJ	FLAK
1988	102.6	106.8†	97.4†	99.9	103.9	99.2	144.9†	111	144†	153†	160†
1989	100.0	103.7	96.3	99.8	104.1	100.5	140.0	114	143	149	156
1990	100.3	110.6	102.3	103.6	105.6	99.3	156.6	116†	142	171	180
1991	99.9	111.6	107.9	108.2	107.0†	96.5†	154.4	117	152	163	175
1990 Q3	104.2	114.3†	107.1†	108.0	106.6	99.4	164.5†	116†	143	174†	184†
Q4	101.5	115.9	109.4	108.5	109.0	96.7	167.9	117	151	184	194
1991 Q1	98.3	117.3	110.5	110.0	109.4	95.3	160.1	117	154†	178	190
Q2	101.8	111.2	106.5	107.0	107.0	96.5	152.1	117	150	158	169
Q3	101.7	108.7	106.9	107.7	104.7†	97.8	151.5	117	150	156	168
Q4	98.0	109.3	..	..	104.8	96.8	154.0	117	157	166	179
1992 Q1	..	..	..	..	107.4	96.3	153.9	117	162	164	183
Q2	..	..	..	..	109.2	96.5	160.6	..	162	..	..
Percentage change, quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year											
1990 Q3	*3.8*	*11.7†*	*12.0*	*8.9*	*3.9*	*-1.8*	*18.3†*	*1.8†*	*1.4*	*17.6†*	*19.5†*
Q4	*7.3*	*15.0*	*17.5*	*12.8*	*7.3*	*-4.6*	*23.8*	*2.6*	*5.6*	*20.3*	*19.0*
1991 Q1	*0.8*	*11.8*	*14.5*	*11.3*	*6.2*	*-5.3*	*9.4*	*2.6*	*9.2†*	*7.9*	*9.8*
Q2	*4.0*	*3.6*	*10.8†*	*8.0*	*3.2*	*-3.9*	*2.8*	*1.7*	*10.3*	*-4.8*	*-3.4*
Q3	*-2.4*	*-4.9*	*-0.2*	*-0.3*	*-1.8†*	*-1.6*	*-7.9*	*0.9*	*4.9*	*-10.3*	*-8.7*
Q4	*-3.4*	*-5.7*	..	..	*-3.9*	*0.1*	*-8.3*	-	*4.0*	*-9.8*	*-7.7*
1992 Q1	..	..	..	..	*-1.8*	*1.0*	*-3.9*	-	*5.2*	*-7.9*	*-3.7*
Q2	..	..	..	..	*2.1*	-	*5.6*	..	*8.0*	..	..

	Producer price index[3]					Unit labour costs index[3,12]				
	United Kingdom	United States	Japan	France	Federal Republic of Germany[13]	United Kingdom[11]	United States	Japan	France	Federal Republic of Germany[13]
	FLAL	FLAM	FLAN	FLAO	FLAP	FLAQ	FLAR	FLAS	FLAT	FLAU
1988	155.5	104.9	166.0	157.7†	161.3†	144†	98†	179†	150†	185†
1989	150.5	110.0	158.1†	151.4	158.2	138	101	168	139	173
1990	173.4†	113.7†	153.2	181.6	173.2	167	104	163	102	113
1991	181.5	113.6	165.9	180.1	184.0	179	107	181	102	115
1990 Q3	182.0†	113.8	152.3†	185.2	175.6†	176†	104†	160†	104†	115†
Q4	192.2	116.5†	169.2	198.2	187.6	191	105	179	113	123
1991 Q1	192.2	112.8	167.5	193.0	196.8	191	107	177	111	122
Q2	175.2	113.9	161.9	171.6	174.8	172	107	181	99	110
Q3	174.2	113.3	162.8	171.4	175.7	171	107	178	96	109
Q4	184.4	114.5	171.5	184.3	188.5	183	107	195	105	121
1992 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	185	107	201	104	120
Q2	..	..	..	..	..	188	..	210	..	..
Percentage change, quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year										
1990 Q3	*23.4†*	*3.4*	*-1.6*	*24.5*	*13.5†*	*29.4†*	*2.0†*	*-3.6†*	*-25.2†*	*-32.4†*
Q4	*29.6*	*5.1†*	*10.2*	*25.7*	*13.5*	*38.4*	*1.9*	*7.8*	*-23.1*	*-31.7*
1991 Q1	*22.2*	*0.9*	*12.7†*	*13.7*	*20.2*	*27.3*	*3.9*	*10.6*	*16.8*	*14.0*
Q2	*8.0*	*1.2*	*13.6*	*-1.0*	*5.3*	*12.4*	*2.9*	*16.0*	-	*-0.9*
Q3	*-4.3*	*-0.4*	*6.9*	*-7.5*	*0.1*	*-2.8*	*2.9*	*11.2*	*-7.7*	*-5.2*
Q4	*-4.1*	*-1.7*	*1.4*	*-7.0*	*0.5*	*-4.2*	*1.9*	*8.9*	*-7.1*	*-1.6*
1992 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	*-3.1*	-	*13.6*	*-6.3*	*-1.6*
Q2	..	..	..	..	..	*9.3*	..	*16.0*	..	..

1 SITC Sections 5-8.
2 There has been a delay in the publication by the International Monetary Fund of the data used to compile these series. Data for the series FLAG and FLAQ are produced by the CSO.
3 All the indicies are shown in US dollars.
4 UVI of UK exports of manufactures divided by 1985 weighted averages of UVI of competitors' exports of manufactures, both expressed in US dollars.
5 UK PPI of manufactures divided by 1985 weighted averages of competitors' indicies of output prices of manufactures, both expressed in US dollars.
6 Index of UK ULC per unit of output divided by weighted averages of competitors' indicies of labour costs (both expressed in US dollars), adjusted for variations in productivity.
7 UK PPI of home sales of manufactures (weighted by 1985 import values) divided by the UVI of imports of manufactures, adjusted for tariffs.
8 UK UVI of exports of manufactures divided by UK producer prices of output of manufactures (weighted by 1985 export values). Upward trend implies improvement in profitability of export sales compared with home sales.
9 Downward trend implies UK more competitive.
10 Excludes erractics (ships, North Sea Installations, aircrafts, precious stones, and silver bullion).
11 The method of calculating whole economy unit wage cost is described in Employment Gazette May 1986.
12 Series are in line with IMF ULC series (except the UK, where the Department of Employment series is used).
13 Includes the former German Democratic Republic as from 1991 Q1.
14 These series have been revised this month to take account of information from the International Monetary Fund and the United Nations. These revisions have affected some of the series over the whole of the period covered. From 1991 Q2 the figures are based on the latest information from the IMF updated in line with more recent information from the UN.

Sources: Department of Trade and Industry; Department of Employment; International Monetary Fund

Measures of UK trade competitiveness



26 Balance of payments: current account[1]

£ million

	Visible trade			Invisibles						
						Balances				
	Exports (f.o.b.)+	Imports (f.o.b.)+	Balance	Credits	Debits	Services	IPD	Transfers	Total[2]	Current balance
	CGKG	CGHK	AIMA	CGKR	CGHT	AIMC	AIMD	AIME	AIMB	AIMF
1982	55 331	53 421	1 910	65 162	62 423	3 022	1 460	-1 741	2 741	4 649
1983	60 700	62 237	-1 537	65 569	60 267	4 064	2 831	-1 593	5 302	3 765
1984	70 265	75 601	-5 336	77 251	70 117	4 519	4 345	-1 730	7 134	1 798
1985	77 991	81 336	-3 345	80 022	73 887	6 687	2 560	-3 111	6 136	2 790
1986	72 627	82 186	-9 559	77 255	67 630	6 808	4 974	-2 157	9 625	66
1987	79 153	90 735	-11 582	79 826	72 726	6 745	3 754	-3 400	7 099	-4 482
1988	80 346	101 826	-21 480	87 739	82 438	4 397	4 423	-3 518	5 302	-16 179
1989	92 154	116 837	-24 683	107 778	104 821	4 039	3 495	-4 578	2 956	-21 726
1990	101 718	120 527	-18 809	115 150	113 370	4 581	2 094	-4 897	1 778	-17 029
1991	103 413	113 703	-10 290	116 164	112 195	4 990	328	-1 349	3 969	-6 321
1987 Q3	20 312	23 383	-3 071	20 213	18 379	1 825	990	-981	1 834	-1 237
Q4	19 847	23 719	-3 872	19 583	18 457	1 424	596	-893	1 127	-2 746
1988 Q1	19 156	23 485	-4 329	20 730	19 624	1 173	978	-1 045	1 106	-3 223
Q2	20 101	24 901	-4 800	21 597	20 045	1 233	1 207	-888	1 552	-3 248
Q3	20 817	26 465	-5 648	22 613	20 520	1 100	1 195	-202	2 093	-3 555
Q4	20 272	26 975	-6 703	22 798	22 249	891	1 043	-1 383	551	-6 154
1989 Q1	21 710	28 081	-6 371	25 570	24 238	892	1 146	-706	1 332	-5 039
Q2	22 303	28 995	-6 692	27 227	25 797	1 301	973	-844	1 430	-5 262
Q3	23 321	30 074	-6 753	26 476	26 046	1 056	770	-1 396	430	-6 323
Q4	24 820	29 687	-4 867	28 504	28 740	790	606	-1 632	-236	-5 103
1990 Q1	25 122	31 204	-6 082	28 447	28 057	1 442	-127	-925	390	-5 692
Q2	25 706	31 113	-5 407	28 167	28 229	1 193	48	-1 303	-62	-5 469
Q3	25 276	29 335	-4 059	28 749	27 486	1 072	1 302	-1 111	1 263	-2 796
Q4	25 614	28 875	-3 261	29 785	29 598	874	871	-1 558	187	-3 074
1991 Q1	24 883	27 923	-3 040	28 835	28 652	1 039	-712	-144	183	-2 857
Q2	25 926	28 160	-2 234	30 897	29 119	1 401	179	198	1 778	-456
Q3	26 377	28 762	-2 385	28 652	27 564	1 482	571	-965	1 088	-1 297
Q4	26 227	28 858	-2 631	27 779	26 860	1 068	290	-438	920	-1 712
1992 Q1	26 125	29 175	-3 050	27 486	27 318	1 025	338	-1 195	168	-2 882
Q2	26 693	29 881	-3 188	25 353	25 018	1 409	424	-1 497	336	-2 853
Q3	26 352	29 691	-3 339	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1990 Oct	8 603	9 839	-1 236	..	..	..	..	..	62	-1 174
Nov	8 654	9 716	-1 062	..	..	..	..	..	63	-999
Dec	8 357	9 320	-963	..	..	..	..	..	62	-901
1991 Jan	8 233	9 586	-1 353	..	..	..	..	..	61	-1 292
Feb	8 252	9 045	-793	..	..	..	..	..	61	-732
Mar	8 398	9 292	-894	..	..	..	..	..	61	-833
Apr	8 418	9 301	-883	..	..	..	..	..	593	-290
May	8 488	9 437	-949	..	..	..	..	..	592	-357
Jun	9 020	9 422	-402	..	..	..	..	..	593	191
Jul	8 798	9 441	-643	..	..	..	..	..	363	-280
Aug	9 034	9 872	-838	..	..	..	..	..	362	-476
Sep	8 545	9 449	-904	..	..	..	..	..	363	-541
Oct	8 614	9 533	-919	..	..	..	..	..	307	-612
Nov	8 689	9 674	-985	..	..	..	..	..	306	-679
Dec	8 924	9 651	-727	..	..	..	..	..	307	-420
1992 Jan	8 266	9 419	-1 153	..	..	..	..	..	56	-1 097
Feb	8 963	9 971	-1 008	..	..	..	..	..	56	-952
Mar	8 896	9 785	-889	..	..	..	..	..	56	-833
Apr	8 783	10 167	-1 384	..	..	..	..	..	112	-1 272
May	9 117	9 974	-857	..	..	..	..	..	112	-745
Jun	8 793	9 740	-947	..	..	..	..	..	112	-835
Jul	8 800	9 925	-1 125	..	..	..	..	..	100	-1 025
Aug	8 866†	10 017†	-1 151†	..	..	..	..	..	100	-1 051†
Sep	8 686	9 749	-1 063	..	..	..	..	..	100	-963

1 **All users of the monthly trade figures should see the important note under the Balance of Payments section in the 'Latest developments in the economy' article on page 5 about a pause in the provision of the statistics next year.**

2 Monthly data is one third of the appropriate calendar quarter's estimate or projection.

Source: Central Statistical Office

CSO STATFAX

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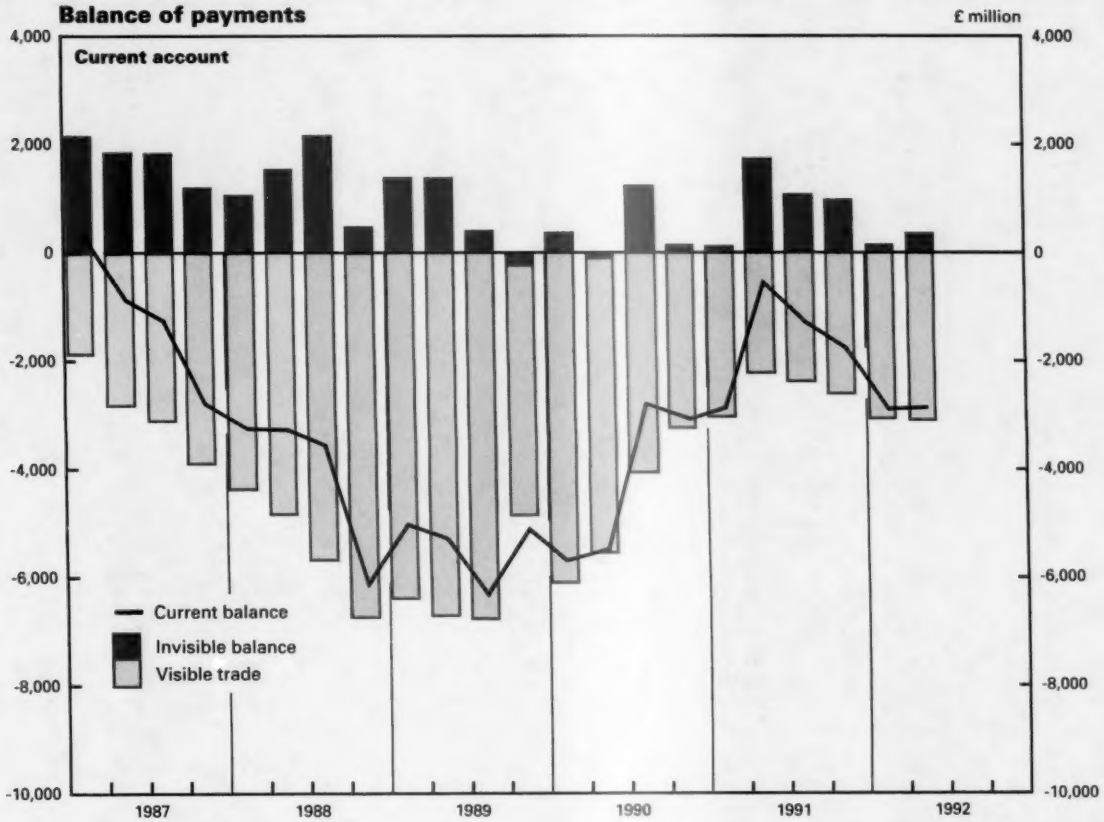
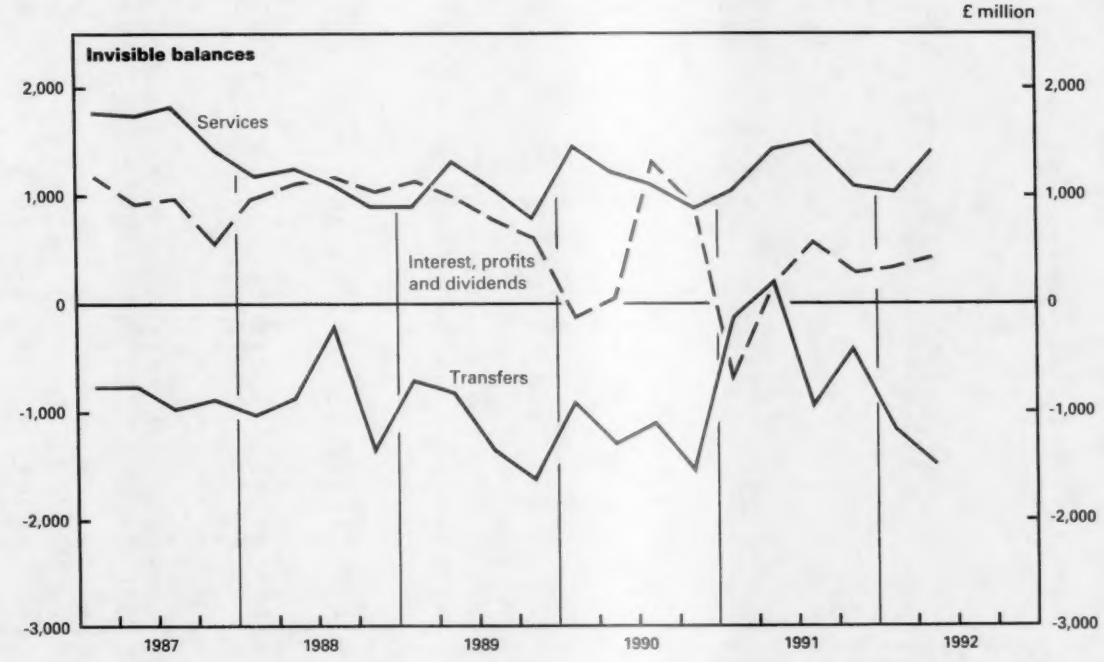

Balance of payments
£ million
Current account
4,000
2,000
0
-2,000
-4,000
-6,000
-8,000
-10,000
Current balance
Invisible balance
Visible trade
1987
1988
1989
1990
1991
1992


£ million
Invisible balances
2,000
1,000
0
-1,000
-2,000
-3,000
Services
Interest, profits and dividends
Transfers
1987
1988
1989
1990
1991
1992

27 Sterling exchange rates and UK official reserves

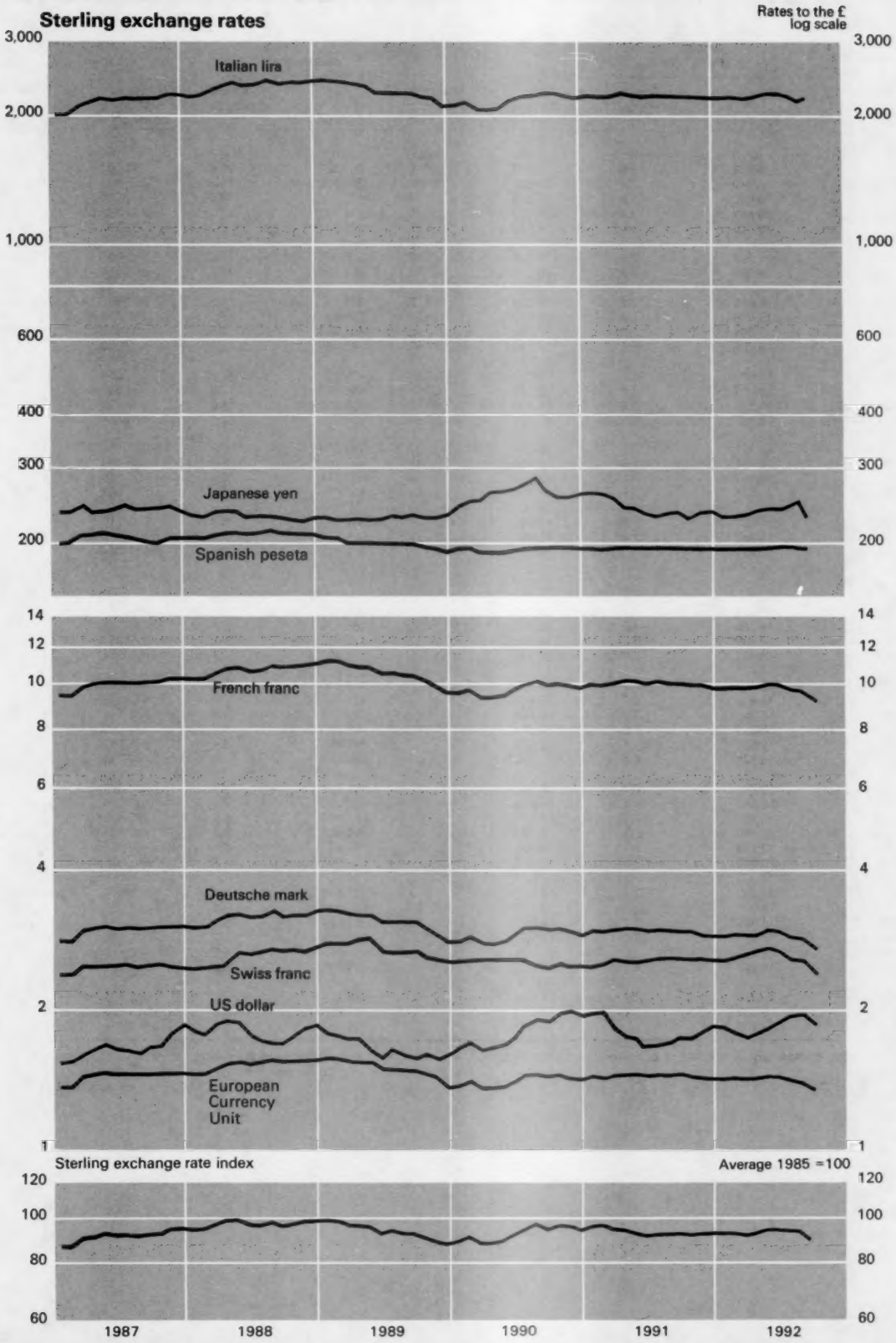
Not seasonally adjusted

	Sterling exchange rate against major currencies[1]								UK official reserves[2] at end of period ($ million)	Sterling exchange rate index (average 1985=100)
	Japanese yen	US dollar	Swiss franc	European currency unit (ECU)	French franc	Italian lira	Deutsche-mark	Spanish peseta		
	AJFO	AJFA	AJFD	AJHW	AJFE	AJFF	AJFH	AJFM	AIPI	AJHV
1983	359.89	1.5158	3.1820	1.7044	11.5469	2 302	3.870	217.48	17 817	105.3
1984	316.80	1.3364	3.1291	1.6931	11.6365	2 339	3.790	214.31	15 694	100.6
1985	307.08	1.2976	3.1550	1.6998	11.5495	2 463	3.784	219.56	15 543	100.0
1986	246.80	1.4672	2.6350	1.4948	10.1569	2 186	3.183	205.31	21 923	91.5
1987	236.50	1.6392	2.4394	1.4200	9.8369	2 123	2.941	201.87	44 326	90.1
1988	227.98	1.7796	2.6030	1.5060	10.5969	2 315	3.124	207.16	51 685	95.5
1989	225.66	1.6383	2.6780	1.4886	10.4476	2 247	3.079	193.88	38 645	92.6
1990	257.38	1.7864	2.4687	1.4000	9.6891	2 133	2.876	181.29	38 464	91.3
1991	237.56	1.7685	2.5286	1.4284	9.9473	2 187	2.925	183.22	44 126	91.7
1988 Q3	226.76	1.6950	2.6530	1.5230	10.7160	2 349	3.165	209.41	50 482	95.2
Q4	224.05	1.7910	2.6760	1.5310	10.8460	2 356	3.176	208.17	51 685	96.7
1989 Q1	224.37	1.7480	2.7620	1.5530	10.9950	2 370	3.233	201.88	46 931	97.1
Q2	224.29	1.6260	2.7550	1.5120	10.6310	2 287	3.140	197.40	43 665	93.6
Q3	227.17	1.5970	2.6490	1.4820	10.3850	2 212	3.071	192.48	42 876	91.7
Q4	226.76	1.5850	2.5480	1.4090	9.7890	2 119	2.877	183.92	38 645	88.1
1990 Q1	245.05	1.6560	2.4940	1.3750	9.4980	2 078	2.800	180.71	39 295	88.1
Q2	260.04	1.6760	2.4160	1.3710	9.4560	2 065	2.812	175.77	39 014	88.6
Q3	270.33	1.8620	2.4870	1.4340	9.9430	2 190	2.965	183.53	39 060	94.2
Q4	254.23	1.9460	2.4750	1.4190	9.8480	2 197	2.923	184.90	38 464	94.1
1991 Q1	255.26	1.9100	2.4930	1.4200	9.9320	2 188	2.920	182.70	42 258	93.8
Q2	236.23	1.7090	2.5170	1.4410	10.0290	2 197	2.961	183.52	44 264	91.4
Q3	229.79	1.6850	2.5580	1.4370	9.9800	2 192	2.936	183.85	44 593	90.7
Q4	229.60	1.7730	2.5440	1.4150	9.8500	2 170	2.885	182.79	44 126	90.9
1992 Q1	227.67	1.7721	2.5748	1.4032	9.7501	2 155	2.865	180.88	45 027	90.6
Q2	235.41	1.8086	2.6689	1.4222	9.8295	2 199	2.917	183.19	45 700	92.3
Q3	238.02	1.9049	2.4830	1.3784	9.4465	2 154	2.787	181.23	..	90.9
1989 Sep	227.94	1.5715	2.6501	1.4786	10.3499	2 206	3.065	191.92	42 876	91.3
Oct	225.69	1.5882	2.5894	1.4426	10.0567	2 174	2.963	188.51	39 681	89.7
Nov	225.65	1.5724	2.5452	1.4119	9.7825	2 113	2.877	183.33	38 767	87.9
Dec	229.30	1.5957	2.5031	1.3681	9.4871	2 063	2.776	179.29	38 645	86.5
1990 Jan	239.48	1.6523	2.5046	1.3753	9.5095	2 084	2.793	181.17	38 448	87.9
Feb	246.99	1.6962	2.5236	1.3933	9.6533	2 110	2.843	183.63	38 537	89.6
Mar	248.86	1.6246	2.4560	1.3571	9.3460	2 042	2.769	177.61	39 295	87.0
Apr	259.21	1.6374	2.4330	1.3507	9.2758	2 028	2.761	175.14	39 028	87.1
May	258.00	1.6778	2.3792	1.3619	9.3920	2 049	2.790	174.42	38 934	88.0
Jun	262.83	1.7094	2.4381	1.3980	9.6837	2 114	2.879	177.69	39 014	90.4
Jul	269.48	1.8081	2.5166	1.4322	9.9337	2 169	2.962	181.52	38 842	93.5
Aug	280.13	1.8998	2.4862	1.4401	10.0084	2 198	2.983	184.21	39 297	95.3
Sep	260.49	1.8786	2.4555	1.4283	9.8798	2 203	2.950	185.01	39 060	93.8
Oct	252.32	1.9454	2.4936	1.4340	9.9312	2 222	2.965	186.03	38 572	94.8
Nov	253.49	1.9647	2.4675	1.4174	9.8225	2 193	2.917	184.59	38 470	94.2
Dec	257.41	1.9257	2.4619	1.4040	9.7782	2 170	2.879	183.88	38 464	93.3
1991 Jan	258.60	1.9348	2.4593	1.4200	9.9181	2 195	2.920	183.90	38 368	94.1
Feb	256.30	1.9654	2.4909	1.4134	9.8994	2 182	2.908	181.86	41 794	94.2
Mar	250.55	1.8265	2.5319	1.4265	9.9786	2 186	2.931	182.23	42 258	92.9
Apr	239.62	1.7502	2.5185	1.4461	10.0645	2 207	2.979	183.83	43 591	92.3
May	238.25	1.7252	2.5106	1.4452	10.0456	2 199	2.963	183.36	43 711	91.7
Jun	230.53	1.6498	2.5225	1.4319	9.9742	2 185	2.940	183.36	44 264	90.2
Jul	227.46	1.6503	2.5554	1.4359	10.0041	2 195	2.947	184.58	44 631	90.3
Aug	230.35	1.6841	2.5605	1.4312	9.9779	2 195	2.936	183.39	44 691	90.7
Sep	231.80	1.7249	2.5583	1.4442	9.9556	2 187	2.925	183.51	44 593	91.1
Oct	225.16	1.7226	2.5473	1.4258	9.9248	2 176	2.911	183.55	44 252	90.5
Nov	230.50	1.7787	2.5529	1.4133	9.8557	2 172	2.884	182.46	43 915	91.0
Dec	233.79	1.8258	2.5319	1.4052	9.7592	2 160	2.856	182.26	44 126	91.2
1992 Jan	226.97	1.8127	2.5385	1.4024	9.7433	2 152	2.856	181.05	44 586	90.8
Feb	226.85	1.7781	2.5883	1.4074	9.7915	2 161	2.877	180.77	44 755	90.8
Mar	229.10	1.7238	2.6017	1.4003	9.7221	2 152	2.865	180.74	45 027	90.1
Apr	234.50	1.7576	2.6652	1.4133	9.7905	2 179	2.895	182.35	45 775	91.3
May	236.53	1.8109	2.6975	1.4286	9.8702	2 209	2.936	183.47	45 804	92.8
Jun	235.27	1.8556	2.6424	1.4231	9.8195	2 206	2.917	183.59	45 700	92.8
Jul	241.31	1.9186	2.5589	1.4012	9.6503	2 167	2.860	182.00	45 750	92.5
Aug	245.33	1.9412	2.5217	1.3852	9.5501	2 138	2.816	180.86	44 450	92.0
Sep	227.58	1.8559	2.3648	1.3462	9.1261	2 159	2.683	180.55	42 677	88.2

1 Average of daily Telegraphic Transfer rates in London.

2 Apart from transactions, the level of official reserves is affected by changes in the dollar valuation of gold, Special Drawing Rights and convertible currencies. Since end-March 1979 these rates have been revised annually. These valuation changes are described in detail in the description of Table 10.3 in the *Financial Statistics Explanatory Handbook*, where the values of the annual changes are also shown.

Sources: Bank of England; HM Treasury


Sterling exchange rates
Rates to the £
log scale
3,000
2,000
1,000
600
400
300
200
Italian lira
Japanese yen
Spanish peseta
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
1
French franc
Deutsche mark
Swiss franc
US dollar
European
Currency
Unit
Sterling exchange rate index
Average 1985 =100
120
100
80
60
1987
1988
1989
1990
1991
1992

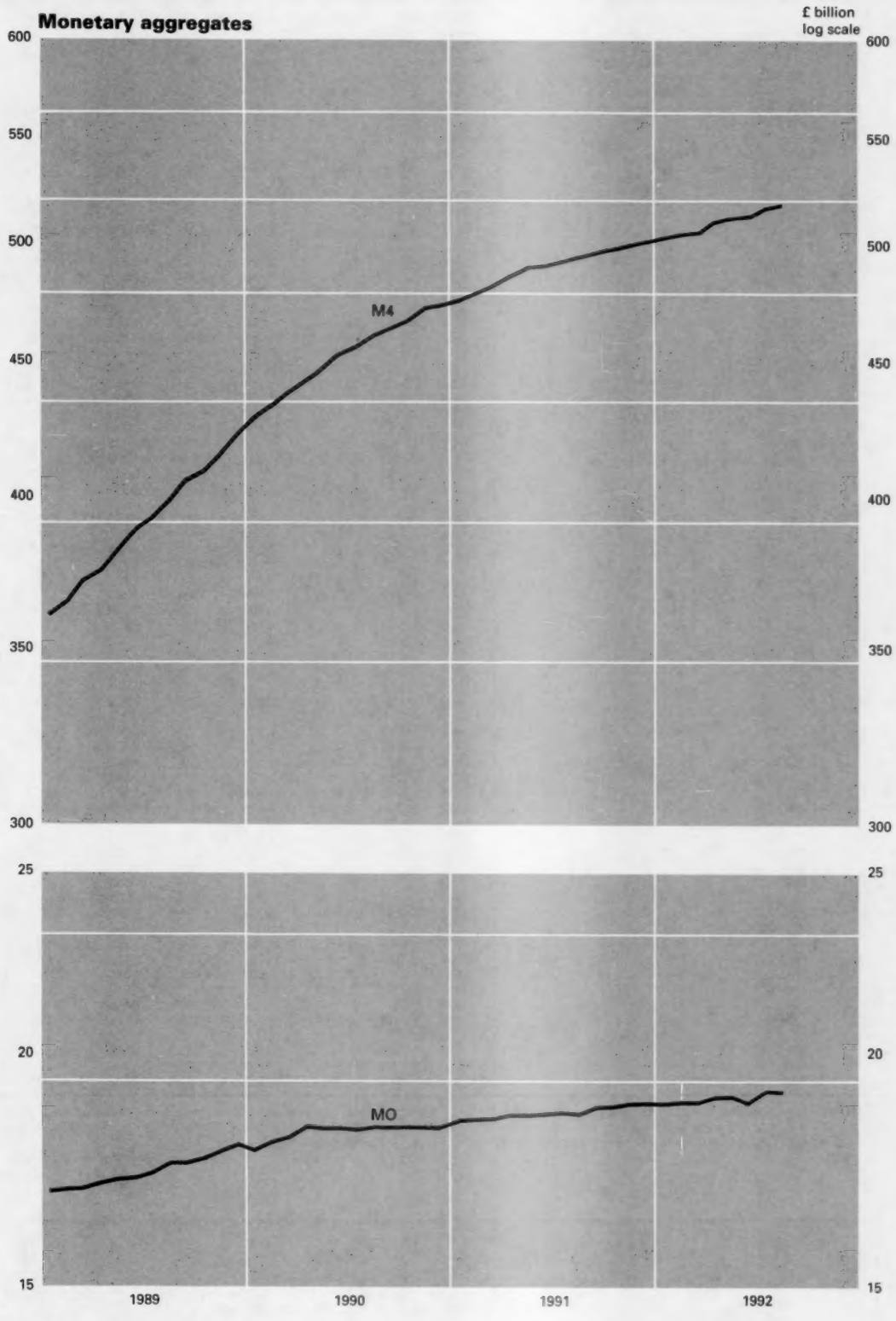
28 Monetary aggregates[1]

	M0				M4			
	Amount outstanding[2] (NSA)				Amount outstanding (NSA)			
	£ million	Annual percentage change	Amount outstanding (£ million) +	Velocity of circulation: ratio	£ million	Annual percentage change	Amount outstanding (£ million) +	Velocity of circulation: ratio
	AVAD	AVAK	AVAE	AVAM	AUYM	AUZP	AUYN	AUYU
1987	16 633	*4.7*	15 663	27.70	303 662	*16.0*	303 007†	1.51
1988	18 040	*6.9*	16 869†	28.91	356 420	*17.3*	355 424	1.43
1989	19 006	*5.9*	17 826	29.88	423 405	*18.0*	422 360	1.33
1990	19 493	*5.4*	18 293	30.30	474 293	*12.1*	473 387	1.22
1991	20 073	*2.4*	18 867	30.89†	501 991†	*6.2*	501 103	1.17
1988 Q3	16 793	*7.6*	16 760†	29.02	345 870	*18.6*	343 047†	1.43
Q4	18 040	*8.0*	16 869	29.37	356 420	*17.3*	355 424	1.41
1989 Q1	16 815	*7.1*	16 973	29.72	371 720	*17.6*	370 982	1.39
Q2	17 089	*5.7*	17 166	29.86	390 431	*18.1*	388 408	1.35
Q3	17 504	*5.3*	17 466	29.98	407 785	*17.1*	404 880	1.31
Q4	19 006	*5.5*	17 826	29.96†	423 405	*18.0*	422 360	1.28
1990 Q1	17 600	*5.7*	18 021	30.29	439 207	*17.7*	438 316	1.26
Q2	18 194	*7.4*	18 245	30.07	456 665	*17.2*	453 662	1.23
Q3	18 325	*5.0*	18 286	30.43	466 892	*14.6*	464 121	1.21
Q4	19 493	*3.3*	18 293	30.41	474 293	*12.1*	473 387	1.18
1991 Q1	18 161	*3.2*	18 464	30.37	483 079	*9.9*	482 152	1.17
Q2	18 581	*1.5*	18 606	30.83	493 161†	*7.9*	489 790	1.17
Q3	18 757	*2.1*	18 700	31.16	497 684	*6.5*	495 436	1.18
Q4	20 073	*2.8*	18 867	31.19	501 991	*6.2*	501 103	1.18
1992 Q1	18 383	*1.3*	18 888	31.21	507 569	*5.8*†	506 616	1.17
Q2	18 847	*2.4*	18 851	31.57	515 386	*5.3*	511 919	1.17
Q3	19 239	..	19 102	..	519 147	*5.0*	517 004	..
Calendar month								
1990 Sep	18 325	*4.7*	18 286†	..	466 892	*14.6*	464 121†	..
Oct	18 225	*4.0*	18 285	..	466 329	*13.9*	466 928	..
Nov	18 232	*3.2*	18 266	..	471 810	*14.2*	472 350	..
Dec	19 493	*2.6*	18 293	..	474 293	*12.1*	473 387	..
1991 Jan	18 446	*3.8*	18 442	..	473 715	*11.2*	475 749	..
Feb	17 970	*2.6*	18 451	..	475 539†	*10.9*	479 188	..
Mar	18 161	*3.2*	18 464	..	483 079	*9.9*	482 152	..
Apr	18 369	*0.6*	18 533	..	485 283	*9.8*	485 659	..
May	18 566	*1.8*	18 538	..	489 055	*9.4*	488 867	..
Jun	18 581	*2.1*	18 606	..	493 161	*7.9*	489 790	..
Jul	18 771	*2.2*	18 606	..	491 740	*7.5*	491 090	..
Aug	18 915	*1.8*	18 579	..	492 410	*7.0*	493 275	..
Sep	18 757	*2.4*	18 700	..	497 684	*6.5*	495 436	..
Oct	18 700	*2.6*	18 760	..	495 902	*6.3*	497 243	..
Nov	18 749	*2.8*	18 806	..	498 427	*5.6*	499 391	..
Dec	20 073	*3.0*	18 867	..	501 991	*6.2*	501 103	..
1992 Jan	18 598	*0.8*	18 833	..	501 621	*6.3*	503 619	..
Feb	18 330	*2.0*	18 849	..	502 493	*6.0*	505 998	..
Mar	18 383	*1.2*	18 888	..	507 569	*5.8*†	506 616	..
Apr	18 913	*3.0*	18 957	..	509 318	*5.7*	509 202	..
May	19 095	*2.8*	19 005	..	511 063	*5.2*	510 454	..
Jun	18 847	*1.4*	18 851	..	515 386	*5.3*	511 919	..
Jul	19 223	*2.4*	19 066	..	516 104	*5.8*	515 131	..
Aug	19 306	*2.1*	19 024	..	515 876	*5.5*	516 853	..
Sep	19 239	..	19 102	..	519 147	*5.0*	517 004	..

1 A fuller range of monetary aggregates is published monthly in *Financial Statistics*.

2 The monthly figures for M0 give the average of the amounts outstanding each Wednesday during the calendar month.

Source: Bank of England


Monetary aggregates
£ billion
log scale
600
550
500
450
400
350
300
M4
25
20
15
MO
1989
1990
1991
1992

29 Counterparts to changes in money stock M4[1]

£ million, not seasonally adjusted

	Public Sector Borrowing Requirement	Purchases by the M4[2] private sector of: Central government debt: British government stocks	Central government debt: Other	Other public sector debt	External and foreign currency financing of public sector: Purchase of British government stocks by overseas sector	External and foreign currency financing of public sector: Other	Banks' and Building Societies' sterling lending to the M4 private sector	External and foreign currency transactions of UK banks and building societies	Net non-deposit sterling liabilities of the banks and building societies	Domestic counterparts	External and foreign currency counterparts	M4
	1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*
	ABEN	AVBY	AVBU	AVBV	-AARC	AQGA	AVBS	AVBW	AVBX	AVBN	AVBP	AUZI
1988	-11 868	4 091	-1 063	812	-840	4 064	83 077	-11 962†	-13 642†	75 049	-8 737†	52 670
1989	-9 276	11 902	602	317	1 894	-5 371	88 926	-14 647	-10 067	92 453	-18 123	64 263
1990	-2 120	1 163	-1 783	-1 056	4 243	-62	71 214	-11 044	-9 581	67 420	-6 566	51 273
1991	7 681	-4 287	-994	-36	-6 152	2 325	36 427†	1 703	-6 981	38 810†	-2 245	29 584†
1988 Q3	-2 080	1 422	-462	206	57	1 092	22 578	302†	-4 992†	21 664	1 450†	18 122
Q4	-5 277	2 444	51	355	117	790	19 922	-4 734	-3 411	17 495	-3 826	10 258
1989 Q1	-5 590	4 496	206	20	358	-212	21 771	-4 677	-1 864	20 904	-4 530	14 510
Q2	-67	3 883	-512	263	1 040	-2 124	20 293	-1 911	-4 561	23 859	-2 995	16 303
Q3	-426†	3 242	592	99	-615	-629	26 196	-8 194	-2 298	29 685	-9 437	17 950
Q4	-3 193	281	316	-65	1 111	-2 406	20 666	135	-1 344	18 005	-1 161	15 500
1990 Q1	-4 246	695	200	-262	1 477	303	23 390	-3 970	-1 691	19 778	-2 040	16 047
Q2	5 848	-276	-899	-295	883	-1 141	16 817	834	-4 295	21 195	575	17 475
Q3	-477	-118	-513	-61	495	-799	16 709	-1 532	-3 241	15 541	-1 837	10 463
Q4	-3 245	862	-571	-438	1 388	1 575	14 298	-6 376	-354	10 906	-3 264	7 288
1991 Q1	-2 583	-248	83	211	-1 676	1 047	12 687	-1 665	459	10 152	-2 391	8 220
Q2	6 989	-245	58	-15	-2 289	600	5 769†	3 200	-3 675	12 550†	1 453	10 328†
Q3	3 774	-2 513	-791	36	-829	258	10 831	-2 841	-3 333	11 334	-3 396	4 605
Q4	-499	-1 281	-344	-268	-1 358	420	7 140	3 009	-432	4 774	2 089	6 431
1992 Q1	3 466	-658	-1 046	-234	-1 939	479	5 770	1 814	-960	7 303	445	6 788
Q2	10 731	-6 851	-1 506†	-322†	-1 538	14†	8 287	4 586	-5 239	10 352	3 035	8 148
Q3	7 703	-4 693	-992	309	..	-13 646	6 576	9 189	-2 130	8 934	-3 191	3 613
1990 Sep	1 517	-518	31	-52	214†	-1 172	8 516	156	-1 560	9 495	-802	7 133
Oct	-2 370	1 133	-482	-274	435	182	4 689	-3 588	117	2 696	-2 971	-158
Nov	1 342	492	-447	-258	525	511	4 813	-750	-829	5 942	286	5 399
Dec	-2 217	-763	358	94	577	882	4 796	-2 038	358	2 268	-579	2 047
1991 Jan	-5 137	251	92	275	-492	279	3 158	-2 327	3 340	-1 361	-2 540	-561
Feb	-613	-700	71	271	-747	418	3 987	-1 225	363	3 017	-1 554	1 826
Mar	3 167	201	-80	-335	-534	350	5 542	1 887	-3 244	8 496	1 703	6 955
Apr	2 139	205	134	-148	-1 017	606	972†	-768	63	3 299†	-1 179	2 183†
May	3 492	-897	294	-2	-211	-358	1 687	1 339†	-1 246†	4 572	770†	4 096
Jun	1 358	447	-370	135	-1 119	352	3 110	2 629	-2 492	4 679	1 862	4 049
Jul	-1 074	-1 654	-244	-245	220	-473	2 808	-1 607	858	-412	-1 860	-1 414
Aug	1 969	-287	-454	43	-245	525	2 265	-833	-2 234	3 537	-553	750
Sep	2 879	-572	-93	238	-788	206	5 758	-401	-1 957	8 209	-983	5 269
Oct	-2 095	784	-273	-160	-978	124	214	121	899	-1 530	-733	-1 364
Nov	304	-1 089	210	-25	-202	-98	4 212	647	-1 419	3 601	347	2 529
Dec	1 292	-976	-281	-83	-160	394	2 714	2 241	88	2 703	2 475	5 266
1992 Jan	-3 778†	-433	-233	-149	-236	-86	2 874	-1 862	3 460	-1 715	-2 184	-439
Feb	855	-620	-176	235	-763	383	182	1 987	-1 323	476	1 607	760
Mar	6 389	395	-637	-320	-849	182	2 715	1 689	-3 098	8 543	1 022	6 467
Apr	3 486	-3 201	-537	-46†	-461	-32†	2 246	1 491	-1 157	1 949	998	1 790
May	3 123	-2 714	589†	-42	-378	-57	1 695	2 188	-1 493	1 485	1 753	1 745
Jun	4 122	-936	-380†	-234	-726	103	4 346	907	-2 589	6 918	284	4 613
Jul	671	-1 103†	-711	-124	-584	-106	2 767	166	33	1 517	-542	1 008
Aug	2 995	-1 754	-137	188	1 262	-491	1 504	-1 893	-2 228	2 796	-1 122	-554
Sep	4 037	-1 836	-144	245	..	-13 049	2 306	10 916	64	4 622	-1 527	3 159

For most periods the relationships between the columns are as follows: 10 = 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 7; 11 = 5 + 6 + 8; 12 = 9 + 10 + 11. Due to the inclusion of the latest PSBR information, the figures for more recent periods may not add exactly.

1 A wider range of figures is published monthly in *Financial Statistics*.
2 The M4 private sector comprises all UK residents other than the public sector, banks and building societies.

Source: Bank of England

CSO STATFAX

For the most up-to-date data on the public sector borrowing requirement, poll the following number from your fax machine:

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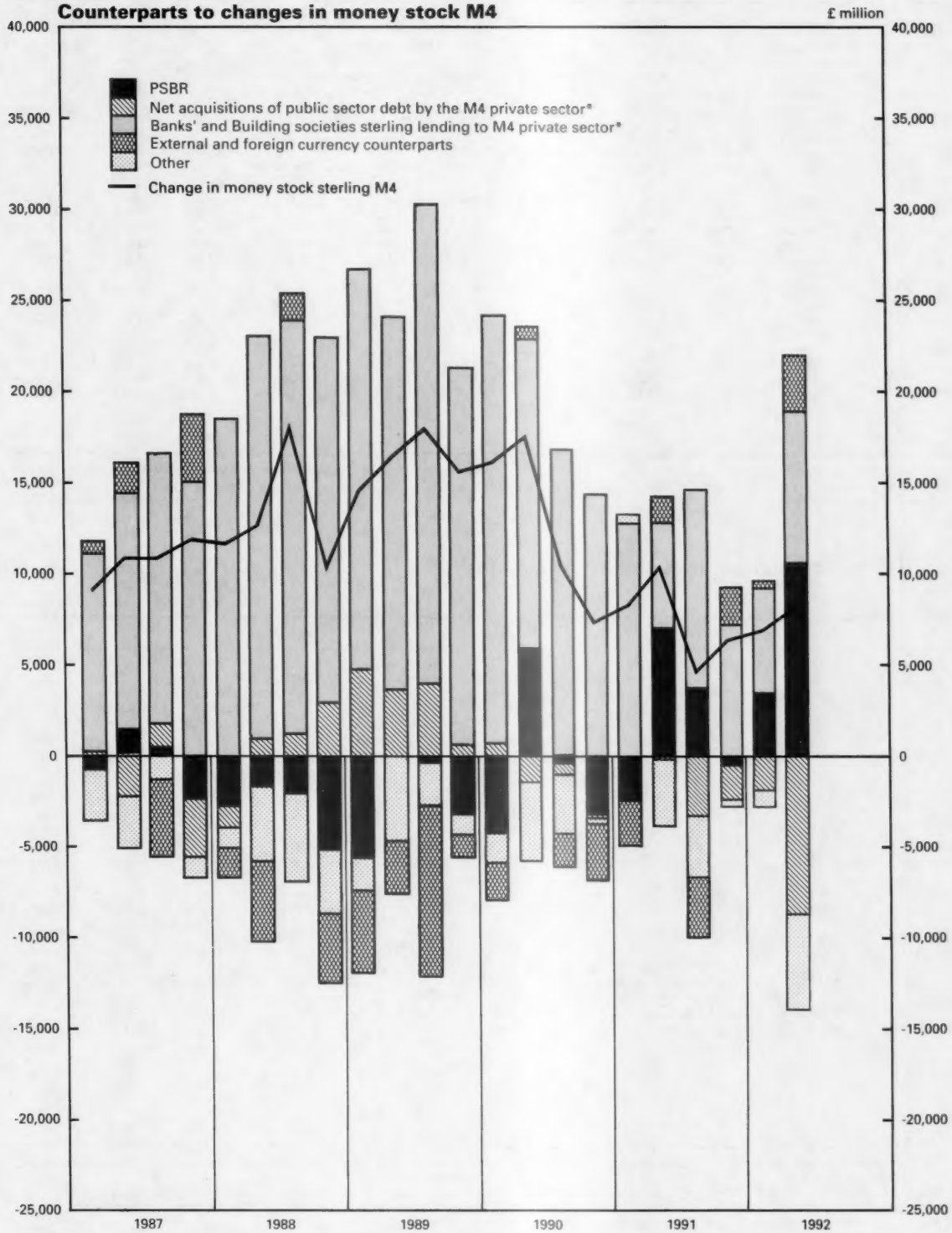
Calls charged at 36p per minute cheap rate, 48p per minute at all other times

Counterparts to changes in money stock M4



* Private sector other than banks and building societies.

30 General government receipts and expenditure

£ million, not seasonally adjusted

	General government									
	Receipts[1]		Expenditure							
			Goods and services		Current and capital transfers					
	Taxes, social security contributions, community charge and royalties.	Trading income, rent, interest, etc	Final consumption	Gross domestic capital formation	Current grants and subsidies[2]	Capital transfers	Debt interest	Net lending etc[3]	Total	Public expenditure planning total
	GTEA	ABKB	AAXI	ABKC	ABKD	AAYG	AAXL	ABAA	ABAB	ABAZ
1988	174 934	13 137	91 729	6 184	63 253	3 806	18 255	-5 051	178 176	145 100†
1989	188 469	14 760	99 029	9 419	66 853	4 233	18 943	-1 382	197 095	160 427
1990	201 873	14 477	109 878	12 815	72 668	9 273	18 793	-8 589	214 838	178 206
1991	206 774	14 357	121 899	12 324	78 694	6 769	17 097	-9 254	227 529	195 604
1990 Q2	46 506	3 421	26 952	1 923	18 114	1 474	4 156	239	52 858	45 740†
Q3	50 110	3 820	27 625	2 547	17 902	2 145	4 948	-2 485	52 682	43 618
Q4	53 182	3 235	28 757	3 072	19 379	1 220	4 632	-1 971	55 089	45 755
1991 Q1	53 873	3 879	29 251	4 294	18 482	2 411	4 697	-2 393	56 742	44 948
Q2	47 635	3 181	30 520	2 159	18 810	1 299	4 161	-2 299	54 650	50 075
Q3	51 100	3 834	30 715	2 792	20 539	1 429	4 256	-1 305	58 426	50 617
Q4	54 166	3 463	31 413	3 079	20 863	1 630	3 983	-3 257	57 711	49 964
1992 Q1	56 439	4 228	31 992	4 723	22 849	1 900	4 658	-1 024	65 098	53 944
Q2	47 950	3 191	32 001	2 168	23 471	1 469	3 644	-1 101	61 652	55 181

1 Excluding financial transactions.
2 Includes contributions received towards the UK's cost of the Gulf conflict from 1990 Q3 to 1992 Q1.
3 Net lending to public corporations, private sector and overseas; company securities.

Source: Central Statistical Office

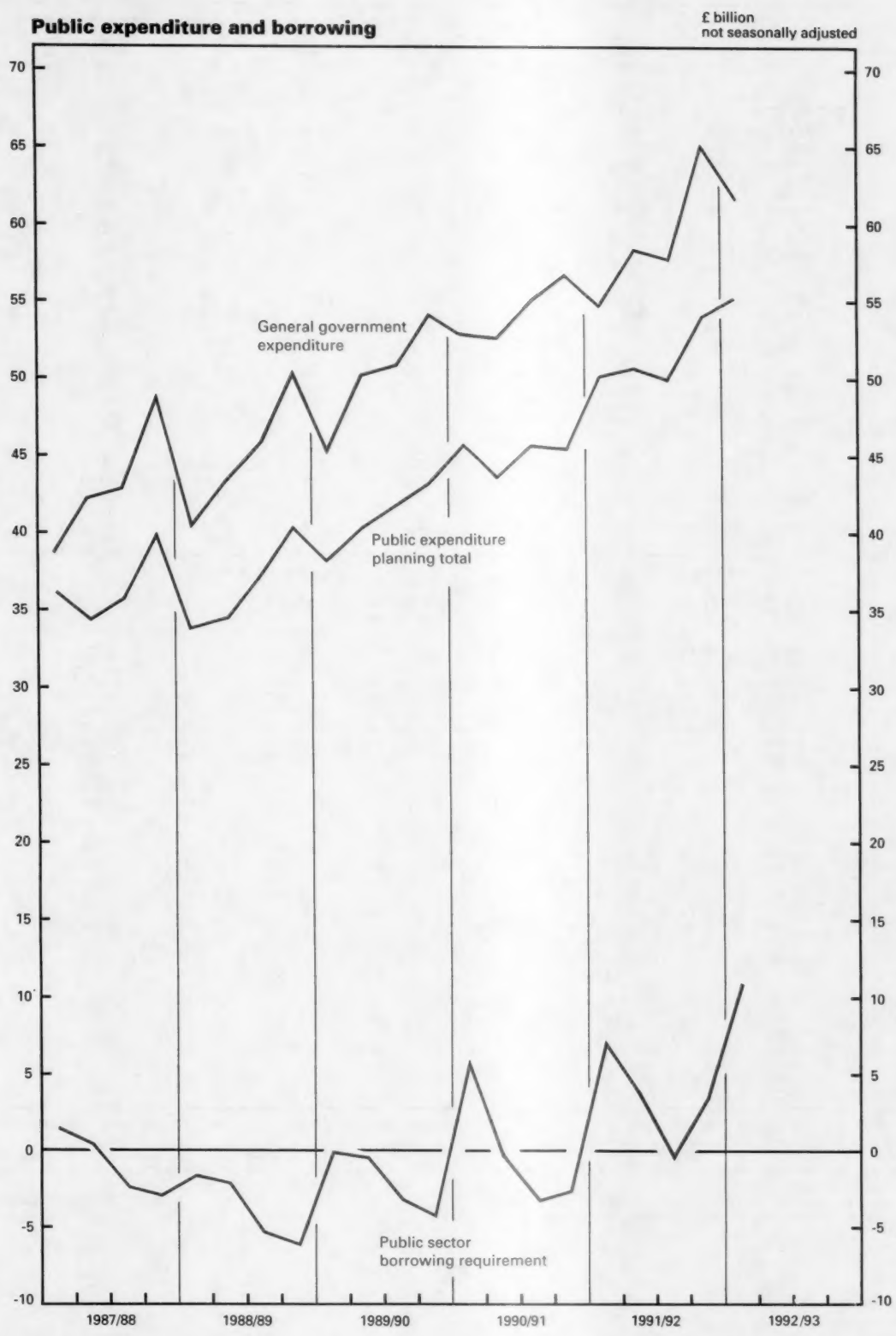
31 Financial transactions of the public sector[1]

£ million, not seasonally adjusted

	Financial deficit[2]				Receipts						
					Borrowing requirement[5]						
	General government[3]	Public corporations	Total	Net lending etc, to private sector and overseas[4]	Central government (own account[6])	Local authorities	Public corporations+	Total	Seasonally adjusted total+[7]	Other financial transactions (net receipts)	Total
	1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*
	-AABC	-AABD	-AABE	ABKG	ABEB	ABEG	ABEM	ABEN		ABKI	ABKH
1988	-4 844	-1 958	-6 802	-5 904	-10 569	607	-1 906	-11 868		-838	-12 706
1989	-4 752	-793	-5 545	-3 007	-9 656	585	-205	-9 276		724	-8 552
1990	7 077	-4 626	2 451	-4 645	-1 113	3 904	-4 911	-2 120		-74	-2 194
1991	15 652	-772	14 880	-9 108	6 587	1 875	-781	7 681		-1 909	5 772
									ABFB		
1990 Q3	1 237	-653	584	-1 684	32	149	-658	-477	-1 397	-623	-1 100
Q4	643	-347	296	-2 045	-3 771	454	72	-3 245	-3 157	1 496	-1 749
1991 Q1	1 383	-178	1 205	-1 937	-3 412	1 349	-520	-2 583	-1 391	1 851	-732
Q2	6 133	-210	5 923	-2 479	6 474	270	245	6 989	6 638	-3 545	3 444
Q3	4 797	-127	4 670	-1 435	3 671	264	-161	3 774	2 948	-539	3 235
Q4	3 339	-257	3 082	-3 257	-146	-8	-345	-499	-514	324	-175
1992 Q1	5 455	510	5 965	-1 249	1 741†	1 163	562	3 466†	4 697	1 211	4 716
Q2	11 612	-268	11 344	-1 833	10 446	125	160†	10 731	..	-1 246	9 511
Q3	..	..	..	..	9 055	-1 090	-262	7 703	..	..	..
1992 Jun	..	..	..	..	4 365	-256	13†	4 122†	..	..	..
Jul	..	..	..	..	731†	-52	-8	671	..	..	..
Aug	..	..	..	..	3 930	-793	-142	2 995	..	..	..
Sep	..	..	..	..	4 394	-245	-112	4 037	..	..	..

The relationships between the columns are as follows: 1 + 2 = 3; 3 + 4 = 11; 5 + 6 + 7 = 8; 8 + 10 = 11.
1 Due to the inclusion of the latest PSBR figures this table may not be internally consistent.
2 The excess of current and capital expenditure over receipts.
3 Table 30, columns 3 to 7 *less* columns 1 and 2.
4 Including company securities. Lending is shown positively; repayment is shown negatively.
5 Redefined: see article in *Economic Trends*, No. 364, February 1984.
6 Excluding borrowing matched by on-lending to local authorities and public corporations.
7 Calendar year constrained.

Source: Central Statistical Office


Public expenditure and borrowing
£ billion
not seasonally adjusted
70
65
60
55
50
45
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
-5
-10
General government expenditure
Public expenditure planning total
Public sector borrowing requirement
1987/88
1988/89
1989/90
1990/91
1991/92
1992/93

32 Summary capital accounts and financial surplus or deficit

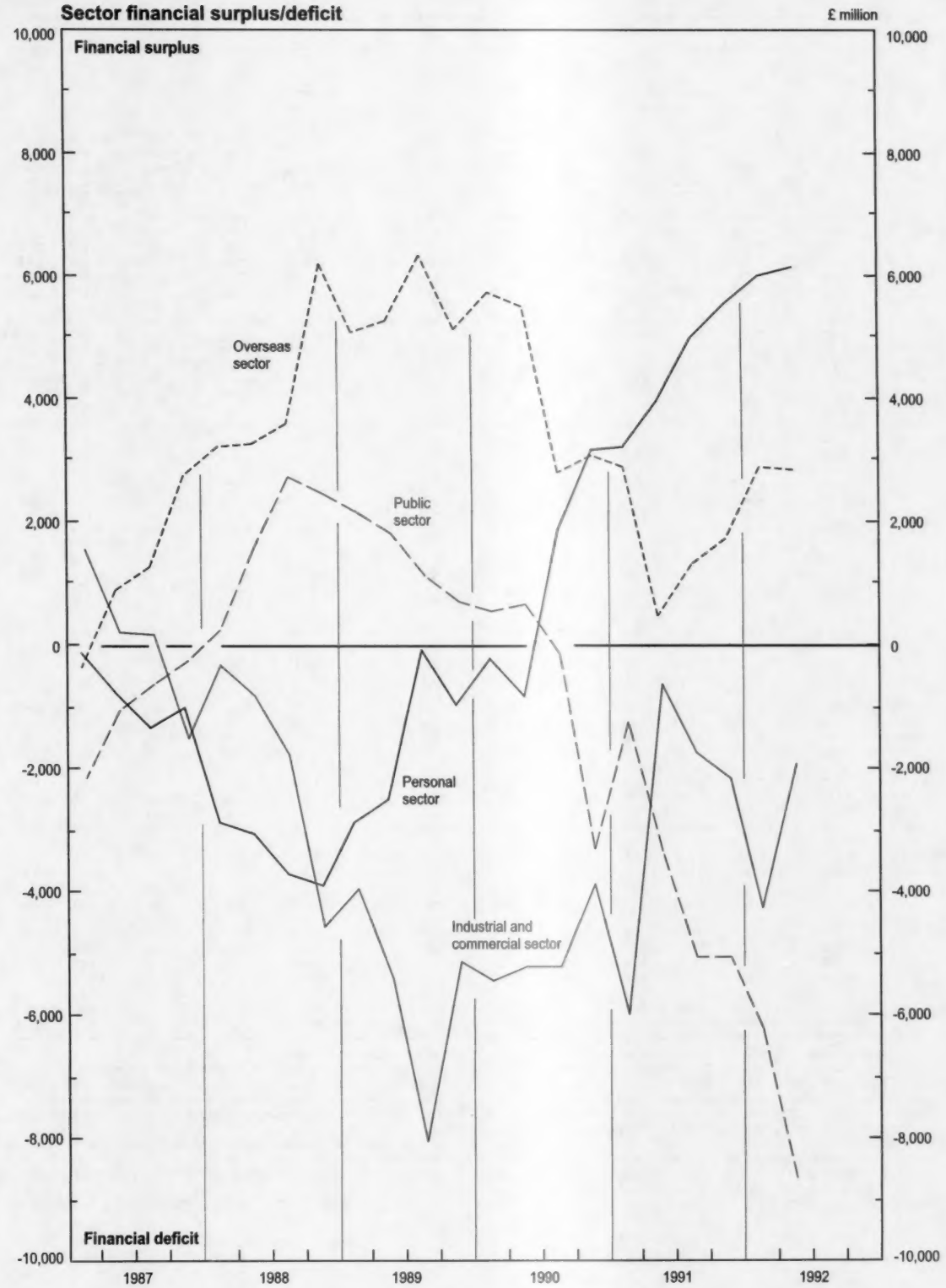
£ million

	Public sector[1]			Financial companies and institutions			Industrial and commercial companies		
	Saving[2]	Capital transfers (net receipts)	Gross domestic capital formation[3]	Saving[2]	Capital transfers (net receipts)	Gross domestic capital formation[3]	Saving[2]	Capital transfers (net receipts)	Gross domestic capital formation[3]
	ABKJ	ABKK	ABKL	AAUM	AAUN	GGCX	AAUQ	AAUR	GGCW
1987	6 533	742	11 566	7 209	-190	4 129	42 395	-284	41 932
1988	16 598	1 265	11 061	4 817	-141	6 488	45 559	122	53 332
1989	19 333	1 435	15 223	9 868	-151	7 827	39 372	-525	61 554
1990	14 438	754	17 643	7 616	-100	6 763	39 467	-479	58 923
1991	2 296	-836	16 340	7 527	-100	6 179	36 565	-392	46 888
1988 Q2	4 065	418	2 962	938	-35	1 750	11 170	-103	11 925
Q3	5 271	-196	2 410	1 225	-35	1 894	11 556	436	13 808
Q4	4 244	690	2 526	1 417	-36	1 458	11 999	-86	16 515
1989 Q1	4 855	444	3 196	2 129	-38	2 344	11 722	-126	15 595
Q2	5 124	337	3 722	2 502	-37	1 498	10 415	-107	15 761
Q3	4 666	299	3 895	2 874	-38	2 050	8 446	-141	16 395
Q4	4 688	355	4 410	2 363	-38	1 935	8 789	-151	13 803
1990 Q1	4 753	162	4 430	987	-25	1 545	10 018	-100	15 420
Q2	4 483	174	4 066	1 769	-25	1 865	10 217	-109	15 370
Q3	4 135	184	4 502	2 201	-25	1 581	10 119	-140	15 224
Q4	1 067	234	4 645	2 659	-25	1 772	9 113	-130	12 909
1991 Q1	2 622	-9	3 892	2 799	-25	1 649	7 054	-94	12 967
Q2	850	-127	4 103	1 331	-25	1 718	10 148	-84	10 767
Q3	-636	-277	4 199	1 985	-25	1 420	9 196	-86	10 903
Q4	-540	-423	4 146	1 412	-25	1 392	10 167	-128	12 251
1992 Q1	-1 775	-218	4 259	2 754	-25	1 179	7 916	-69	12 149
Q2	-4 504	-335	3 850	2 897	-25	1 336	10 591	-55	12 498

	Personal sector			Financial surplus/deficit[4]					
	Saving[2]	Capital transfers (net receipts)	Gross domestic capital formation[3]	Public sector	Financial companies and institutions	Industrial and commercial companies	Personal sector	Overseas sector[5]	Balancing item[6]
	AAUU	AAUV	GGCV	AAVE	AAVF	AAVG	AAVH	AAVI	AAVJ
1987	19 571	-268	22 563	-4 291	2 890	179	-3 260	4 482	-
1988	17 831	-1 246	30 103	6 802	-1 812	-7 651	-13 518	16 179	-
1989	23 536	-759	29 231	5 545	1 890	-22 707	-6 454	21 726	-
1990	31 699	-175	27 525	-2 451	753	-19 935	3 999	17 029	605
1991	39 793	1 328	23 557	-14 880	1 248	-10 715	17 564	6 321	462
1988 Q2	4 731	-280	7 515	1 521	-847	-858	-3 064	3 248	-
Q3	4 510	-205	8 005	2 665	-704	-1 816	-3 700	3 555	-
Q4	4 690	-568	8 004	2 408	-77	-4 602	-3 882	6 153	-
1989 Q1	5 224	-280	7 834	2 103	-253	-3 999	-2 890	5 039	-
Q2	5 452	-193	7 774	1 739	967	-5 453	-2 515	5 262	-
Q3	6 472	-120	6 441	1 070	786	-8 090	-89	6 323	-
Q4	6 388	-166	7 182	633	390	-5 165	-960	5 102	-
1990 Q1	7 635	-37	7 809	485	-583	-5 502	-211	5 692	119
Q2	6 352	-40	7 139	591	-121	-5 262	-827	5 469	150
Q3	8 658	-19	6 769	-183	595	-5 245	1 870	2 796	167
Q4	9 054	-79	5 808	-3 344	862	-3 926	3 167	3 072	169
1991 Q1	8 734	128	5 682	-1 279	1 125	-6 007	3 180	2 857	124
Q2	9 650	236	5 964	-3 380	-412	-703	3 922	456	117
Q3	10 637	388	6 070	-5 112	540	-1 793	4 955	1 297	113
Q4	10 772	576	5 841	-5 109	-5	-2 212	5 507	1 711	108
1992 Q1	11 692	312	6 001	-6 252	1 550	-4 302	6 003	2 882	119
Q2	11 030	415	5 305	-8 689	1 536	-1 962	6 140	2 853	122

1 Excluding financial transactions in writing-off debt.
2 Before providing for depreciation, stock appreciation and additions to reserves.
3 Comprises gross domestic fixed capital formation and increase in value of stocks and work in progress.
4 This balance is equal to saving *plus* capital transfers *less* gross domestic fixed capital formation, *less* increase in value of stocks and work in progress.
5 Equals, apart from the change in sign, the current balance of payments accounts, *plus* capital transfers.
6 For periods when the sector current and capital accounts are fully articulated, it is equal to the residual error in the national accounts.

Source: Central Statistical Office


Sector financial surplus/deficit
£ million
Financial surplus
Financial deficit
10,000
8,000
6,000
4,000
2,000
0
-2,000
-4,000
-6,000
-8,000
-10,000
Overseas sector
Public sector
Personal sector
Industrial and commercial sector
1987
1988
1989
1990
1991
1992

33 Appropriation account of industrial and commercial companies[1]

£ million

	Income								Allocation of income				
	Income arising in the United Kingdom												
	Gross trading profits[3]												
	Net of stock appreciation				Before deducting stock appreciation	Rent and non-trading income	Income from abroad (net of taxes paid abroad)	Total income	Payments of dividends on ordinary and preference shares[4]	Payments of interest[5]	Profits due abroad (net of UK tax)	UK taxes on income (payments)[6]	Balance: Undistributed income[7]
	N. Sea oil companies	Other companies[2]	Total +[2]	Stock appreciation									
	CIDT	CIDU	AIAO	AIAP	AIAQ	AIAR	AIAS	AIAN	AIBA	AIAV	AIAW	AIAY	AAUQ
1982	12 725	22 431	35 156	3 511	38 667	4 867	5 646	49 180	4 391	9 915	3 973	9 144	21 757
1983	15 683	26 057	41 740	3 619	45 359	4 988	6 706	57 053	5 343	9 487	4 631	10 867	26 725
1984	19 009	29 387	48 396	4 123	52 519	5 635	8 631	66 785	5 805	10 864	5 535	12 737	31 844
1985	18 514	38 961	57 475	2 155	59 630	6 882	8 565	75 077	7 163	12 722	6 403	15 301	33 488
1986	8 421	45 924	54 345	1 510	55 855	7 539	7 840	71 234	8 648	11 886	4 443	12 675	33 582
1987	9 511	53 778	63 289	4 136	67 425	8 021	11 366	86 812	11 123	13 017	6 891	13 386	42 395
1988	6 990	63 910	70 900	5 344	76 244	9 358	13 827	99 429	14 812	15 779	7 777	15 502	45 559
1989	6 763	67 683	74 446	6 542	80 988	12 491	18 124	111 603	19 026	25 232	8 635	19 338	39 372
1990	7 036	70 561	77 597	5 498	83 095	14 939	18 428	116 462	20 671	29 660	7 637	19 027	39 467
1991	6 413	71 357	77 770	2 374	80 144	13 909	16 287	110 340	22 134	29 170	6 764	15 707	36 565
1984 Q2	4 685	7 488	12 173	1 132	13 305	1 341	1 861	16 507	1 501	2 637	1 400	2 974	7 995
Q3	4 888	6 886	11 774	730	12 504	1 518	2 374	16 396	1 380	2 983	1 487	3 342	7 204
Q4	5 244	7 515	12 759	1 094	13 853	1 445	2 295	17 593	1 728	2 876	1 264	3 522	8 203
1985 Q1	5 131	9 387	14 518	1 403	15 921	1 727	2 557	20 205	1 496	3 437	1 808	4 083	9 381
Q2	4 967	9 888	14 855	135	14 990	1 733	2 314	19 037	1 680	3 174	1 658	3 641	8 884
Q3	4 196	9 381	13 577	122	13 699	1 702	2 109	17 510	1 982	3 017	1 361	3 820	7 330
Q4	4 220	10 305	14 525	495	15 020	1 720	1 585	18 325	2 005	3 094	1 576	3 757	7 893
1986 Q1	3 019	10 398	13 417	-330	13 087	1 847	1 642	16 576	1 854	3 019	969	3 147	7 587
Q2	1 811	11 138	12 949	-172	12 777	1 838	1 924	16 539	2 278	2 853	1 086	4 040	6 282
Q3	1 711	12 129	13 840	781	14 621	1 905	2 127	18 653	2 136	2 894	1 063	2 228	10 332
Q4	1 880	12 259	14 139	1 231	15 370	1 949	2 147	19 466	2 380	3 120	1 325	3 260	9 381
1987 Q1	2 364	12 512	14 876	1 094	15 970	2 011	2 758	20 739	2 540	3 166	1 742	2 711	10 580
Q2	2 524	12 920	15 444	1 160	16 604	1 938	2 875	21 417	2 786	3 157	1 630	3 438	10 406
Q3	2 569	13 920	16 489	1 086	17 575	2 013	2 904	22 492	2 849	3 365	1 739	3 783	10 756
Q4	2 054	14 426	16 480	796	17 276	2 059	2 829	22 164	2 948	3 329	1 780	3 454	10 653
1988 Q1	1 900	15 112	17 012	905	17 917	2 098	3 023	23 038	3 414	3 302	1 751	3 737	10 834
Q2	1 967	15 090	17 057	1 463	18 520	2 073	3 438	24 031	3 442	3 454	1 916	4 049	11 170
Q3	1 765	16 284	18 049	1 376	19 425	2 472	3 709	25 606	3 816	4 249	2 126	3 859	11 556
Q4	1 358	17 424	18 782	1 600	20 382	2 715	3 657	26 754	4 140	4 774	1 984	3 857	11 999
1989 Q1	1 475	17 443	18 918	1 810	20 728	2 827	4 336	27 891	4 640	5 375	1 962	4 192	11 722
Q2	1 753	16 743	18 496	1 818	20 314	3 000	4 897	28 211	4 573	6 055	2 340	4 828	10 415
Q3	1 745	16 982	18 727	1 334	20 061	3 187	4 054	27 302	4 923	6 555	1 924	5 454	8 446
Q4	1 790	16 515	18 305	1 580	19 885	3 477	4 837	28 199	4 890	7 247	2 409	4 864	8 789
1990 Q1	1 881	18 031	19 912	1 481	21 393	3 536	4 081	29 010	5 241	7 207	1 869	4 675	10 018
Q2	1 600	18 066	19 666	1 276	20 942	3 728	4 037	28 707	4 502	7 413	1 746	4 829	10 217
Q3	1 543	17 964	19 507	1 628	21 135	3 871	5 168	30 174	5 491	7 493	2 168	4 903	10 119
Q4	2 012	16 500	18 512	1 113	19 625	3 804	5 142	28 571	5 437	7 547	1 854	4 620	9 113
1991 Q1	1 739	16 719	18 458	622	19 080	3 673	3 628	26 381	5 570	7 941	1 692	4 124	7 054
Q2	1 339	17 574	18 913	834	19 747	3 476	4 406	27 629	4 662	7 321	1 690	3 808	10 148
Q3	1 542	18 127	19 669	306	19 975	3 403	4 285	27 663	6 015	7 023	1 706	3 723	9 196
Q4	1 793	18 937	20 730	612	21 342	3 357	3 968	28 667	5 887	6 885	1 676	4 052	10 167
1992 Q1	1 699	17 355	19 054	644	19 698	3 344	3 955	26 997	6 807	7 091	1 724	3 459	7 916
Q2	1 591	18 919	20 510	330	20 840	3 213	3 881	27 934	6 266	6 744	1 632	2 701	10 591

1 Figures reflect privatisation of British Telecom with effect from 28 November 1984, British Gas from 3 December 1986, British Airways from 6 February 1987, Royal Ordnance from 22 April 1987, BAA from 16 July 1987, British Steel from 2 December 1988, water companies from 12 December 1989, electricity distribution companies from 11 December 1990, electricity generating companies from 12 March 1991 and Scottish electricity companies from 18 June 1991.

2 Gross trading profits of non-oil industrial and commercial companies include quarterly alignment adjustments. For details, see note 2 in Notes to editors section of 3rd quarter 1991 Industrial and commercial companies press notice, issued on 7 January 1992.

3 Before providing for depreciation.

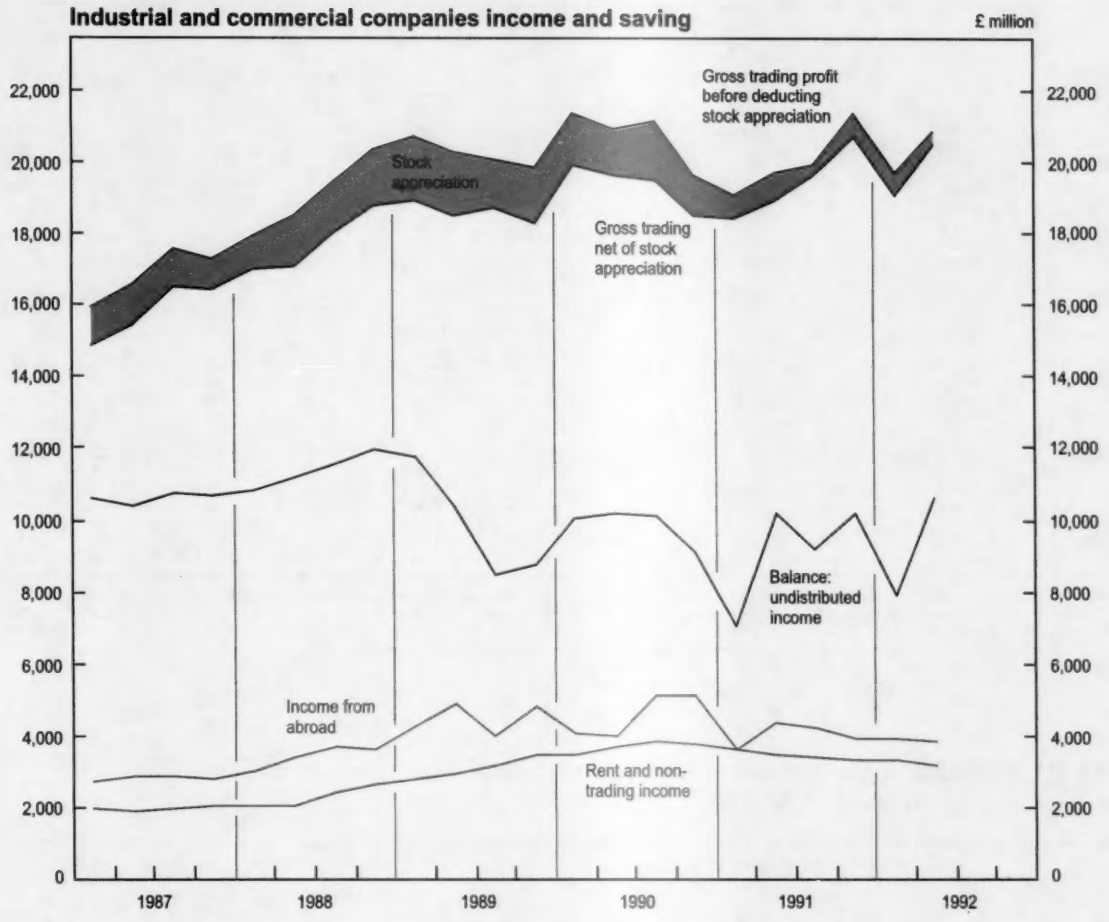
4 Dividend payments on ordinary and preference shares are net of tax; the advance corporation tax in respect of these dividends is included in "UK taxes on income." Excludes payments by UK subsidiaries to their overseas parents.

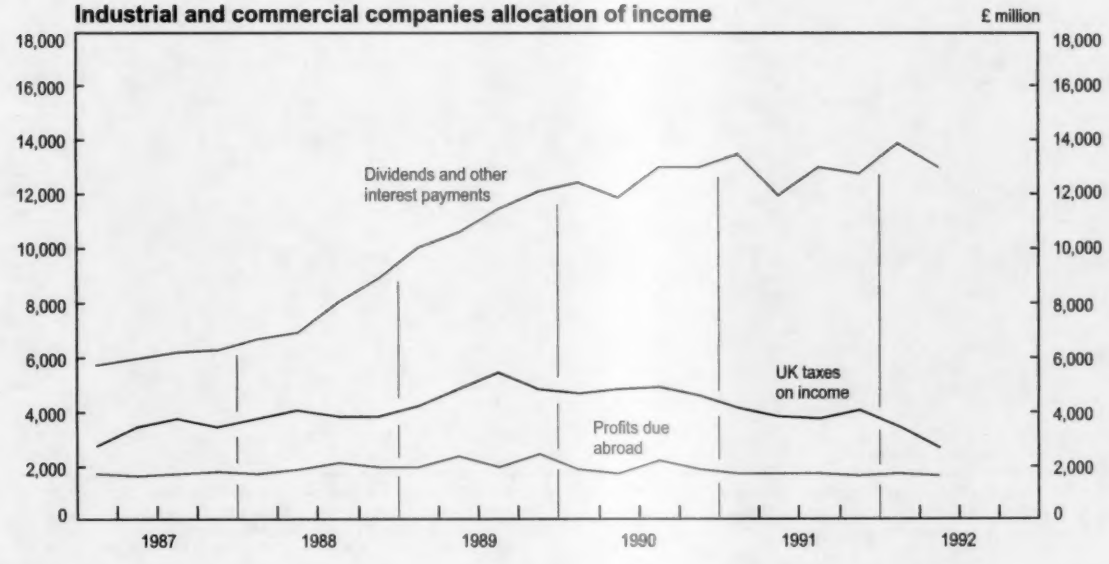
5 Includes royalties and licence fees on oil and gas production and other current transfers.

6 Includes payments of corporation tax (including advance corporation tax) and petroleum revenue tax.

7 Includes unremitted profits from abroad; and is net of unremitted profits due abroad.

Source: Central Statistical Office


Industrial and commercial companies income and saving
£ million
Gross trading profit before deducting stock appreciation
Stock appreciation
Gross trading net of stock appreciation
Balance: undistributed income
Income from abroad
Rent and non-trading income
22,000
20,000
18,000
16,000
14,000
12,000
10,000
8,000
6,000
4,000
2,000
0
1987
1988
1989
1990
1991
1992


Industrial and commercial companies allocation of income
£ million
Dividends and other interest payments
UK taxes on income
Profits due abroad
18,000
16,000
14,000
12,000
10,000
8,000
6,000
4,000
2,000
0
1987
1988
1989
1990
1991
1992

34 Capital account and financial surplus/deficit of industrial and commercial companies[1]

£ million

	Receipts					Expenditure				
	Undistributed income	Stock appreciation	Undistributed income less stock appreciation	Capital transfers	Total receipts[2]	Gross domestic fixed capital formation	Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress[3]	Taxes on capital and other capital transfers	Total expenditure	Balance: financial surplus/deficit
	AAUQ	AIAP	FMBC	CIDZ	FMBA	AAUS	FMBG	FMBH	FMBF	AAVG
1988	45 559	5 344	40 215	1 019	41 234	43 499	4 489	897	48 885	-7 651
1989	39 372	6 542	32 830	561	33 391	52 347	2 665	1 086	56 098	-22 707
1990	39 467	5 498	33 969	513	34 482	54 863	-1 438	992	54 417	-19 935
1991	36 565	2 374	34 191	447	34 638	49 683	-5 169	839	45 353	-10 715
1989 Q2	10 415	1 818	8 597	129	8 726	13 060	883	236	14 179	-5 453
Q3	8 446	1 334	7 112	123	7 235	13 614	1 447	264	15 325	-8 090
Q4	8 789	1 580	7 209	131	7 340	13 260	-1 037	282	12 505	-5 165
1990 Q1	10 018	1 481	8 537	160	8 697	14 084	-145	260	14 199	-5 502
Q2	10 217	1 276	8 941	132	9 073	14 180	-86	241	14 335	-5 262
Q3	10 119	1 628	8 491	105	8 596	13 619	-23	245	13 841	-5 245
Q4	9 113	1 113	8 000	116	8 116	12 980	-1 184	246	12 042	-3 926
1991 Q1	7 054	622	6 432	117	6 549	13 041	-696	211	12 556	-6 007
Q2	10 148	834	9 314	117	9 431	12 475	-2 542	201	10 134	-703
Q3	9 196	306	8 890	105	8 995	12 106	-1 509	191	10 788	-1 793
Q4	10 167	612	9 555	108	9 663	12 061	-422	236	11 875	-2 212
1992 Q1	7 916	644	7 272	108	7 380	11 671	-166	177	11 682	-4 302
Q2	10 591	330	10 261	116	10 377	11 966	202	171	12 339	-1 962

1 Figures reflect privatisation of British Telecom with effect from 28 November 1984, British Gas from 3 December 1986, British Airways from 6 February 1987, Royal Ordnance from 22 April 1987, BAA from 16 July 1987, British Steel from 2 December 1988, water companies from 12 December 1989, electricity distribution companies from 11 December 1990, electricity generating companies from 12 March 1991 and Scottish electricity companies from 18 June 1991.

2 After deducting stock appreciation but before providing for depreciation.

3 Includes quarterly alignment adjustments. For details, See note 2 in Notes to editors section of 3rd quarter 1991 Industrial and commercial companies press notice, issued on 7 January 1992.

Source: Central Statistical Office

35 Financial transactions including net borrowing requirement of industrial and commercial companies[1]

£ million

	Transactions leading to net borrowing requirement						Financing of net borrowing requirement[4]				
							Borrowing from		Financial assets		
	Financial surplus/deficit	Net unremitted profits[2]	Net identified trade and other credit[3,4]	Investment in UK company securities[5]	Investment abroad	Balancing item	Banks[6]	Other	Liquid	Other	Net borrowing requirement (NBR)
	1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*
	AAVG	-AICX	-AIDL	-AICC	-AIDC	-AAOB	-AANA	-AICT	-AICU	-AICV	-AICW
1988	-7 651	-5 633	-370	-14 471	-12 703	-9 111	31 452	24 981	-4 501	-1 993	49 939
1989	-22 707	-5 207	1 272	-17 945	-10 361	1 099	33 950	36 085	-11 600	-4 586	53 849
1990	-19 935	-5 884	-324	-2 306	-507	-7 995	19 911	33 754	-8 153	-8 561	36 951
1991	-10 715	-3 884	1 455	-5 074	-4 259	-3 483	-971	33 599	-5 900	-768	25 960
			-ABKP			-AIDD	-AIDF	-AIDJ	-AIDG		-AIDI
1989 Q2	-5 453	-916	-1 767†	-2 120	-2 951	903	7 654	10 633	-4 373	-3 410	10 504
Q3	-8 090	-1 134	807	-8 487	-1 667	-254	12 445	7 637	-1 742	485	18 825
Q4	-5 165	-2 641	185	-5 110	-977	3 688	7 171	7 795	-4 410	-536	10 020
1990 Q1	-5 502	-1 761	946	-599	299	-2 207	6 462	12 052	-4 110	-3 780	10 624
Q2	-5 262	-1 119	-330	-1 212	1 580	-3 245	5 933	5 961	-2 916	-1 190	7 788
Q3	-5 245	-1 740	-64	-45	102	3 741	2 697	7 867	-3 838	-3 475	3 251
Q4	-3 926	-1 264	-876	-450	-2 488	-6 284	4 819	7 874	2 711	-116	15 288
1991 Q1	-6 007	-1 293	42	-1 752	-1 841	2 576	1 883	8 285	174	-267	10 075
Q2	-703	-1 339	234	-1 191	-2 161	-256	-1 594	11 414	-3 101	-3 103	3 616
Q3	-1 793	-1 174	361	-596	-1 371	-3 024	-1 317	7 458	-579	2 035	7 597
Q4	-2 212	-78	818	-1 535	1 114	-2 781	58	6 442	-2 393	567	4 674
1992 Q1	-4 302	-813	1 507	-1 686	-588	-2 192	-954	8 910	1 415	503	9 874
Q2	-1 962	-1 063	32	89	-1 542	-3 350	26	5 093	651	226	5 996

1 Inflows(+), outflows(-); relationships between columns:
1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10 = zero; 7 + 8 + 9 + 10 = 11.

2 Retained in UK (+); retained abroad (-).

3 Includes accruals adjustment.

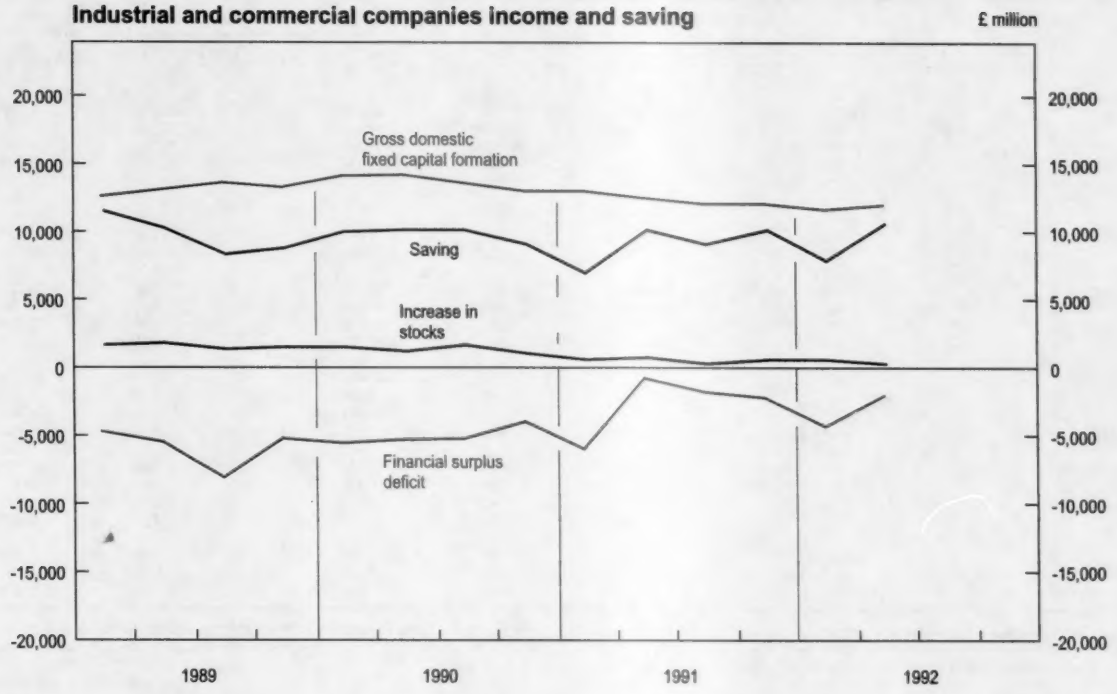
4 Seasonal adjustments include day-of-week adjustments. The quarterly figures therefore do not always sum to the annual totals.

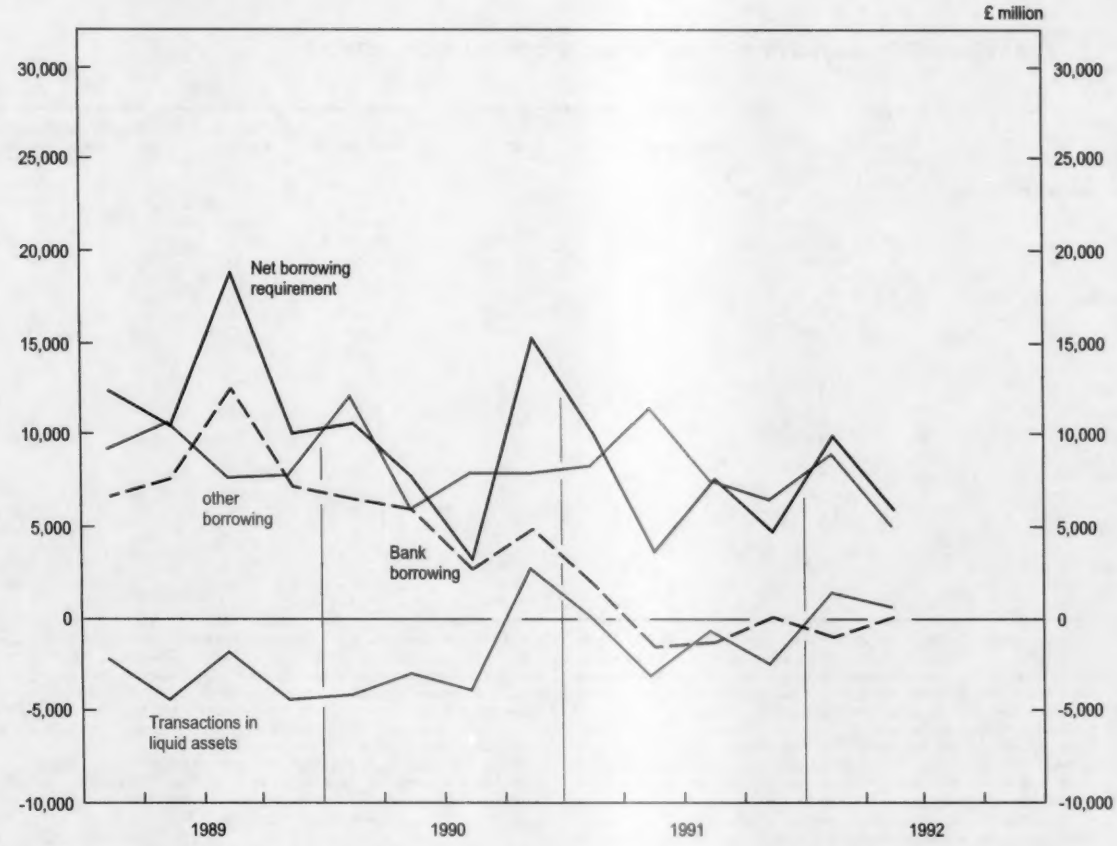
5 Cash expenditure on subsidiaries and trade investments in the United Kingdom.

6 Includes Bank of England Issue Department transactions in commercial bills.

Source: Central Statistical Office

Industrial and commercial companies income and saving





36 UK banks' lending to UK residents[1]

£ million

	Lending to public sector			Lending to private sector		
	Sterling	Other currencies	Total	Sterling	Other currencies	Total
Transactions						
	AEBT	VQAH	FPAA	VQAE	AECO	FPAD
1987	-192†	-495	-687†	39 434†	10 590	50 024†
1988	-1 267	-452	-1 719	58 209	9 706†	67 915
1989	-1 872	-60	-1 932	61 145	16 301	77 446
1990	83	29	112	47 270	2 554	49 824
1991	-108	1	-107	15 290	9 105	24 395
1988 Q3	-963	2	-961	13 846†	3 505†	17 351†
Q4	561†	316	877†	16 300	3 840	20 140
1989 Q1	-1 836	-179	-2 015	13 675	5 682	19 357
Q2	506	87	593	13 545	3 297	16 842
Q3	1 031	332	1 363	17 698	4 651	22 349
Q4	-1 573	-300	-1 873	16 227	2 671	18 898
1990 Q1	463	-229	234	16 463	334	16 797
Q2	-195	79	-116	11 303	1 156	12 459
Q3	-823	11	-812	8 362	531	8 893
Q4	638	168	806	11 142	533	11 675
1991 Q1	-662	-96	-758	6 296	2 564	8 860
Q2	951	-1	950	1 900	1 875	3 775
Q3	-174	-15	-189	3 438	1 208	4 646
Q4	-223	113	-110	3 656	3 458	7 114
1992 Q1	662	-191	471	1 396	-739	657
Q2	-727	-118	-845	5 546	648	6 194
Q3	-3 531	..	601	1 279	1 156	2 435

1 Seasonally adjusted data are shown on a calendar year basis whereas data in Tables 1, 29 and 30 are on a financial year basis. The quarterly figures do not necessarily add up to the (unadjusted) figures shown for the year as a whole. This is because as well as allowing for purely seasonal factors, the adjustments attempt to remove other distortions which do not necessarily cancel out over a year

Source: Bank of England

37 UK banks' loans, advances and acceptances to UK residents[1,2]

£ million

	Manufacturing	Other production	Financial	Services	Persons	Total loans, advances and acceptances
Amounts outstanding						
	BALH	BALI	BALJ	BALK	BALL	BALG
1992 Feb	51 413†	30 317†	106 639†	129 110†	134 348†	451 826†
May	49 005	30 389	106 918	128 400	135 758	450 471
Aug	48 153	30 475	105 636	124 719	138 313	447 296
Changes						
	FRAB	FRAC	FRAD	FRAE	FRAF	FRAA
1989 Aug[3]	4 467	2 126	4 613	7 497	2 779	21 572
Nov	1 035	247	4 228	7 130	2 765	15 496
1990 Feb	3 215	1 720	5 151	4 600	2 611	17 617
May	286	507	2 331	4 020	3 454	10 917
Aug	929	911	3 098	3 179	2 330	10 767
Nov	1 046	256	2 979	4 837	2 349	11 787
1991 Feb	-301	996	4 467	2 573	1 228	9 750
May	-1 341	-547	3 391†	-557†	1 756	3 490†
Aug	-1 745	-377	-743	-1 578	2 974†	-681
Nov	-438	408	8 427	305	1 943	11 432
1992 Feb	269†	84†	2 463	-1 344	1 107	3 732
May	-1 930	250	1 526	-44	1 844	2 653
Aug	-270	280	454	-2 878	2 991	1 729

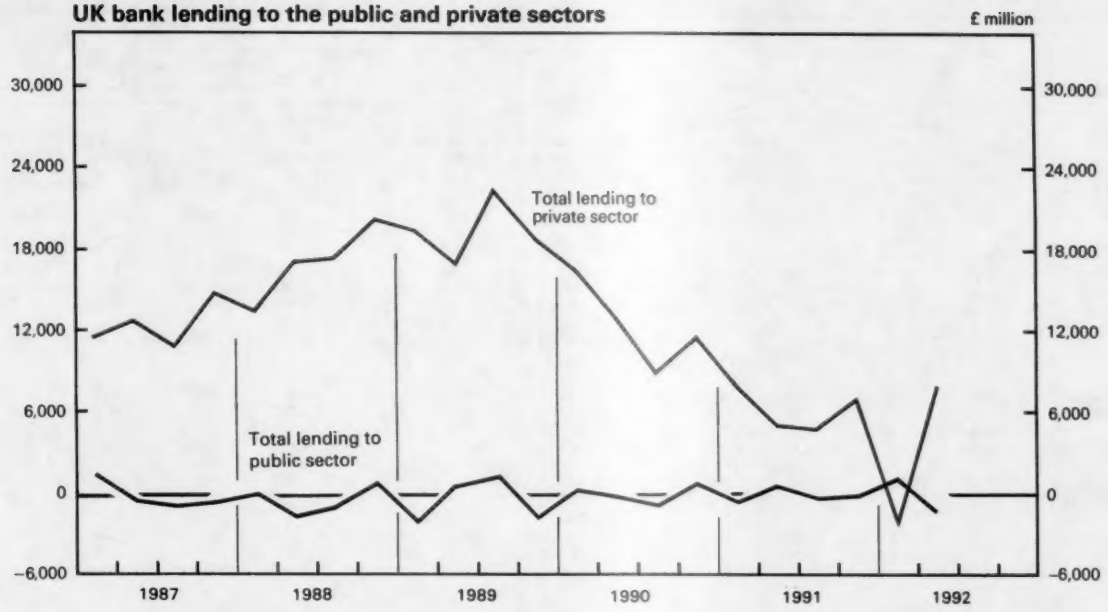
1 In these statistics lending flows are generally calculated as changes in reported amounts outstanding; they are thus potentially distorted by revaluations (eg write-offs). Some adjustments to exclude such distortions were made in previous issues of these statistics but the Bank of England has now used published data and certain other information provided by the banks to make more comprehensive adjustments to lending flows from 1986 to date. These adjustments are believed to be broadly accurate on an annual basis but have been allocated to individual quarters purely by averaging the annual figure. Also, the adjustments have **not** been carried through to individual industrial categories, except for *other lending to persons*; therefore the sum of these individual categories does not add exactly to the total changes. From 1993 banks will report revaluations quarterly and the adjustments will then use these reported figures.

2 For a more detailed breakdown of these figures see *Financial Statistics* Table 6.6. The analysis which is not seasonally adjusted covers loans, advances and acceptances and holdings of sterling commercial paper in both sterling and foreign currencies (changes in the latter being adjusted for exchange rate movements) provided by banks to their customers and therefore does not include funds placed through the local authority money market or funds lent to banks. Acceptances are not granted to persons.

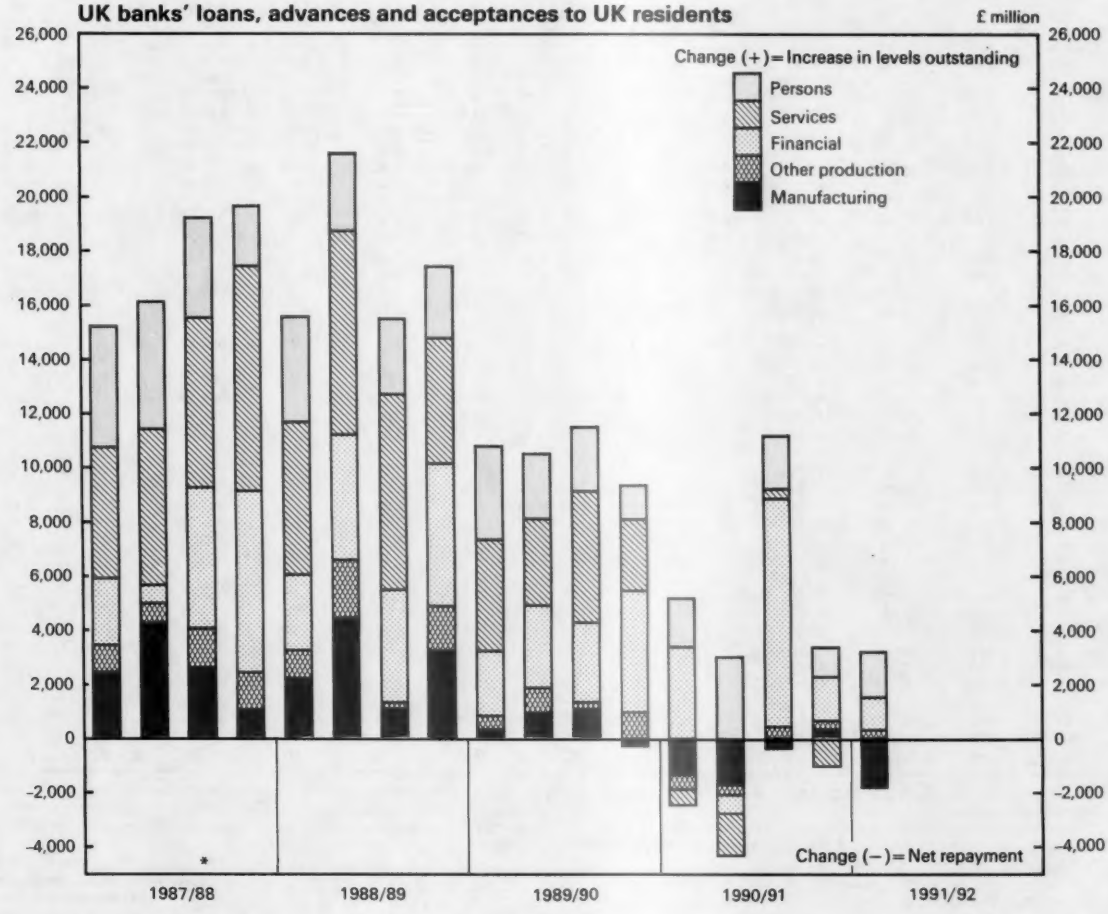
3 Charges in total lending in the three months to end-August 1989 exclude data from Abbey National plc. and Abbey National Treasury Services plc., who joined the reporting population at the beginning of July 1989. The levels for August 1989 include data for these two institutions.

Source: Bank of England

UK bank lending to the public and private sectors



UK banks' loans, advances and acceptances to UK residents



* See footnote[2] page 66 lower table

38 Interest rates, security prices and yields

Percentage rate

	Last Friday						Last working day		Average of working days			
			Selected retail banks							Financial Times index of industrial ordinary shares 1 July 1935 = 100		
	Treasury bill yield[1]	Deposits with local authorities - 3 months[2]	Base rate	Deposit account: 7 days' notice	Inter-bank 3 month rate[3]	Sterling certificates of deposit - 3 months	Euro-dollar 3 month rate	Building societies basic rate on shares[4]	British government securities: long dated[5] - 20 years	Price index	Dividend yield	Earnings yield
	AJNC	AJOI		AJNF			AJIB	AJNM	AJLX	AJMT	AJMU	AJMV
1986	10.94	11.31	11.00	6.92	11.31-11.34	11.00-11.13	6.31	5.99	9.87	1 287.11	4.25	10.16
1987	8.38	8.88	8.50	3.58	8.75-9.00	8.81- 8.88	7.25	4.02	9.47	1 600.01	3.73	8.98
1988	12.91	13.19	13.00	5.97	12.69-13.19	12.94-13.00	9.25	5.59	9.36	1 448.73	4.62	11.72
1989	15.02	15.03	15.00	6.59	15.13-15.16	15.03-15.09	8.31	6.57	9.58	1 781.41	4.46	10.80
1990	13.50	13.94	14.00	5.11	14.00-14.00	13.81-13.88	7.50	5.77	11.08	1 749.53	5.28	11.70
1991	10.45	10.94	10.50	..	10.94-11.00	10.81-10.88	4.19	2.35	9.92	1 921.86	4.98	8.72
1988 Sep	11.72	11.88	12.00	5.43	11.75-12.19	11.81-11.88	8.63	4.70	9.60	1 429.22	4.80	12.11
Oct	11.84	12.00	12.00	5.43	12.00-12.25	12.00-12.60	8.56	5.57	9.23	1 493.35	4.65	11.71
Nov	12.98	12.75	13.00	5.43	12.13-13.00	13.0-13.03	9.31	5.57	9.30	1 478.12	4.78	12.00
Dec	12.91	13.19	13.00	5.97	12.69-13.19	12.94-13.00	9.25	5.59	9.46	1 438.44	5.08	12.84
1989 Jan	12.70	12.81	13.00	5.97	13.00-13.13	12.94-13.19	9.31	5.87	9.35	1 543.53	4.76	11.96
Feb	12.91	13.00	13.00	5.97	12.94-13.19	12.94-13.06	10.25	6.06	9.15	1 676.22	4.37	10.90
Mar	12.79	13.00	13.00	5.97	12.94-13.13	12.94-13.00	10.25	6.06	9.26	1 710.70	4.45	10.83
Apr	12.62	12.81	13.00	5.97	12.88-13.38	12.75-12.88	9.81	6.06	9.52	1 700.63	4.55	11.03
May	13.72	13.81	14.00	5.97	13.81-13.88	13.69-13.81	9.50	6.06	9.52	1 775.56	4.43	10.79
Jun	14.10	14.06	14.00	5.97	14.19-14.25	13.94-14.06	9.25	6.06	9.88	1 779.72	4.50	10.77
Jul	13.69	13.88	14.00	5.97	13.81-13.88	13.78-13.84	8.50	6.04	9.53	1 863.30	4.34	10.16
Aug	13.81	13.88	14.00	5.97	13.88-13.94	13.81-13.88	8.94	6.04	9.37	1 960.27	4.05	9.66
Sep	13.91	14.38	14.00	5.97	14.63-14.69	14.13-14.38	9.13	6.04	9.62	1 958.98	4.10	9.85
Oct	14.98	15.63	15.00	5.97	15.63-15.75	15.5-15.63	8.63	6.10	9.81	1 786.75	4.60	11.06
Nov	14.99	15.00	15.00	6.59	15.03-15.06	15-15.06	8.44	6.57	9.99	1 758.02	4.75	11.42
Dec	15.02	15.03	15.00	6.59	15.13-15.16	15.03-15.09	8.31	6.57	9.96	1 863.28	4.57	11.14
1990 Jan	14.99	15.06	15.00	6.59	15.13-15.19	15.00-15.16	8.31	6.57	10.28	1 894.20	4.51	11.00
Feb	14.87	15.00	15.00	6.59	15.09-15.13	15.00-15.06	8.31	6.57	10.72	1 816.79	4.76	11.47
Mar	15.14	15.13	15.00	6.59	15.22-15.25	15.13-15.19	8.44	6.95	11.46	1 771.99	4.98	11.76
Apr	15.17	15.13	15.00	6.59	15.28-15.31	15.19-15.25	8.63	6.95	11.77	1 718.96	5.22	12.03
May	15.00	14.94	15.00	6.59	15.03-15.09	14.97-15.03	8.31	6.95	11.49	1 757.40	5.21	11.71
Jun	14.85	14.94	15.00	6.59	14.94-14.97	14.88-14.94	8.25	6.95	11.01	1 904.97	4.86	10.76
Jul	14.86	14.94	15.00	6.59	14.94-15.00	14.91-14.97	7.88	6.94	11.03	1 873.36	4.95	10.90
Aug	14.81	14.88	15.00	6.59	14.97-15.00	14.88-15.00	8.00	6.94	11.41	1 710.25	5.52	11.82
Sep	14.76	14.97	15.00	6.59	14.94-14.97	14.88-14.94	8.25	6.94	11.32	1 599.08	5.93	12.52
Oct	13.57	13.75	14.00	5.11	13.78-13.81	13.98-13.81	8.00	6.53	11.12	1 619.55	5.90	12.34
Nov	13.11	13.50	14.00	5.11	13.50-13.56	13.38-13.44	8.31	5.77	10.94	1 630.44	5.90	12.31
Dec	13.50	13.94	14.00	5.11	14.00-14.00	13.81-13.88	7.50	5.77	10.40	1 697.39	5.66	11.82
1991 Jan	13.23	13.88	14.00	5.11	13.97-13.97	13.75-13.88	7.00	5.69	10.22	1 653.17	5.81	12.07
Feb	12.44	12.75	13.00	5.11	12.75-12.88	12.75-12.81	6.81	5.72	9.89	1 803.58	5.33	11.07
Mar	11.90	12.88	12.50	5.11	12.38-12.44	12.25-12.31	6.31	5.04	10.06	1 953.94	4.96	9.25
Apr	11.49	11.44	12.00	5.33	11.78-11.81	11.66-11.72	6.00	4.10	9.99	1 983.19	4.87	8.80
May	11.04	11.38	11.50	5.33	11.38-11.41	11.25-11.28	6.00	3.86	10.15	1 952.19	4.91	8.68
Jun	11.04	11.63	11.50	5.33	11.31-11.37	11.13-11.19	6.13	3.39	10.34	1 951.72	4.88	8.57
Jul	10.72	11.06	11.00	..	11.13-11.13	10.94-11.00	6.00	3.05	10.10	1 953.22	4.84	8.47
Aug	10.33	10.81	11.00	..	10.78-10.81	10.63-10.69	5.63	2.96	9.89	2 027.33	4.68	7.81
Sep	9.94	10.62	10.50	..	10.19-10.25	10.13-10.19	5.62	2.66	9.54	2 053.95	4.64	7.49
Oct	10.24	10.50	10.50	..	10.50-10.56	10.41-10.44	5.19	2.35	9.62	1 979.08	4.74	7.48
Nov	10.34	10.63	10.50	..	10.59-10.63	10.50-10.53	4.93	2.35	9.68	1 920.39	5.03	7.46
Dec	10.45	10.94	10.50	..	10.94-11.00	10.81-10.88	4.19	2.35	9.56	1 830.52	5.03	7.54
1992 Jan	10.13	10.56	10.50	..	10.63-10.66	10.47-10.53	4.13	2.35	9.34	1 937.55	4.71	7.06
Feb	9.98	10.25	10.50	..	10.31-10.34	10.16-10.22	4.18	2.09	9.21	1 974.94	4.62	6.78
Mar	10.48	10.57	10.50	..	10.78-10.81	10.69-10.72	4.25	2.09	9.54	1 946.12	4.60	6.57
Apr	10.06	10.53	10.50	..	10.50-10.56	10.34-10.41	4.00	2.09	9.33	1 983.89	4.55	6.58
May	9.65	10.00	10.00	..	10.00-10.00	9.91-9.88	4.00	1.76	8.99	2 123.50	4.32	6.22
Jun	9.69	9.94	10.00	..	10.06-10.13	9.94-9.97	3.83	1.69	9.02	2 027.33†	4.56†	6.68†
Jul	9.85	10.10	10.00	..	10.31-10.25	10.22-10.16	3.38	1.60	8.88	1 856.49	4.97	7.20
Aug	9.93	10.24	10.00	..	10.56-10.53	10.31-10.44	3.44	1.41	9.13†	1 741.10	5.20	7.50
Sep	8.40	9.82	9.00	..	9.25-9.25	9.00-9.13	3.25	1.39	9.16	1 794.52	4.95	7.17

1 Average discount rate expressed as the rate at which interest is earned during the life of the bills.

2 For a minimum term of 3 months and thereafter at 7 days' notice.

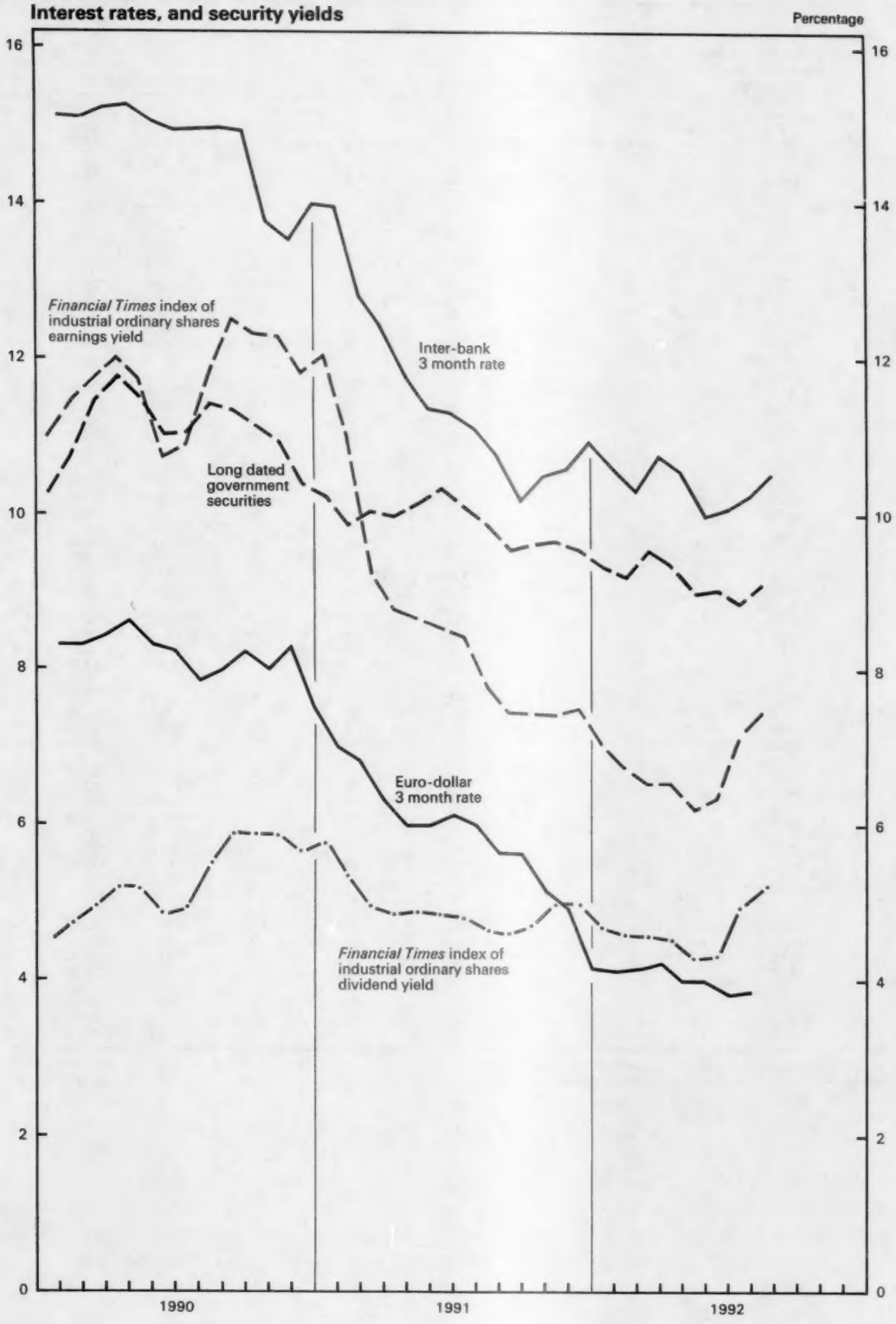
3 Spread of rates over the day in the inter-bank sterling market; from June 1982 rates are the spread at 10.30 am.

4 The series comprises a weighted average of basic rates offered by the largest societies. The rates are net of income tax where this is paid by societies at the agreed composite rate.

5 Averages of Wednesdays until February 1980; from March 1980 figures are the average of all observations (3 a week); from January 1982 average of working days. Calculated gross redemption yields - see *Financial Statistics Explanatory Handbook*.

Sources: Central Statistical Office; Building Societies Commission; Institute of Actuaries; Faculty of Actuaries; Bank of England; Financial Times; HM Treasury

Interest rates, and security yields



39 A selection of asset prices

	Physical assets						Financial assets		
	Vehicles plant and machinery: producer price indices (1985 = 100)		Housing: DoE index of house prices (1985 = 100)			Average price of agricultural land in England (1985 = 100)[1]	British government stocks		Company securities: FT-Actuaries all ordinary shares (10 April 1962 = 100)
	Motor vehicles and their engines	Plant and machinery	New dwellings	Old dwellings	All dwellings		Fixed interest (Dec 1975 =100)	Index linked (April 1982= 100)	
	BAJJ	BAJK	BAJF	BAJG	BAJH	BAJI	AJJY	AJJZ	AJMA
1981 Q3	..	..	75	74	75	92	103.04	95.38	317.90
Q4	..	..	75	73	73	93	101.89	96.16	300.48
1982 Q1	..	..	76	70	72	95	108.49	97.74	320.87
Q2	..	..	78	74	75	92	111.70	100.60	328.62
Q3	..	..	78	76	77	96	122.77	102.02	340.83
Q4	..	..	80	77	78	99	128.82	108.45	378.63
1983 Q1	..	89.6	81	80	80	102	125.33	112.04	402.88
Q2	..	91.0	85	82	83	105	129.36	107.16	436.11
Q3	..	91.0	85	86	86	100	126.50	104.12	449.30
Q4	..	91.6	89	87	87	106	130.16	106.63	450.53
1984 Q1	91.0	93.0	90	87	88	109	130.30	105.17	499.22
Q2	92.5	94.0	91	90	90	112	125.81	103.34	510.33
Q3	93.7	95.5	95	94	94	116	124.55	100.88	502.57
Q4	95.6	97.2	95	95	95	86	128.60	109.19	554.54
1985 Q1	97.5	99.4	98	95	95	115	125.60	109.64	613.81
Q2	99.2	101.0	98	99	98	107	127.79	110.27	625.40
Q3	100.8	101.0	100	101	101	96	130.95	111.15	619.96
Q4	102.5	100.0	104	104	104	109	130.46	109.86	668.64
1986 Q1	104.8	101.8	108	107	107	99	133.43	108.86	728.99
Q2	105.8	102.6	114	111	111	103	140.58	116.86	800.71
Q3	107.3	103.2	115	116	116	90	133.78	113.83	792.51
Q4	109.5	104.1	121	120	120	92	128.44	111.55	806.18
1987 Q1	112.2	106.5	123	123	123	91	136.02	119.28	943.78
Q2	114.2	106.6	130	129	129	81	140.54	118.13	1 064.64
Q3	115.3	106.6	136	135	135	86	132.50	113.63	1 174.06
Q4	117.2	106.5	143	143	143	90	137.38	114.36	917.81
1988 Q1	120.1	107.5	154	148	149	92	138.31	117.76	908.67
Q2	121.5	107.9	156	158	158	90	136.53	120.74	931.35
Q3	124.8	107.9	177	179	179	89	132.99	121.39	946.30
Q4	126.3	108.4	188	190	190	95	132.94	127.55	940.37
1989 Q1	129.8	110.7	204	193	194	98	132.67	131.92	1 037.42
Q2	130.2	112.6	204	201	201	103	130.11	132.93	1 089.48
Q3	132.6	114.3	207	208	208	109	130.86	138.63	1 182.76
Q4	134.9	115.1	198	205	204	117	128.18	139.05	1 131.51
1990 Q1	137.9	117.7	207	199	201	119	121.49	135.43	1 148.95
Q2	139.7	118.7	199	198	198	126	119.27	135.88	1 119.66
Q3	142.0	117.5	199	202	201	109	121.32	138.09	1 081.98
Q4	145.2	117.4	201	198	198	117	125.62	143.15	1 019.03
1991 Q1	148.8	119.6	195	196	196	106	130.11	145.37	1 099.00
Q2	150.7	119.9	192	195	195	115	129.52	147.19	1 206.59
Q3	151.2	119.8	203	198	198	97	132.00	147.89	1 239.48
Q4	151.3	118.9	194	198	197	92	132.83	149.59	1 204.14
1992 Q1	153.2	120.3	202	192	193	103	133.14	149.62	1 206.94
Q2	154.2[2]	120.6[2]†	194	187	188	98	136.24	152.78	1 265.39†
Q3	153.4[2]	118.9[2]	..	..	..	..	141.97	152.18	1 147.78

1 Prices of vacant possession land sold without buildings. Sales notified to the Inland Revenue in the period are thought to have taken place, on average, about nine months earlier.
2 Provisional.

Sources: Department of Environment; Central Statistical Office; MAFF

40 Number of Property Transactions in England and Wales[1,2]

Thousands

	Number of property transactions	
	Not seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted
	FTAP	
1987	1 937	
1988	2 148	
1989	1 580	
1990	1 398	
1991	1 306	
		FTAQ
1988 Q3	616	583
Q4	527	505
1989 Q1	407	440
Q2	405	410
Q3	390	372
Q4	378	364
1990 Q1	344	372
Q2	360	359
Q3	349	334
Q4	345	335
1991 Q1	314	343
Q2	324	326
Q3	353	324†
Q4	315	301
1992 Q1	236	259
Q2	265	268
Q3	367	340

	Number of property transactions	
	Not seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted
	FTAP	FTAQ
1990 Aug	117	113
Sep	111	107
Oct	120	110
Nov	125	114
Dec	100	111
1991 Jan	126	126
Feb	93	112
Mar	94	104
Apr	109	113
May	109	111
Jun	107	102
Jul	129	117
Aug	111	103
Sep	112	104†
Oct	118	103
Nov	102	92
Dec	95	106
1992 Jan	80	79
Feb	74	89
Mar	83	91
Apr	86	89
May	82	85
Jun	97	94
Jul	107	99
Aug	118	107
Sep	143	133
Oct	103	89

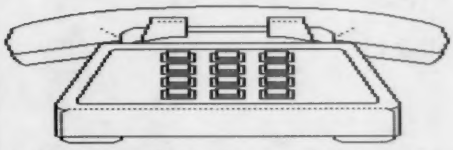
1 The figures are based on counts of the relevant administrative forms processed each month. Because of the time lags involved, the series above should be lagged one month to give a broad representation of transactions occurring in the month (details are given in the June 1991 edition of *Economic Trends*).

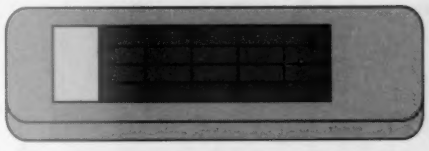
2 Over the period from 20 December 1991 to 19 August 1992, the stamp duty threshold was temporarily increased from £30 000 to £250 000.

More up to date figures can be obtained by phoning the CSO public inquiry service on 071-270 6363/6364 and quoting the 4 digit identifier (FTAP or FTAQ) given on the table. Figures can be obtained from the 21st (or the next working day after the 21st) of the month following the month to which they relate.

Source: Board of Inland Revenue

For the latest official macro-economic data from the Central Statistical Office simply phone or fax the following numbers
(you may have to select "polling" mode on your fax machine)





CSO STATCALL
0839 3383 PLUS ..

CSO STATFAX
0336 4160 PLUS ..

Retail prices index	**37**
Monthly trade figures	**38**
Balance of payments	**39**
PSBR	**40**
Index of production	**41**
Producer prices	**42**
Retail sales index	**43**
Credit business	**44**
Gross domestic product	**45**
and for forthcoming economic release dates	**46**

Calls are charged at 36p per minute cheap rate; 48p per minute at all other times

CSO Great George Street London SWIP 3AQ

41 Labour Force Survey Economic activity [1,2]

Great Britain

Thousands

	In employment [3]					ILO unemployed [7]	Total economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16 and over
	Employees	Self-employed	On government employment and training programmes [4]	Unpaid family workers [5]	All [6]				
ALL	BASY	BATB	BATE	BATH	BATK	BATN	BATQ	BATT	BATW
Spring 1979	22 218	1 762	..	..	24 210	..	..	..	41 146
Spring 1981	21 187	2 177	..	..	23 606	..	..	..	41 940
Spring 1983	20 236	2 295	355	..	22 944	..	..	..	42 394
Spring 1984	20 454	2 618	315	..	23 387	3 094	26 481	16 194	42 675
Spring 1985	20 629	2 714	396	..	23 739	2 968	26 708	16 244	42 952
Spring 1986	20 703	2 726	396	..	23 828	2 990	26 797	16 347	43 144
Spring 1987	20 755	2 996	488	..	24 247	2 879	27 126	16 303	43 429
Spring 1988	21 419	3 142	520	..	25 085	2 376	27 461	16 138	43 600
Spring 1989	22 055	3 426	481	..	25 962	1 978	27 941	15 804	43 745
Spring 1990	22 254	3 472	448	..	26 175	1 869	28 044	15 802	43 846
Spring 1991	21 876	3 318	408	..	25 601	2 302	27 903	16 000	43 903
Spring 1992	21 396	3 131	357	179	25 064	2 649	27 713	16 342	44 054
Estimated changes									
Spring 1991 - Spring 1992	-480	-186	-50	..	-537	346	-191	342	151
Per cent	*-2.2*	*-5.6*	*-12.3*	..	*-2.1*	*15.0*	*-0.7*	*2.1*	*0.3*
MALE	BASZ	BATC	BATF	BATI	BATL	BATO	BATR	BATU	BATX
Spring 1979	13 179	1 429	..	..	14 743	..	..	..	19 684
Spring 1981	12 212	1 726	..	..	14 093	..	..	..	20 087
Spring 1983	11 571	1 747	212	..	13 565	..	..	..	20 332
Spring 1984	11 537	1 978	195	..	13 710	1 838	15 548	4 942	20 489
Spring 1985	11 572	2 029	252	..	13 853	1 788	15 642	4 996	20 637
Spring 1986	11 490	2 046	268	..	13 806	1 800	15 592	5 155	20 746
Spring 1987	11 399	2 234	313	..	13 951	1 717	15 669	5 217	20 886
Spring 1988	11 727	2 358	327	..	14 413	1 398	15 811	5 168	20 980
Spring 1989	11 866	2 608	303	..	14 777	1 148	15 924	5 141	21 065
Spring 1990	11 943	2 628	289	..	14 860	1 091	15 950	5 183	21 133
Spring 1991	11 647	2 512	248	..	14 407	1 434	15 841	5 327	21 168
Spring 1992	11 248	2 353	236	53	13 890	1 785	15 676	5 579	21 255
Estimated changes									
Spring 1991 - Spring 1992	-399	-159	-12	..	-517	351	-166	252	86
Per cent	*-3.4*	*-6.3*	*-4.7*	..	*-3.6*	*24.5*	*-1.0*	*4.7*	*0.4*
FEMALE	BATA	BATD	BATG	BATJ	BATM	BATP	BATS	BATV	BATY
Spring 1979	9 039	333	..	..	9 467	..	..	..	21 462
Spring 1981	8 975	451	..	..	9 512	..	..	..	21 852
Spring 1983	8 665	549	143	..	9 379	..	..	..	22 062
Spring 1984	8 918	639	120	..	9 678	1 256	10 933	11 253	22 186
Spring 1985	9 057	685	144	..	9 886	1 180	11 066	11 249	22 315
Spring 1986	9 214	680	128	..	10 023	1 190	11 205	11 192	22 397
Spring 1987	9 356	762	175	..	10 296	1 161	11 457	11 086	22 543
Spring 1988	9 692	785	193	..	10 672	978	11 650	10 970	22 620
Spring 1989	10 189	819	178	..	11 186	831	12 016	10 664	22 680
Spring 1990	10 311	845	159	..	11 315	779	12 094	10 620	22 713
Spring 1991	10 229	806	160	..	11 194	868	12 062	10 673	22 735
Spring 1992	10 148	778	121	126	11 174	863	12 037	10 762	22 799
Estimated changes									
Spring 1991 - Spring 1992	-81	-27	-38	..	-20	-5	-25	90	65
Per cent	*-0.8*	*-3.4*	*-24.1*	..	*-0.2*	*-0.5*	*-0.2*	*0.8*	*0.3*

1 See page 80 of this issue of *Economic Trends* for a commentary about this new table.

2 Since 1984 the definitions used in the *Labour Force Survey (LFS)* have been fully in line with international recommendations. For details see "*The quarterly Labour Force Survey: a new dimension to labour market statistics*", *Employment Gazette*, October 1992, pp 483 - 490.

3 People in full time education who also did some paid work in the reference week have been classified as in employment since spring 1983.

4 Those on employment and training programmes have been classified as in employment since spring 1983.

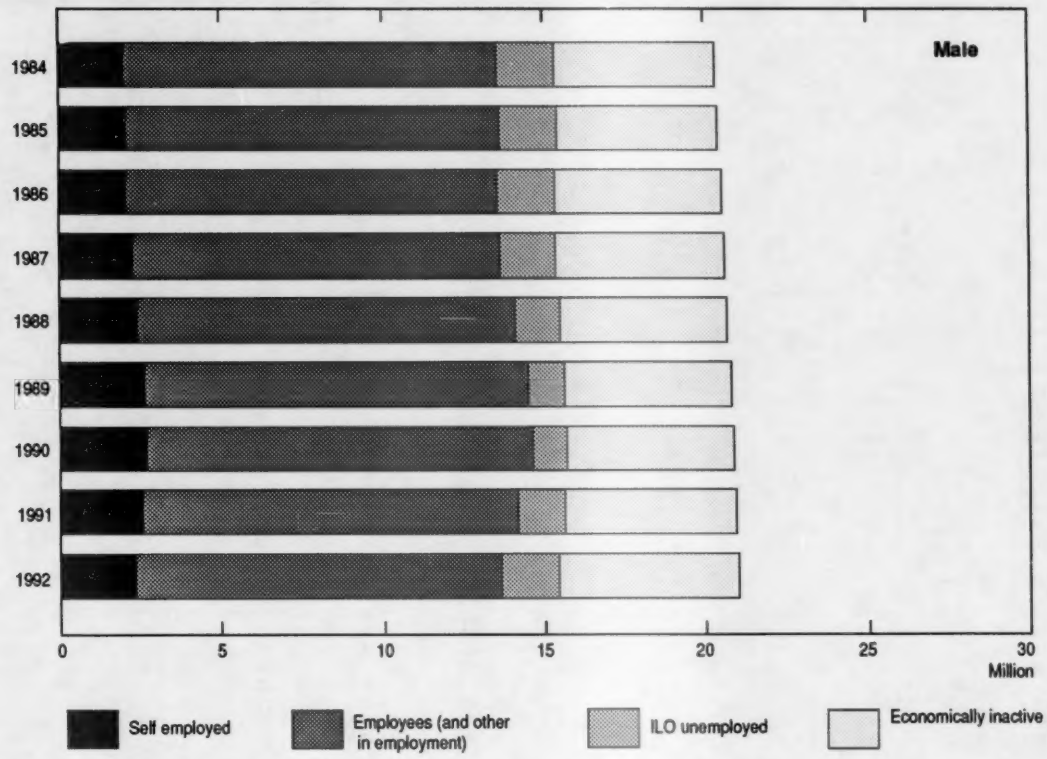
5 Unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment since spring 1992.

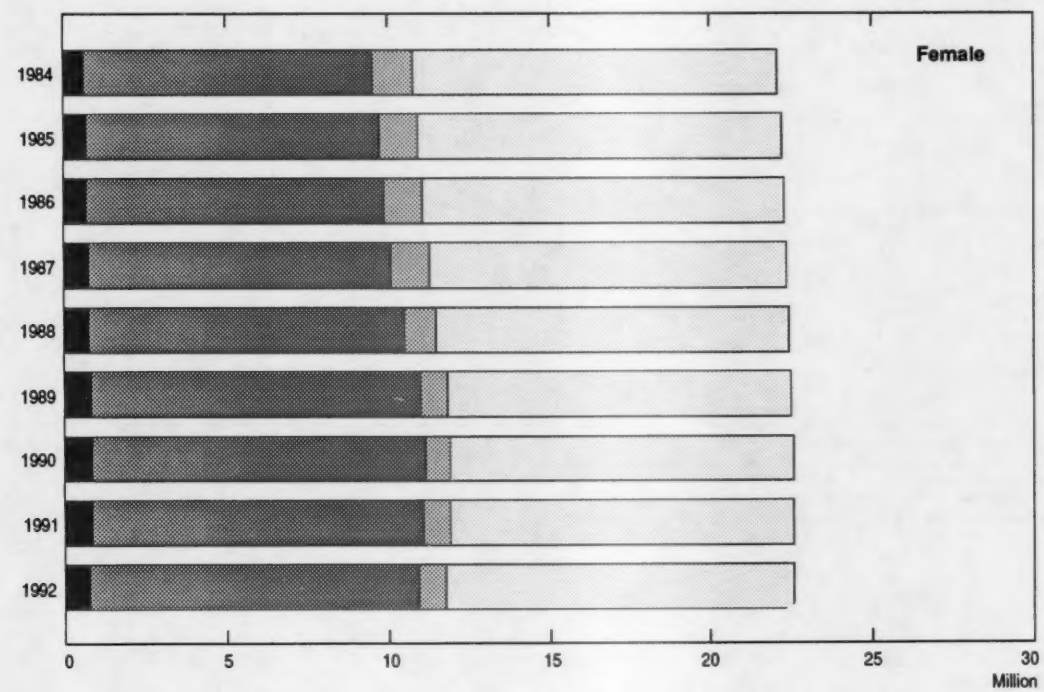
6 Includes those who did not state whether they were employees or self-employed.

7 The definition of unemployment recommended by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) was first used in spring 1984.

Source: Employment Department

Labour force survey (Spring):
Great Britain, population aged 16 and over





42 Labour Force Survey
Economic activity[1] by age

Great Britain

Thousands

	All aged 16 and over			Age groups					
	All	Male	Female	16 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 49	50 - 64 (Male) 50 - 59 (Female)	65 and over (Male) 60 and over (Female)
In employment [1]									
	BATK	BATL	BATM	BAUO	BAUT	BAUY	BAVD	BAVI	BAVN
Spring 1984	23 387	13 710	9 678	1 917	2 937	5 155	7 879	4 777	722
Spring 1985	23 739	13 853	9 886	1 976	3 075	5 280	8 053	4 684	672
Spring 1986	23 828	13 806	10 023	1 927	3 086	5 412	8 166	4 598	640
Spring 1987	24 247	13 951	10 296	1 985	3 186	5 624	8 262	4 545	644
Spring 1988	25 085	14 413	10 672	2 072	3 227	5 973	8 570	4 575	668
Spring 1989	25 962	14 777	11 186	2 081	3 350	6 311	8 785	4 669	765
Spring 1990	26 175	14 860	11 315	1 917	3 264	6 563	8 950	4 717	764
Spring 1991	25 601	14 407	11 194	1 707	3 022	6 537	8 958	4 617	761
Spring 1992	25 064	13 890	11 174	1 505	2 826	6 471	8 932	4 535	794
ILO unemployed [1]									
	BATN	BATO	BATP	BAUP	BAUU	BAUZ	BAVE	BAVJ	BAVO
Spring 1984	3 094	1 838	1 256	541	632	726	691	447	58
Spring 1985	2 968	1 788	1 180	484	592	730	702	411	49
Spring 1986	2 990	1 800	1 190	495	607	754	682	406	46
Spring 1987	2 879	1 717	1 161	434	523	762	680	437	42
Spring 1988	2 376	1 398	978	326	437	621	551	401	40
Spring 1989	1 978	1 148	831	239	352	530	455	349	52
Spring 1990	1 869	1 091	779	250	325	501	444	314	35
Spring 1991	2 302	1 434	868	298	439	620	553	352	40
Spring 1992	2 649	1 785	863	296	494	729	684	414	31
Economically inactive									
	BATT	BATU	BATV	BAUQ	BAUV	BAVA	BAVF	BAVK	BAVP
Spring 1984	16 194	4 942	11 253	1 090	833	1 600	1 666	2 235	8 770
Spring 1985	16 244	4 996	11 249	1 018	841	1 560	1 636	2 260	8 930
Spring 1986	16 347	5 155	11 192	971	854	1 552	1 664	2 273	9 034
Spring 1987	16 303	5 217	11 086	931	832	1 510	1 666	2 241	9 122
Spring 1988	16 138	5 168	10 970	881	822	1 477	1 584	2 232	9 142
Spring 1989	15 804	5 141	10 664	840	717	1 425	1 570	2 176	9 076
Spring 1990	15 802	5 183	10 620	859	727	1 417	1 519	2 156	9 125
Spring 1991	16 000	5 327	10 673	854	798	1 470	1 557	2 165	9 156
Spring 1992	16 342	5 579	10 762	1 011	899	1 534	1 555	2 194	9 148
Economic activity rate (per cent) [2]									
	BAUI	BAUJ	BAUK	BAUR	BAUW	BAVB	BAVG	BAVL	BAVQ
Spring 1984	*62.1*	*75.9*	*49.3*	*69.3*	*81.1*	*78.6*	*83.7*	*70.0*	*8.2*
Spring 1985	*62.2*	*75.8*	*49.6*	*70.7*	*81.3*	*79.4*	*84.3*	*69.3*	*7.5*
Spring 1986	*62.1*	*75.2*	*50.0*	*71.4*	*81.2*	*79.9*	*84.2*	*68.8*	*7.1*
Spring 1987	*62.5*	*75.0*	*50.8*	*72.2*	*81.7*	*80.9*	*84.3*	*69.0*	*7.0*
Spring 1988	*63.0*	*75.4*	*51.5*	*73.1*	*81.7*	*81.7*	*85.2*	*69.0*	*7.2*
Spring 1989	*63.9*	*75.6*	*53.0*	*73.4*	*83.8*	*82.8*	*85.5*	*69.8*	*8.3*
Spring 1990	*64.0*	*75.5*	*53.2*	*71.6*	*83.2*	*83.3*	*86.1*	*70.0*	*8.1*
Spring 1991	*63.6*	*74.8*	*53.1*	*70.1*	*81.3*	*83.0*	*85.9*	*69.6*	*8.0*
Spring 1992	*62.9*	*73.8*	*52.8*	*64.0*	*78.7*	*82.4*	*86.1*	*69.3*	*8.3*
ILO unemployment rate (per cent) [3]									
	BAUL	BAUM	BAUN	BAUS	BAUX	BAVC	BAVH	BAVM	BAVR
Spring 1984	*11.7*	*11.8*	*11.5*	*22.0*	*17.7*	*12.3*	*8.1*	*8.6*	*7.4*
Spring 1985	*11.1*	*11.4*	*10.7*	*19.7*	*16.2*	*12.2*	*8.0*	*8.1*	*6.8*
Spring 1986	*11.1*	*11.5*	*10.6*	*20.4*	*16.4*	*12.2*	*7.7*	*8.1*	*6.7*
Spring 1987	*10.6*	*11.0*	*10.1*	*17.9*	*14.1*	*11.9*	*7.6*	*8.8*	*6.2*
Spring 1988	*8.7*	*8.8*	*8.4*	*13.6*	*11.9*	*9.4*	*6.0*	*8.1*	*5.6*
Spring 1989	*7.1*	*7.2*	*6.9*	*10.3*	*9.5*	*7.8*	*4.9*	*7.0*	*6.3*
Spring 1990	*6.7*	*6.8*	*6.4*	*11.5*	*9.1*	*7.1*	*4.7*	*6.2*	*4.3*
Spring 1991	*8.3*	*9.1*	*7.2*	*14.9*	*12.7*	*8.7*	*5.8*	*7.1*	*5.0*
Spring 1992	*9.6*	*11.4*	*7.2*	*16.4*	*14.9*	*10.1*	*7.1*	*8.4*	*3.8*

1 See corresponding notes to table 41.

2 The economic activity rate is the percentage of people aged 16 and over who are economically active.

3 The ILO unemployment rate is the percentage of economically active people who are unemployed on the ILO measure.

Source: Employment Department.

Cyclical indicators for the UK economy

Recent movements of the indices

The longer leading index turned up in May 1990, rose until October 1991 but then fell back a little. Since the end of 1991 it has remained broadly unchanged. The increases in the index in September and October 1992 were the results of lower interest rates and higher share prices, following the depreciation of sterling after it left the Exhange Rate Mechanism.

The shorter leading index reached a low point in the middle of 1991. It rose from early in 1992, reflecting increases in company profits, responses to the CBI's survey into new orders and expected change in stocks of materials. More recently the index, based on partial information, has steadied.

The coincident index fell throughout 1990 and 1991, though the rate of decline of the index slowed in the latter half of 1991. In the first half of 1992, rises in contributions from the two CBI series offset a further fall in GDP. Consequently, the decline in the composite index halted during the Spring. A rise slightly in the index since then reflects improvements in all components except GDP.

The lagging index rate of decline in the composite index slowed during 1992.

Definitions

This section shows a reference chronology of peaks and troughs representing growth cycles in the UK economy, together with groups of indicator series which have in the past had a consistent timing relationship with the reference cycle. Growth cycles are defined as cyclical movements in the deviations from a long-trend; thus, the contraction phase of a growth cycle occurs when the rate of growth is below this long-term value.

The historical reference chronology has been determined by examination of a range of series covering aggregate economic activity. Known special economic and climatic factors were discounted in judging the location of reference turning points. The indicators forming each group have been chosen because they have had a consistent timing relationship to the reference chronology, and because there is an economic rationale to account for this relationship.

A composite index for each group of indicators series is formed by subtracting from each series the values of its long-term trend, then taking a simple average of the trend-eliminated series after smoothing and scaling them to give cycles of similar amplitude, and inverting them where appropriate.

Precise details on data availability for each of the component series used in the compilation of the indicators is shown on Table B.

Table A - Recent movements of the indicators

		Longer Leading (5 component series) DKBR	Shorter Leading (5 component series) DKBS	Coincident (5 component series) DKBP	Lagging (5 component series) DKBQ
1990	Jan	95.5	102.8	106.7	107.5
	Feb	95.3	102.6	106.6	107.6
	Mar	94.7	102.2	106.6	107.5
	Apr	94.2	102.0	106.5	107.6
	May	94.3	101.4	106.7	107.5
	June	94.7	100.8	105.7	107.5
	July	95.0	100.1	104.5	107.3
	Aug	94.7	99.1	102.9	106.6
	Sep	94.6	98.1	101.8	106.0
	Oct	94.9	97.0	100.7	105.1
	Nov	95.6	96.2	99.5	103.8
	Dec	96.1	95.4	98.2	102.5
1991	Jan	96.3	94.7	97.5	101.2
	Feb	97.4	94.2	96.9	100.1
	Mar	99.3	93.5	95.7	98.8
	Apr	100.8	93.0	94.5	98.0
	May	101.8	92.7	93.7	96.9
	June	102.2	92.6	93.8	96.4
	July	102.7	92.9	93.9	95.9
	Aug	104.3	93.6	93.8	95.6
	Sep	105.2	94.1	93.6	95.2
	Oct	105.7	94.4	93.4	94.7
	Nov	104.9	93.8	93.2	94.4
	Dec	104.2	93.5	92.9	93.7
1992	Jan	103.8	93.2	92.6	92.9
	Feb	103.9	93.8	92.2	92.6
	Mar	104.0	94.9	92.2	92.7
	Apr	104.6	96.0	91.9	92.8
	May	105.0	96.6	92.2	92.6
	June	104.5	97.0	92.8	92.7
	July	103.6 (4)	97.7 (3)	93.9 (4)	92.2 (3)
	Aug	103.2 (4)	97.3 (3)	94.2 (4)	91.1 (3)
	Sep	103.9 (4)	97.1 (3)	94.5 (3)	N/A (1)
	Oct	105.1 (3)	N/A (2)	N/A (2)	

1 A full explanation of the methodology used is given in *Economic Trends*, No 257, March 1975 and No 271, May 1976. Each month two charts of the composite indicators are published with, in the February, May, August and November issues, a further eight pages showing individual indicator series.

2 Values of the composite indices are published in order to show more precisely the shape of the graphs in recent months. The values are subject to revision each month, both because of revisions to the series from which they are formed and because of the nature of the trend-elimination process used in the calculation; the values of the indices have no intrinsic meaning but positive values indicate that an index is above its long-term trend and negative values indicate that it is below its long term trend. The method of calculation for the indices means that they lie in the range 80 to 120. On the charts the parts of the curves which are liable to revision in the trend-elimination process are shown in pecked lines; where the composite indices are based on an in-complete set of indicators, the curves are shown as dotted lines. Additional tables giving the value of all series used are available from the CSO: Telephone 071-270 5970.

3 This table is based on monthly and quarterly data available to 5 November.

4 Bracketed figures show the number of series available where the index is incomplete.

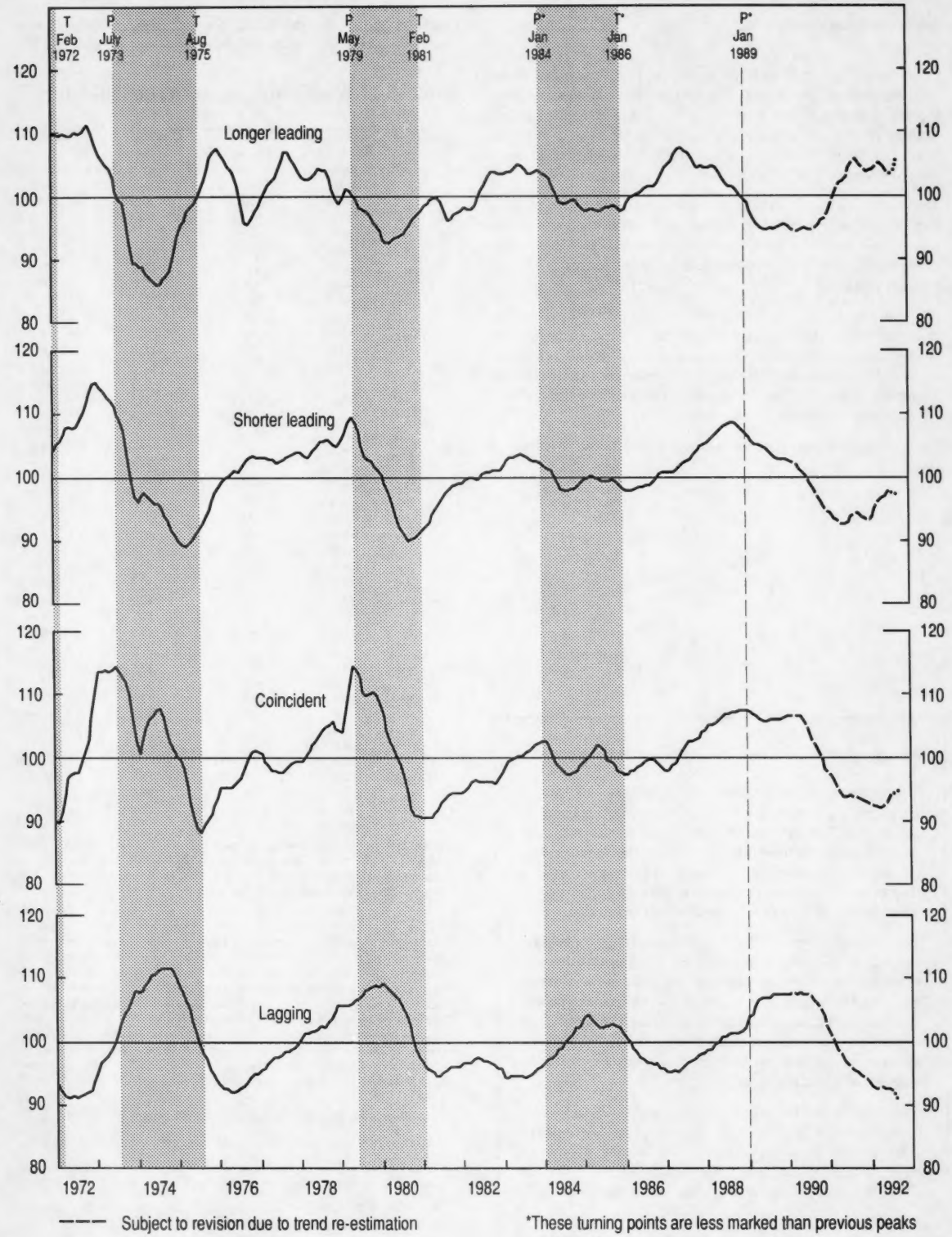
5 The index numbers given here are for comparative purposes only and should not be regarded as accurate to the last digit shown.

6 Longer runs of the indices and their component series are available from the CSO Databank or on subscription from the CSO.

7 When a value for an index is first published it is usually based on incomplete information. Previous practice was to publish a provisional index value provided that at least two constituent series were available but this led to substantial revisions to the index as more data became available.

Cyclical indicators

Composite indices of indicator groups. **Long term trend=100**



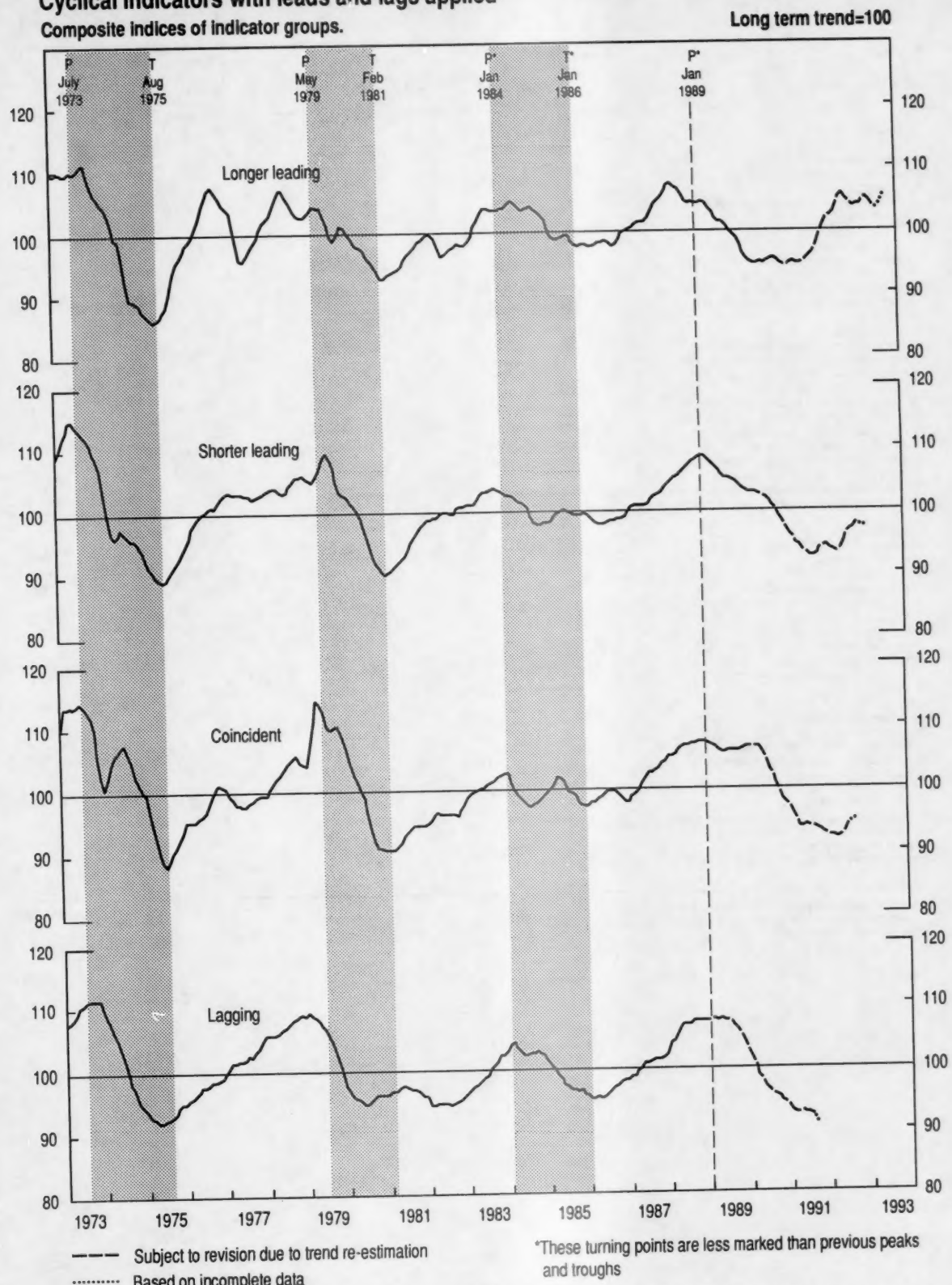
Subject to revision due to trend re-estimation

Based on incomplete data

*These turning points are less marked than previous peaks and troughs

Cyclical indicators with leads and lags applied[1]

Composite indices of indicator groups.



1. The longer leading index has been advanced by 11 months, the shorter leading index has been advanced by 4 months and the lagging index has been moved back by 12 months. This allows a comparison based on past experience, of whether the indices are in step.

Table B - The indicators: their timing characteristics and data availability

Indicators		Latest data included	Timing relative to reference cycle dates[1] (-) leads (+) lags months		
			Median	Earliest	Latest
Longer leading					
Composite longer leading index	DKBR	October 1992	-11	-39	-3
Component series:					
Financial surplus/deficit, industrial and commercial companies, divided by GDP deflator (£m)	DKDJ	Q2 1992	-15	-21	+12
CBI quarterly survey: change in optimism (percentage balance)	DKDK	October 1992	-7	-34	+6
Financial Times - Actuaries 500 share index April 1962=100	DKDI	October 1992	-7	-20	+8
Rate of interest, 3 months prime bank bills	DKDH	October 1992	-17	-28	0
Total dwellings started, Great Britain (Thous)	DKBW	September 1992	-11	-40	-1
Shorter leading					
Composite shorter leading index	DKBS	September 1992	-4	-16	0
Component series:					
Consumer credit: change in total borrowing outstanding (£m, 1985 prices)	DKHK	Q2 1992	-6	-30	0
Gross trading profits of companies, excluding stock appreciation and mineral oil and natural gas extraction, divided by GDP deflator (£m)	DKDL	Q2 1992	-6	-21	+10
New car registrations (Thous)	DKBY	September 1992	-5	-26	+6
CBI quarterly survey: change in new orders - past 4 months (percentage balance)	DKDM	October 1992	-4	-28	+3
CBI quarterly survey: expected change in stocks of materials (percentage balance)	DKDN	October 1992	-4	-34	+6
Coincident					
Composite coincident index	DKBP	September 1992	N/A	N/A	N/A
Component series:					
GDP Factor Cost Constant prices, 1985=100[3]	DKHJ	Q2 1992	0	-9	+16
Output of the production industries (1985=100)	DVIM	August 1992	0	-2	+16
CBI quarterly survey: below capacity utilisation (percentage)[2]	DKCE	October 1992	+2	-4	+17
Index of volume of retail sales (1985=100)	EAAM	September 1992	-2	-15	+20
CBI quarterly survey: change in stocks of raw materials (percentage balance)[2]	DKDO	October 1992	+2	-4	+6
Lagging					
Composite lagging index	DKBQ	August 1992	+12	+1	+23
Component series:					
Adult Unemployment index (1985=100)[3]	DKDP	September 1992	+6	+1	+20
Employment in manufacturing industries United Kingdom (thous)	DKDQ	August 1992	+11	+1	+25
Investment in plant and machinery, manufacturing industry (£m, 1985 prices)	DKCK	Q2 1992	+12	+3	+25
Engineering industries, volume index for orders on hand (Average, 1985=100)	DKCJ	August 1992	+11	-5	+32
Level of stocks and work in progress, manufacturing industry (£m, 1985 prices)	DKCI	Q2 1992	+13	+3	+19

All series seasonally adjusted, unless otherwise indicated.

Source: Central Statistical Office

1 Assessed on performance up to last identified peak, January 1989.
2 Not seasonally adjusted.
3 See Notes to Editors.

Measures of variability of selected economic series[1]

	Table	Period covered	Average percentage changes $\overline{CI}$	$\overline{I}$	$\overline{C}$	$\overline{I}/\overline{C}$	MCD or QCD	$\overline{I}/\overline{C}$ for MCD (or QCD) span
Quarterly series								
National income and components at 1985 prices								
GDP, factor cost	2,16	Q1 1975 to Q2 1991	*1.0*	*0.4*	*0.8*	0.5	1	0.5
Consumers' expenditure	3,4,5	Q1 1975 to Q2 1991	*1.1*	*0.6*	*0.9*	0.7	1	0.7
Fixed capital formation								
Total	3,9	Q1 1975 to Q2 1992	*2.5*	*1.4*	*1.7*	0.8	1	0.8
Manufacturing industry	10	Q1 1975 to Q2 1992	*4.0*	*2.1*	*2.8*	0.7	1	0.7
Stockbuilding[2]								
Total	3,12	Q1 1975 to Q2 1992	*536.6*	*389.0*	*320.8*	1.2	2	0.5
Manufacturing	12	Q1 1975 to Q2 1992	*357.7*	*241.3*	*198.7*	1.2	2	0.6
Exports: goods and services	3	Q1 1975 to Q2 1992	*2.3*	*1.6*	*1.4*	1.1	2	0.5
Imports: goods and services	3	Q1 1975 to Q2 1992	*2.9*	*1.6*	*2.1*	0.8	1	0.8
Real personal disposable income	4	Q1 1975 to Q2 1992	*1.4*	*0.9*	*0.9*	1.0	1	1.0
Other national income series								
Gross trading profits of industrial and commercial companies	33	Q1 1975 to Q2 1992	*6.0*	*3.3*	*4.3*	0.8	1	0.8
Other quarterly series								
Construction output[3]	17	Q1 1975 to Q2 1991	*2.1*	*1.2*	*1.5*	0.9	1	0.9
Public sector borrowing requirement[4]	31	Q1 1975 to Q3 1991	*1369.5*	*983.8*	*711.1*	1.4	2	0.7
Personal saving ratio[5]	4	Q1 1975 to Q2 1992	*1.3*	*1.1*	*0.6*	1.8	2	0.6
Monthly series								
Retail sales (volume per week)								
Food retailers	6	Jan 1971 to Feb 1992	*0.9*	*0.8*	*0.3*	3.0	4	0.7
Mixed retail businesses	6	Jan 1971 to Feb 1992	*2.0*	*1.9*	*0.5*	4.2	5	0.8
Clothing and footwear retailers	6	Jan 1971 to Feb 1992	*2.4*	*2.3*	*0.5*	4.2	4	1.0
Household goods retailers	6	Jan 1971 to Feb 1992	*2.2*	*2.1*	*0.7*	2.9	4	0.8
Other non-food retailers	6	Jan 1971 to Feb 1992	*1.4*	*1.3*	*0.4*	3.4	4	0.9
Cars: new registrations	6	Jan 1981 to Jan 1992	*7.6*	*7.6*	*1.0*	7.6	6	1.2
Housing: local authorities[3]								
Starts	11	Jan 1980 to Aug 1991	*13.4*	*13.0*	*3.6*	3.6	4	0.9
Completions	11	Jan 1980 to Aug 1991	*9.5*	*9.3*	*2.2*	4.2	4	1.0
Housing: housing associations[3]								
Starts	11	Jan 1980 to Aug 1991	*17.1*	*17.0*	*2.7*	6.3	6	1.0
Completions	11	Jan 1980 to Aug 1991	*16.5*	*16.6*	*1.6*	10.6	6	1.7
Housing: private[3]								
Starts	11	Jan 1980 to Aug 1991	*6.5*	*6.1*	*1.7*	3.5	4	0.9
Completions	11	Jan 1980 to Aug 1991	*4.2*	*4.2*	*0.8*	5.0	6	0.7
Index of industrial production:								
Production industries	1,15,16	Jan 1978 to Sep 1991	*1.4*	*1.4*	*0.4*	3.7	4	0.9
Manufacturing industries	15	Jan 1978 to Sep 1991	*1.8*	*1.6*	*0.4*	4.0	4	1.0
Passenger car production:								
Home market	18	Jan 1978 to Dec 1991	*7.8*	*7.7*	*1.5*	5.1	5	1.0
Export	18	Jan 1978 to Dec 1991	*13.0*	*12.6*	*2.9*	4.4	5	0.9
Commercial vehicle production:								
Home market	18	Jan 1978 to Dec 1991	*8.9*	*8.1*	*2.9*	2.8	3	1.0
Export	18	Jan 1978 to Dec 1991	*11.0*	*10.5*	*2.4*	4.3	5	1.0
Unemployed males - consistent series, 18 and over[6]	1,20	Jan 1971 to Dec 1991	*18.0*	*4.6*	*17.0*	0.3	1	0.3
Unemployed females - consistent series, 18 and over[6]	1,20	Jan 1971 to Dec 1991	*7.0*	*1.8*	*6.7*	0.3	1	0.3
Vacancies unfilled at job centres[6]	1,20	Apr 1978 to Sep 1991	*4.4*	*2.2*	*3.5*	0.6	1	0.6
Average earnings: whole economy	22	Jan 1988 to Jun 1992	*0.8*	*0.4*	*0.7*	0.6	1	0.6
Exports: value, f.o.b.[7]	26	Jan 1980 to May 1991	*3.1*	*2.9*	*0.9*	3.2	3	0.6
Imports: value, f.o.b.[7]	26	Jan 1980 to May 1991	*3.3*	*3.0*	*1.2*	2.5	3	0.5
Money stock - M0[8]	28	Jun 1969 to Oct 1991	*0.7*	*0.5*	*0.6*	0.8	1	0.8
Money stock - M4[8]	1,28	Jun 1982 to Oct 1991	*1.1*	*0.3*	*1.1*	0.2	1	0.2

1 For a complete description of these measures see article 'Measuring variability in economic time series' in *Economic Trends*, No 226, August 1972.
The following are brief definitions of the measures.
CI is the average month to month (quarter to quarter for quarterly series) percentage change without regard to sign, in the seasonally adjusted series.
$\overline{C}$ is the same for the trend component.
$\overline{I}$ is the same for the irregular component, obtained by dividing the trend component into the seasonally adjusted series, except for those series which are seasonally adjusted using an additive model, see footnotes 2,4,6 and 8.
$\overline{I}/\overline{C}$ is therefore a measure of the size of the relative irregularity of the seasonally adjusted series.
The average changes $\overline{I}$ and $\overline{C}$ can also be computed successively over spans of increasing numbers of months (quarters). MCD (QCD), months (quarters) for cyclical dominance, is the shortest span of months (quarters) for which $\overline{I}/\overline{C}$ is less than 1 and therefore represents the minimum period over which changes in the trend, on average, exceed the irregular movement.
MCD cannot exceed 6 even if $\overline{I}/\overline{C}$ exceeds 1 for 6-month periods.

2 The figures in the table were obtained from an additive analysis of stock changes so CI, $\overline{I}$ and $\overline{C}$ are not percentage changes but differences in units of £ million. At present, seasonal adjustment of the published stocks series is performed multiplicatively on the level of stocks.
3 Series relates to Great Britain.
4 The seasonal adjustment is additive, so the figures for $\overline{CI}$, $\overline{I}$ and $\overline{C}$ are differences in units of £ million.
5 The figures in the tables were obtained from an additive analysis of the personal saving ratio so CI, $\overline{I}$ and $\overline{C}$ are differences in percentage points.
6 Series relate to Great Britain and may be found in Tables 2.2 and 3.2 of *Employment Gazette*.
The seasonal adjustment is additive, so the figures for $\overline{CI}$, $\overline{I}$ and $\overline{C}$ are not percentage changes but differences in units of thousands.
7 The figures have been updated as described in an article in *Economic Trends*, No 320, June 1980.
8 As the irregular component for M0 and M4 is obtained by subtraction of the trend rather than by division, the figures for CI, $\overline{I}$ and $\overline{C}$ are expressed as percentages of the trend level in the preceding month.

Source: Central Statistical Office

THE PRODUCTION OF FULLY RECONCILED UK NATIONAL AND SECTOR ACCOUNTS FOR 1988-1991

M A Baxter, Central Statistical Office

Introduction

The Central Statistical Office's Agency Framework Document says that 'the Treasury expects the CSO to produce, each year, fully reconciled accounts that remove all inconsistencies in the accounts'. Such accounts were first produced for 1985-87 (CSO 1989). The need for them - recognised in the press notice accompanying the 1988 *Blue Book* - arose due to the very large sector balancing items in the accounts, particularly for 1987.

If all items in the National Accounts were known exactly, the sector balancing items, the items in the last row of Table A (summary analysis by sector) of the *Blue Book*, would be zero. For many purposes, it is useful to adjust the National Accounts to make these items zero while of course retaining the constraints that appropriate rows of this Table should sum to zero. In the adjustment process, the items altered most should be those deemed most uncertain or subject to deficiencies in coverage.

The technique used to make the accounts balance was first described by Stone, Champernowne and Meade (1942); as noted above, it was applied to the 1985-87 National Accounts; results of that exercise are given in the February 1989 *Economic Trends* (CSO 1989). This article reports the refinements made to the model used in 1989, and the results of balancing the 1988-91 National Accounts.

Only current price data were used, as below the line data cannot in general be produced in constant prices. (In National Accounts usage, 'above the line' means current and capital transactions; 'below the line' means financial transactions.) However, some constant price information is implicit in the published value of GDP. Data for financial companies and institutions are split below the line into banks & building societies and OFIs. As this split is not available above the line, it was for simplicity ignored in the balancing model.

The balancing procedure yields a set of accounts which satisfies a set of constraints while minimising the total alteration (measured by a weighted sum of squares of the individual changes) to the published accounts. The main constraints are of course that the columns and most rows sum to zero. Some further constraints are described below. Tables similar to Table A are adjusted so that they satisfy all the constraints. The sum of the sector balancing items equals the difference between GDP estimated by summing the income and summing the expenditure components. Therefore, these two estimates must be equal after adjustment.

If the weights are correct, the balanced accounts are the minimum variance linear unbiased estimate of the "true" accounts (i.e. what the accounts would show if we could eliminate errors). If the errors are normally distributed, they are also the minimum variance unbiased estimate and the maximum likelihood estimate.

This does *not* mean that every item is made closer to its true value by balancing; some items may be moved away. However, there is a reduction in the total error, because we are bringing in the extra information that each item must satisfy one or more constraints.

This exercise should still be regarded as experimental. Its main aims are to identify the likely areas of weakness in the National Accounts, to help in interpreting them and to produce the reconciled accounts required by the Framework Document. However, it is not felt that the results of balancing should supersede the *Blue Book* data; for this reason the results have been constrained to retain the published value of GDP.

Balancing Model

The mathematical details of the model, the method of solution and the diagnostic tests are described in the Annex. This section outlines the inputs to the model, with particular attention to those aspects which have changed since the 1989 article.

Error ranges

To balance the accounts in the way chosen, we need the standard deviations of the errors of all items in Table A for 1988 to 1991. As a proxy for these, confidence intervals were used; the compilers of the series were asked to supply intervals such that they are 90% confident that the "true" values are within these intervals. These are based, inevitably, on compilers' judgements, but they allow for both the sampling error of any surveys used to obtain the figures, and all known sources of non-sampling error. Further details are given in the Annex.

For most items, the errors were thought to be symmetrical about the published value. Where they were not, that item was prior adjusted to set it to the mid-point of its confidence interval. The prior adjustments were all to gross trading profits:

	1988	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
ICCs	+350	+350	—	—
Financial	+1650	+1650	+1650	+2850

The GDP constraint

To remove all inconsistencies, the sum of the components of GDP (on either the income or expenditure breakdown) must, after balancing, equal published GDP, which is not derived from the balancing process. As noted above, balancing makes the income and expenditure components of GDP sum to the same total. In all the results given below, GDP is constrained to the value published in the 1992 *Blue Book*. To achieve this, GDP was added as an extra variable, with a very small error margin; an extra constraint that the sum of the income components must equal GDP was added.

Published GDP for 1990 and 1991 uses information derived from income, expenditure and output. (For 1988 and 1989, only income and expenditure data were used.) Thus the GDP constraint brings in output data not in Table A. Ways to add this information to the balancing model more directly are being considered.

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Two further constraints

In some cases, the sum of a number of items is known more accurately than any of them individually. This can be allowed for in the model by a similar method to the one above: add an extra variable equal to the required sum, with a suitably small error margin, and an extra constraint that the relevant items sum to the new variable. This has been done in two cases: bank profit and Central Government accruals. The latter constraint is used here for the first time.

Bank profit: Gross trading profits for banks appearing in these accounts are on a special definition peculiar to national accounts. The figures supplied by the banks are gross trading profits as given here plus dividend and interest receipts less interest payments. Thus the combination of these three items is known quite accurately. The dividend and interest components have to be estimated separately, so they, hence profits as published, have much bigger error ranges.

Central Government accruals: The sum of a number of items, less the accruals adjustment, equals total cash receipts by Central Government; this is known almost exactly.

Correlations

Another way to represent the fact that the sum of two items is known more accurately than either of them individually is to add a negative covariance between them to the covariance matrix described in the Annex. Again, this was not done in 1989. In the present analysis, for the personal, ICC and PC sectors a covariance representing a correlation of -0.235 is assumed between stock appreciation and value of physical increase in stocks (stock appreciation in other sectors is negligible).

In some cases, the sum of two items is known almost exactly. This occurs if the uncertainty in both of them is mainly due to an item which is added to one and subtracted from the other. In these cases, the two items are given equal error margins and a covariance equivalent to a correlation of -1. The pairs so treated were:

Personal: Other current transfers, receipts and
Overseas: Other current transfers, payments
Personal: Other current transfers, payments and
Overseas: Other current transfers, receipts
Personal/Banks: Deposits with other institutions
Personal/Banks: Other lending
ICC/Overseas: Deposits with other institutions
ICC/Overseas: Other lending

Probably, these correlations should not be exactly -1; however, altering them slightly has little effect.

It is probable that many more correlations exist. Work is continuing to identify them and include them in future balancing exercises.

Financial flows for the Overseas sector

Another constraint not used in 1989 relates financial flows and dividend and interest receipts for the overseas sector. As explained in the Annex, this constraint involves all four years together.

Results

Published data and balanced accounts for 1988 to 1991 are given in tables 1 to 4 and 5 to 8 respectively. These are in the same format as Table A in the *Blue Book* except that figures below the line for Banks and Building Societies and for OFIs are not shown separately.

With only four exceptions for 1988 and one for 1990 (shown below) all balanced data are within the confidence intervals of the unbalanced data. These five items do not necessarily have errors greater than the assumed ranges. They are merely symptoms of the incoherence of the overall accounts, though they probably indicate which sectors contribute most to the incoherence. As the confidence intervals are 90% ones, not 100% ones, it would be surprising if nothing went outside them; indeed, it might be expected that this would happen more often.

Diagnostic tests

A useful test of the error ranges and the coherence of the accounts is to see if the sector balancing items are larger than would be expected from the size of the ranges. This can be tested by using the Mahalanobis distance, which is explained further in the Annex.

Applying this test to the data gives the following diagnostic statistics. As an aid to interpretation, note that with the assumptions given in the Annex the expected value of each diagnostic is 7, and values greater than 18.5 occur by chance with only 1% probability. Thus, values greater than 18.5 imply that there is probably some incoherence in the accounts, and the greater the diagnostic the more the incoherence.

1988: 52.47
1989: 14.27
1990: 17.92
1991: 6.02

Items changed by more than their error ranges

Item	Blue Book	Balanced	Change	Range	Change + range
1988					
ICC: Gross trading profits	76244	73036	-3208	2500	-1.28
Financial: other overseas instruments	-88	-1841	-1753	1456	-1.20
Central Govt: Imputed charge for capital consumption	1303	927	-376	224	-1.68
Central Govt: Consumption	-55610	-55978	-368	224	-1.64
1990					
Central Govt: Consumption	-67052	-66771	281	273	+1.03

The figure for 1988 is very significantly large, and that for 1990 almost significant at 1%. However, the figures for 1989 and 1991 are not significant; indeed, that for 1991 is smaller than its expected value. The sum of the figures for 1989, 1990 and 1991 is 38.21, nearly significant at 1% (the 1% point for 21 degrees of freedom is 38.9). Note that for 1988, the year having by far the largest diagnostic, four balanced items moved outside the error margins. For 1990, with the second largest diagnostic, just one item went outside, and none did so for 1989 or 1991.

Table 14 gives a rough breakdown of these diagnostic statistics by sector. For 1988, financial institutions, CG and ICC are significant at 1%. For 1989, only the financial institution sector has a diagnostic significant at 1% (or even 10%). For 1990, CG is the largest; nothing else is significant at 5%. For 1991, nothing is significant at even 10%; thus, the 1991 data are extremely coherent. (Again, this is only valid given the assumptions in the Annex.)

Conclusions

This paper presents the fully reconciled accounts required by our Framework Document. It also tests the coherence of the published accounts. Clearly, for 1988 the sector balancing items are larger than would be expected from the error ranges, especially for the financial institutions, CG and ICC sectors. This is probably also true for 1990, mainly for CG, and maybe also for 1989, mainly for financial institutions.

References

CSO (1989) An investigation into balancing the UK national and financial accounts, 1985-7. *Economic Trends*, 424, February 1989, p.74-103.

STONE J R N, CHAMPERNOWNE D G and MEADE J E (1942) The precision of National Income accounting estimates. *Rev. Econ. Studies*, 9, p. 111-125.

ANNEX: Methodology

To use the balancing technique of Stone *et al.*, we need a covariance matrix for the errors of all the variables used. Variances were derived from error ranges (see below). Little information is available on correlations between errors of individual items; they are mostly assumed to be zero so the covariance matrix is nearly diagonal. However, the constraints imply correlations; if, for example, the sum of a number of items is assumed to be known almost exactly, this implies negative correlations among the items.

In matrix notation, the method is as follows: let $\mathbf{x}$ be the vector of published estimates, $\mathbf{V}$ the covariance matrix of $\mathbf{x}$ and $\mathbf{A}$ the matrix of constraints. There are 264 items per year in Table A (with the Bank & building society and OFI columns merged, and excluding items zero by definition, such as earnings from employment outside the personal sector). There are three further items (due to the GDP and two other constraints described above), giving 267 items, and 55 constraints per year.

Then $\mathbf{Ax}$ is the vector of sector balancing items to be balanced out. We seek a vector $\mathbf{x}^*$ such that the weighted total alteration

$$(\mathbf{x}^*-\mathbf{x})'\mathbf{V}^{-1}(\mathbf{x}^*-\mathbf{x})$$

is minimised subject to the constraint that all balancing items are zero:

$$\mathbf{Ax}^* = \mathbf{0}$$

It may be shown that the solution is

$$\mathbf{x}^* = \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{VA}'(\mathbf{AVA}')^{-1}\mathbf{Ax}$$

Thus the balancing items $\mathbf{Ax}$ are spread over the whole of $\mathbf{x}$ in proportions determined by the variances and constraints. If there were just one constraint involving only 1s and -1s, and no correlations, the amount of adjustment received by an item would be proportional to its variance. The actual situation is quite complex, and different constraints may try to move an item in opposite directions, so it is not necessarily true that items with large variances are adjusted by large amounts.

The covariance matrix of $\mathbf{x}^*$ is

$$\mathbf{V}^* = \mathbf{V} - \mathbf{VA}'(\mathbf{AVA}')^{-1}\mathbf{AV}$$

It follows from this equation that the variance of every item is reduced by balancing, though the reduction may be minimal in many cases. This reduction occurs because we are bringing in the extra information that each item must satisfy one or more constraints.

Error ranges

Compilers were asked to give a 90% confidence interval for each item in the account. Half the width of a confidence interval is called the "error range". If compilers could not supply intervals, the ranges from the 1988 exercise, multiplied by the change in the GDP deflator, were used. If the errors have roughly the same distribution, the error ranges are proportional to the standard deviations of the errors; a constant factor cancels out when the balancing is done, so we need not convert these ranges to standard deviations. If the distributions are normal, the ranges are 1.645 times the standard deviations. The ranges are usually greater for the most recent data, reflecting the uncertainty of early estimates.

Some items are thought to be known almost exactly. Also, GDP is treated as if it were known exactly, to force consistency with published GDP. Putting in a zero error range would make $\mathbf{V}$, hence possibly also $\mathbf{AVA}'$, singular. These items are given an error range of 0.5, which is the implicit uncertainty due to the figures being rounded to the nearest unit. (Here, as throughout the article, the unit of measurement is £1 million.) It is found that items with this range do not change appreciably on balancing.

For some items in the personal sector column, all that is known is that they satisfy the constraint that the row must sum to zero. For example, payment from the personal sector of community charge is not measured, but is set equal to receipts by local authorities. This also applies to oil and gas royalties paid by ICCs. Similarly, the row totals (where they are not zero) are just found by summing the sector values. In these cases, the relevant items should be given infinite error ranges. In practice, they are set to 1,000,000; increasing this has little effect. (In 1989, a value of 1,000,000 was used for the row totals but not for items in the other columns.)

Financial flows for the Overseas sector

The accounts for the Overseas sector are constructed so that relationships exist between the dividend and interest receipts and payments above the line, the financial flows below the line and assumed rates of return. Balancing each year separately destroys these relationships. Further constraints are therefore needed to restore the relationships so that alterations to the financial flows in any year are matched by corresponding alterations to dividend and interest receipts and payments in the same and following years. (Similar constraints ought to apply to the other sectors, but due to the lower quality of financial balance sheet data for other sectors, it is not thought to be worth applying them.)

If $\mathbf{y}$ is the vector for all four years and $\mathbf{B}$ the above relationships, then the constraint is that after the second balance

$$\mathbf{By}^{**} = \mathbf{By}$$

As the right hand side is not zero, this has a slightly different solution from before, namely

$$\mathbf{y}^{**} = \mathbf{y}^* - \mathbf{VB}'(\mathbf{BVB}')^{-1}\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{y}^*-\mathbf{y})$$

The constraints incorporate the rates of return as coefficients, so they are being treated as if known exactly. To allow for the uncertainty in these rates, dummy "slack" variables are added to $\mathbf{y}$ with error margins equivalent to a 1% uncertainty in the rates.

Partition and ripple back

The constraints in the previous section use data from all four years. With the computing resources available, it would be very difficult to balance all four years simultaneously. The following procedure was used to get round this problem: first, each year was balanced

separately. Then the nine variables directly involved in the relationships (dividend & interest receipts & payments and changes in holdings of sterling sight, sterling time and foreign currency deposits, bank lending, UK & overseas securities & unit trust units, other domestic instruments, other overseas instruments) were extracted from the $\mathbf{x}^*$ vector for each year, and their variances and covariances were extracted from the $\mathbf{V}^*$ matrix for that year.

These variables plus the two slack variables for each year (a total of 44) were balanced separately with their constraints. (Thus the four year balancing problem is partitioned into four separate annual balances and a relatively small inter-year balance.) For each year, the re-balanced variables were extracted. The change due to this second balance was then rippled back onto the data obtained from the first balance. This means that the changes to the variables not re-balanced consequent on the changes to the re-balanced variables were calculated from the covariances in $\mathbf{V}^*$.

The constraints may be formulated as follows: for 1988, let

I88 = Div & int receipts
c88 = financial flows on items that generate receipts
r88 = interest rate
s88 = slack to allow for uncertainties in interest rates

with a similar notation for other years. Then the following quantities are constrained to have the same value as they did before the individual years were balanced:

I88 - r88.c88/2 - s88
I89 - r89.c88 - r89.c89/2 - s89
I90 - r90.c88 - r90.c89 - r90.c90/2 - s90
I91 - r91.c88 - r91.c89 - r91.c90 - r91.c91/2 - s91

There are similar constraints for payments. In practice, different interest rates are assumed for different items.

Diagnostic tests

If the variances of all the items in the account were known, we could calculate the Mahalanobis distance

$$(\mathbf{Ax})'(\mathbf{AVA}')^{-1}(\mathbf{Ax})$$

This has a χ^2 distribution if we assume that the sector balancing items are purely due to random error of the amount given by the variances and all errors are normally distributed. The number of degrees of freedom equals the number of constraints not initially satisfied automatically by the data which, in this case, is the number of sector balancing items, namely 7. If we add the results for n years, since the results for each year are independent we get a diagnostic with a χ^2 distribution on $7n$ degrees of freedom.

If the errors are normally distributed, the standard deviations are the error ranges divided by 1.645. Thus we can find the Mahalanobis distance by assuming that the error ranges are the standard deviations, then multiplying the result by 1.645^2.

Note that this diagnostic is a measure of the coherence of the published data and can be computed without actually generating the balanced accounts.

If the distance is significantly large, compared to a χ^2 variable with 7 degrees of freedom, this may indicate one or more of the following:

a. Some or all of the error ranges were under-estimated;

b. The distribution of the errors is grossly non-normal;

c. There are unknown biases in the data (including, possibly, gross blunders; the detection of these is a major potential use of balancing methods);

d. There are unknown correlations in the data.

There is no easy way to distinguish between these. As the only unsatisfied constraints are those relating to the sector balances, we can say roughly how much each sector contributes to the total Mahalanobis distance, but not how much each item in the sector contributes.

The contribution to this diagnostic from each sector is roughly equal to the square of the ratio of the sector balancing item to its standard deviation; assuming normality, this quantity is distributed as a χ^2 with one degree of freedom. (The sum of the sector diagnostics is not exactly equal to the total diagnostic for the year, due to correlations between the sectors.)

To find out roughly how much each sector contributes, we proceed as follows: split the constraints matrix A into $\mathbf{A}_1$, all constraints except the column ones and $\mathbf{A}_2$, the column constraints. As all the constraints in $\mathbf{A}_1$ are initially satisfied, balancing on these constraints does not change $\mathbf{x}$, though $\mathbf{V}^*$ does not equal $\mathbf{V}$. Then the vector of sector balancing items is $\mathbf{A}_2\mathbf{x}$, with covariance matrix $\mathbf{A}_2\mathbf{V}\mathbf{A}_2'$. The diagonal of this matrix gives the error margins for the balancing items, which are divided by 1.645 to give estimates of the standard deviations. Table 17 gives the resultant diagnostic for each sector for all four years.

List of tables

1-4. Published data for 1988-1991 respectively
5-8. Balanced accounts for 1988-1991 respectively
9-12. Changes due to balancing for 1988-1991 respectively
13. Main changes due to balancing
14. Breakdown of diagnostics by sector

Table 1
1988 data as published

£ million

	Personal sector	ICCs	Financial sector	Public corps	Central govt	Local auths	Overseas sector	TOTAL
CURRENT TRANSACTIONS								
Factor incomes:								
Income from employment	255625	0	0	0	0	0	0	255625
Income from self-employment	47612	0	0	0	0	0	0	47612
Gross trading profits, etc	0	76244	-12869	7354	-459	427	0	70697
Rent	21773	3776	509	552	152	3142	0	29904
Imputed charge for capital consumption	524	0	0	0	1303	1807	0	3634
less stock appreciation	-759	-5344	0	-242	0	0	0	-6345
Inter-sector transfers:								
Earnings on direct investment overseas	186	12529	1126	10	0	0	-13851	0
Earnings due abroad	-54	-7777	-834	0	0	0	8665	0
Dividends and interest:								
receipts	47238	6880	83782	1015	9170	915	43463	192463
payments	-30745	-29587	-64423	-2785	-17351	-4873	-42699	-192463
Taxes on income	-43820	-15502	-2423	-116	61861	0	0	0
Social security contributions	-32106	0	0	0	32106	0	0	0
Social security benefits	43056	0	0	0	-43517	0	461	0
Community charge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other current grants by government:								
receipts	11031	0	0	0	2115	23452	4902	41500
payments	0	0	0	0	-34518	-4867	-2115	-41500
Other current transfers:								
receipts	1915	0	0	0	394	0	1985	4294
payments	-2347	-181	-51	0	0	0	-1715	-4294
Royalties and licence fees on oil and gas production	0	-823	0	0	823	0	0	0
Factor cost adjustment:								
Taxes on expenditure	0	0	0	0	57407	18726	0	76133
Subsidies	0	0	0	0	-4888	-1030	0	-5918
Expenditure:								
Consumption	-302057	0	0	0	-55610	-36119	0	-393786
Exports of goods and services	0	0	0	0	0	0	-107705	-107705
Imports of goods and services	0	0	0	0	0	0	124788	124788
Balance = **Saving**	17072	40215	4817	5788	8988	1580	16179	94639
CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS								
Gross domestic fixed capital format	-28745	-43499	-6488	-4619	-3709	-2797	0	-89857
Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress	-599	-4489	0	-16	322	0	0	-4782
Taxes on capital	-3268	-626	-141	0	4035	0	0	0
Other capital transfers:								
receipts	2107	1019	0	953	20	1248	0	5347
payments	-85	-271	0	-148	-3993	-850	0	-5347
Balance = **Financial surplus or deficit**	-13518	-7651	-1812	1958	5663	-819	16179	0
FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS								
Notes and coin	1190	-154	394	-3	-1476	0	49	0
Sterling treasury bills and government securities	-1794	-355	-2468	116	3697	28	776	0
National savings and tax instrument	1437	-324	-686	102	-531	2	0	0
Issue Departments transactions in commercial bills	0	-589	-40	0	435	0	194	0
Other government domestic transaction	-6	-59	-868	629	-768	1072	0	0
Government overseas transactions	0	0	-1771	0	3283	0	-1512	0
Local authority debt	-609	-65	-740	-34	4860	-3404	-8	0
Public corporations debt	-23	0	-540	109	716	47	-309	0
Deposits with banks:								
Sterling sight	8586	1757	-10804	106	358	-108	105	0
Sterling time	8007	3573	-27837	879	94	1748	13536	0
Foreign currency	255	446	-21059	2	-99	8	20447	0
Deposits with building societies	20238	-398	-20395	0	0	0	555	0
Bank lending (excluding public sector)	-13272	-30863	64019	0	0	0	-19884	0
Other lending	-40876	-2975	44082	-8	514	-483	-254	0
Trade and retail credit	-216	307	512	-380	3	0	-226	0
UK and overseas securities and unit trust units	-11569	9958	8947	-87	-6194	113	-1168	0
Other domestic instruments	21257	-9740	-20233	89	-800	-69	9496	0
Other overseas instruments	30	12656	-88	49	-246	0	-12401	0
Accruals adjustments	1809	63	-2570	-122	1049	-229	0	0
Total financial transactions	-5556	-16762	7855	1447	4895	-1275	9396	0
BALANCING ITEM	-7962	9111	-9667	511	768	456	6783	0

Table 2
1989 data as published

£ million

	Personal sector	ICCs	Financial sector	Public corps	Central govt	Local auths	Overseas sector	TOTAL
CURRENT TRANSACTIONS								
Factor incomes:								
Income from employment	282919	0	0	0	0	0	0	282919
Income from self-employment	54093	0	0	0	0	0	0	54093
Gross trading profits, etc	0	80988	-13846	6418	-323	522	0	73759
Rent	24802	4435	640	572	108	3238	0	33795
Imputed charge for capital consumption	557	0	0	0	1484	1964	0	4005
less stock appreciation	-809	-6542	0	-84	0	0	0	-7435
Inter-sector transfers:								
Earnings on direct investment overseas	123	16190	342	1	0	0	-16656	0
Earnings due abroad	-81	-8635	-522	0	0	0	9238	0
Dividends and interest:								
receipts	61281	9990	118428	1449	10036	1435	61256	263875
payments	-44316	-43442	-92376	-3028	-17985	-5394	-57334	-263875
Taxes on income	-48208	-19338	-2734	-120	70400	0	0	0
Social security contributions	-32902	0	0	0	32902	0	0	0
Social security benefits	44958	0	0	0	-45496	0	538	0
Community charge	-586	0	0	0	0	586	0	0
Other current grants by government:								
receipts	11835	0	0	0	2143	24200	5883	44061
payments	0	0	0	0	-36560	-5358	-2143	-44061
Other current transfers:								
receipts	2034	0	0	0	431	0	2050	4515
payments	-2441	-260	-64	0	0	0	-1750	-4515
Royalties and licence fees on oil and gas production	0	-556	0	0	556	0	0	0
Factor cost adjustment:								
Taxes on expenditure	0	0	0	0	60050	19913	0	79963
Subsidies	0	0	0	0	-4774	-1008	0	-5782
Expenditure:								
Consumption	-330532	0	0	0	-60527	-38502	0	-429561
Exports of goods and services	0	0	0	0	0	0	-122049	-122049
Imports of goods and services	0	0	0	0	0	0	142693	142693
Balance = **Saving**	22727	32830	9868	5208	12445	1596	21726	106400
CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS								
Gross domestic fixed capital format	-27993	-52347	-7827	-5513	-4951	-4631	0	-103262
Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress	-429	-2665	0	-207	163	0	0	-3138
Taxes on capital	-3178	-767	-151	0	4096	0	0	0
Other capital transfers:								
receipts	2509	561	0	1453	24	2387	0	6934
payments	-90	-319	0	-148	-5503	-874	0	-6934
Balance = **Financial surplus or deficit**	-6454	-22707	1890	793	6274	-1522	21726	0
FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS								
Notes and coin	826	67	320	-27	-1245	0	59	0
Sterling treasury bills and government securities	-2212	-140	-12418	-4	15391	13	-630	0
National savings and tax instrument	-1492	136	37	-78	1397	0	0	0
Issue Departments transactions in commercial bills	0	1996	1230	0	-3598	0	372	0
Other government domestic transactions	-49	-7	-608	6	-345	1003	0	0
Government overseas transactions	0	0	-63	0	-6615	0	6678	0
Local authority debt	60	29	-1186	-44	2589	-1385	-63	0
Public corporations debt	23	0	-209	607	1798	-84	-2135	0
Deposits with banks:								
Sterling sight	10981	2061	-15356	2	179	16	2117	0
Sterling time	10154	5280	-25441	-215	107	-169	10284	0
Foreign currency	365	3110	-35790	-42	-2	21	32338	0
Deposits with building societies	17580	1044	-20378	0	0	0	1754	0
Bank lending (excluding public sector)	-13475	-35946	78405	0	0	0	-28984	0
Other lending	-35352	-5697	40065	259	1081	-292	-64	0
Trade and retail credit	-47	-878	352	582	-8	0	-1	0
UK and overseas securities and unit trust units	-19776	10536	35651	-9	-4657	149	-21894	0
Other domestic instruments	27198	-12741	-44546	152	-289	-119	30345	0
Other overseas instruments	32	9936	914	62	-27	0	-10917	0
Accruals adjustments	3239	-394	-2974	6	217	-94	0	0
Total financial transactions	-1945	-21608	-1995	1257	5973	-941	19259	0
BALANCING ITEM	-4509	-1099	3885	-464	301	-581	2467	0

Table 3
1990 data as published

£ million

	Personal sector	ICCs	Financial sector	Public corps	Central govt	Local auths	Overseas sector	TOTAL
CURRENT TRANSACTIONS								
Factor incomes:								
Income from employment	311745	0	0	0	0	0	0	311745
Income from self-employment	59971	0	0	0	0	0	0	59971
Gross trading profits, etc	0	83095	-17507	4342	-545	557	0	69942
Rent	29586	4953	715	584	142	3383	0	39363
Imputed charge for capital consumption	585	0	0	0	1623	2183	0	4391
less stock appreciation	-683	-5498	0	-107	0	0	0	-6288
Inter-sector transfers:								
Earnings on direct investment overseas	159	15863	-124	1	0	0	-15899	0
Earnings due abroad	-109	-7637	736	0	0	0	7010	0
Dividends and interest:								
receipts	70642	12551	136108	1260	9699	1309	70231	301800
payments	-53197	-49412	-109949	-2375	-17877	-5552	-63438	-301800
Taxes on income	-55524	-19027	-2294	-176	77021	0	0	0
Social security contributions	-34651	0	0	0	34651	0	0	0
Social security benefits	48895	0	0	0	-49500	0	605	0
Community charge	-8629	0	0	0	0	8629	0	0
Other current grants by government:								
receipts	13107	0	0	0	2231	38333	6223	59894
payments	0	0	0	0	-51666	-5997	-2231	-59894
Other current transfers:								
receipts	2099	0	0	0	504	0	2100	4703
payments	-2569	-265	-69	0	0	0	-1800	-4703
Royalties and licence fees on oil and gas production	0	-654	0	0	654	0	0	0
Factor cost adjustment:								
Taxes on expenditure	0	0	0	0	71838	5129	0	76967
Subsidies	0	0	0	0	-5404	-665	0	-6069
Expenditure:								
Consumption	-350411	0	0	0	-67052	-42826	0	-460289
Exports of goods and services	0	0	0	0	0	0	-133500	-133500
Imports of goods and services	0	0	0	0	0	0	147728	147728
Balance = **Saving**	31016	33969	7616	3529	6319	4483	17029	103961
CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS								
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	-26758	-54863	-6763	-4985	-6415	-6244	0	-106028
Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress	-84	1438	0	264	-156	0	0	1462
Taxes on capital	-3207	-673	-100	0	3980	0	0	0
Other capital transfers:								
receipts	3124	513	0	5952	0	2039	0	11628
payments	-92	-319	0	-134	-10219	-864	0	-11628
Balance = **Financial surplus or deficit**	3999	-19935	753	4626	-6491	-586	17029	-605
FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS								
Notes and coin	-148	39	-21	229	-77	0	-22	0
Sterling treasury bills and government securities	-1023	866	-1371	-29	5181	-17	-3607	0
National savings and tax instrument	814	288	72	-79	-1096	1	0	0
Issue Departments transactions in commercial bills	0	-312	-199	0	705	0	-194	0
Other government domestic transactions	30	67	1567	211	-525	-1350	0	0
Government overseas transactions	0	0	130	0	20	0	-150	0
Local authority debt	-118	116	370	80	742	-1127	-63	0
Public corporations debt	-52	0	118	4419	-4304	-73	-108	0
Deposits with banks:								
Sterling sight	8540	1484	-12398	129	378	209	1658	0
Sterling time	7981	-520	-16856	-82	65	-1550	10962	0
Foreign currency	674	3986	-39712	33	24	3	34992	0
Deposits with building societies	17959	1880	-21146	0	0	0	1307	0
Bank lending (excluding public sector)	-8479	-19599	69124	0	0	0	-41046	0
Other lending	-33089	-3668	37218	-328	473	-252	-354	0
Trade and retail credit	-97	579	413	-264	-2	0	-629	0
UK and overseas securities and unit trust units	-8416	-5012	21291	-79	-4462	81	-3403	0
Other domestic instruments	25198	-11544	-27921	-4	125	-10	14156	0
Other overseas instruments	32	3675	-851	51	-499	0	-2408	0
Accruals adjustments	2724	-255	-2827	116	-2712	2954	0	0
Total financial transactions	12530	-27930	7001	4403	-5964	-1131	11091	0
BALANCING ITEM	-8531	7995	-6248	223	-527	545	5938	-605

Table 4
1991 data as published

£ million

	Personal sector	ICCs	Financial sector	Public corps	Central govt	Local auths	Overseas sector	TOTAL
CURRENT TRANSACTIONS								
Factor incomes:								
Income from employment	329808	0	0	0	0	0	0	329808
Income from self-employment	57507	0	0	0	0	0	0	57507
Gross trading profits, etc	0	80144	-19470	3119	-457	576	0	63912
Rent	34134	4919	711	607	122	3599	0	44092
Imputed charge for capital consumption	600	0	0	0	1650	2240	0	4490
less stock appreciation	-371	-2374	0	-80	0	0	0	-2825
Inter-sector transfers:								
Earnings on direct investment overseas	160	13623	-316	0	0	0	-13467	0
Earnings due abroad	-128	-6764	1043	0	0	0	5849	0
Dividends and interest:								
receipts	67526	11654	133147	865	9665	962	71491	295310
payments	-51197	-50465	-105976	-1722	-16340	-5409	-64201	-295310
Taxes on income	-57370	-15707	-1556	-472	75105	0	0	0
Social security contributions	-36643	0	0	0	36643	0	0	0
Social security benefits	57578	0	0	0	-58291	0	713	0
Community charge	-8162	0	0	0	0	8162	0	0
Other current grants by government:								
receipts	14189	0	0	0	4894	47730	5230	72043
payments	0	0	0	0	-59348	-7801	-4894	-72043
Other current transfers:								
receipts	2188	0	0	0	370	0	2200	4758
payments	-2544	-258	-56	0	0	0	-1900	-4758
Royalties and licence fees on oil and gas production	0	-581	0	0	581	0	0	0
Factor cost adjustment:								
Taxes on expenditure	0	0	0	0	82905	118	0	83023
Subsidies	0	0	0	0	-5298	-580	0	-5878
Expenditure:								
Consumption	-367853	0	0	0	-74442	-47457	0	-489752
Exports of goods and services	0	0	0	0	0	0	-135115	-135115
Imports of goods and services	0	0	0	0	0	0	140415	140415
Balance = **Saving**	39422	34191	7527	2317	-2241	2140	6321	89677
CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS								
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	-23479	-49683	-6179	-3928	-7042	-5131	0	-95442
Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress	293	5169	0	-8	-151	0	0	5303
Taxes on capital	-2622	-574	-100	0	3296	0	0	0
Other capital transfers:								
receipts	3966	447	0	2528	0	2667	0	9608
payments	-16	-265	0	-137	-8106	-1084	0	-9608
Balance = **Financial surplus or deficit**	17564	-10715	1248	772	-14244	-1408	6321	-462
FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS								
Notes and coin	420	37	-162	-111	-219	0	35	0
Sterling treasury bills and government securities	568	475	2017	-81	-7507	-6	4534	0
National savings and tax instrument	2160	-70	45	67	-2202	0	0	0
Issue Departments transactions in commercial bills	0	-950	-596	0	1774	0	-228	0
Other government domestic transactions	-33	15	-1122	192	-42	990	0	0
Government overseas transactions	0	0	-453	0	1032	0	-579	0
Local authority debt	103	-60	-204	-1	1069	-848	-59	0
Public corporations debt	-110	0	159	114	-115	1	-49	0
Deposits with banks:								
Sterling sight	5501	898	-5592	19	-427	-347	-52	0
Sterling time	581	4127	5502	657	-15	-1682	-9170	0
Foreign currency	6	-1217	16006	-75	65	17	-14802	0
Deposits with building societies	17345	1707	-20820	0	0	0	1768	0
Bank lending (excluding public sector)	-1961	1921	-32419	0	0	0	32459	0
Other lending	-26272	-773	27375	6	95	-228	-203	0
Trade and retail credit	-66	-160	-79	181	0	0	124	0
UK and overseas securities and unit trust units	-3651	-10897	46713	-18	-9019	-9	-23119	0
Other domestic instruments	26174	-10439	-40795	1	313	-1	24747	0
Other overseas instruments	32	2483	6968	42	632	0	-10157	0
Accruals adjustments	2410	-1295	-1608	-478	710	261	0	0
Total financial transactions	23207	-14198	935	515	-13856	-1852	5249	0
BALANCING ITEM	-5643	3483	313	257	-388	444	1072	-462

Table 5

Balanced 1988 accounts

£ million

	Personal sector	ICCs	Financial sector	Public corps	Central govt	Local auths	Overseas sector	TOTAL
CURRENT TRANSACTIONS								
Factor incomes:								
Income from employment	257324	0	0	0	0	0	0	257324
Income from self-employment	48113	0	0	0	0	0	0	48113
Gross trading profits, etc	0	73036	-11371	7354	-459	427	0	68987
Rent	21909	3716	512	552	152	3142	0	29983
Imputed charge for capital consumption	529	0	0	0	927	1713	0	3169
less stock appreciation	-752	-5432	0	-264	0	0	0	-6449
Inter-sector transfers:								
Earnings on direct investment overseas	188	12519	1226	10	0	0	-13943	-0
Earnings due abroad	-51	-7801	-746	0	0	0	8598	-0
Dividends and interest:								
receipts	48355	6780	83914	1008	9170	915	43608	193750
payments	-30661	-31012	-64395	-2785	-17351	-4873	-42673	-193750
Taxes on income	-43811	-15641	-2293	-116	61861	0	0	0
Social security contributions	-32103	0	0	0	32103	0	0	0
Social security benefits	43056	0	0	0	-43517	0	461	-0
Community charge	0	0	0	0	0	-0	0	0
Other current grants by government:								
receipts	11031	0	0	0	2115	23452	4902	41500
payments	0	0	0	0	-34518	-4867	-2115	-41500
Other current transfers:								
receipts	2042	0	0	0	394	0	1884	4320
payments	-2238	-181	-51	0	0	0	-1850	-4320
Royalties and licence fees on oil and gas production	0	-823	0	-0	823	0	0	0
Factor cost adjustment:								
Taxes on expenditure	0	0	0	0	57407	18726	0	76133
Subsidies	0	0	0	0	-4888	-1030	0	-5918
Expenditure:								
Consumption	-300406	0	0	0	-55978	-36208	0	-392592
Exports of goods and services	0	0	0	0	0	0	-108131	-108131
Imports of goods and services	0	0	0	0	0	0	124362	124362
Balance = **Saving**	22523	35161	6796	5759	8241	1396	15104	94981
CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS								
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	-28695	-43899	-6399	-4619	-3709	-2797	0	-90118
Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress	-566	-4585	2	-36	322	0	0	-4863
Taxes on capital	-3268	-626	-141	-0	4035	0	0	0
Other capital transfers:								
receipts	2107	1019	0	953	20	1248	0	5347
payments	-85	-271	0	-148	-3993	-850	0	-5347
Balance = **Financial surplus or deficit**	-7983	-13201	259	1909	4916	-1003	15104	-0
FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS								
Notes and coin	1184	-154	394	-3	-1476	0	55	-0
Sterling treasury bills and government securities	-1796	-71	-2764	116	3697	28	790	-0
National savings and tax instrument	1437	-324	-686	102	-531	2	0	0
Issue Departments transactions in commercial bills	0	-589	-40	0	435	0	194	0
Other government domestic transactions	-6	-59	-891	629	-768	1072	23	-0
Government overseas transactions	0	0	-1774	0	3283	0	-1509	0
Local authority debt	-609	-65	-740	-34	4860	-3404	-8	0
Public corporations debt	-23	0	-540	109	716	47	-309	0
Deposits with banks:								
Sterling sight	8569	1923	-11053	120	382	-102	161	0
Sterling time	7961	3573	-27837	879	94	1748	13582	0
Foreign currency	255	564	-21279	2	-99	8	20549	-0
Deposits with building societies	20244	-398	-20401	0	0	0	555	0
Bank lending (excluding public sector)	-13272	-30371	63031	0	0	0	-19388	0
Other lending	-40783	-2975	43989	-8	514	-483	-254	0
Trade and retail credit	-1904	1312	512	-278	3	194	162	0
UK and overseas securities and unit trust units	-13213	10182	7892	-87	-6194	113	1307	-0
Other domestic instruments	22395	-9727	-22904	89	-800	-69	11016	-0
Other overseas instruments	-84	13921	-1841	49	-246	0	-11799	-0
Accruals adjustments	1662	57	-2810	223	1046	-156	-22	0
Total financial transactions	-7983	-13201	259	1909	4916	-1003	15104	0
BALANCING ITEM	0	0	-0	-0	-0	0	-0	-0

Table 6
Balanced 1989 accounts

£ million

	Personal sector	ICCs	Financial sector	Public corps	Central govt	Local auths	Overseas sector	TOTAL
CURRENT TRANSACTIONS								
Factor incomes:								
Income from employment	282410	0	0	0	0	0	0	282410
Income from self-employment	53943	0	0	0	0	0	0	53943
Gross trading profits, etc	0	80227	-12296	6418	-323	522	0	74548
Rent	24761	4423	637	572	108	3238	0	33739
Imputed charge for capital consumption	555	0	0	0	1334	2058	0	3947
less stock appreciation	-815	-6570	0	-66	0	0	0	-7451
Inter-sector transfers:								
Earnings on direct investment overseas	124	16201	304	1	0	0	-16631	-0
Earnings due abroad	-79	-8616	-557	0	0	0	9252	-0
Dividends and interest:								
receipts	61162	9974	118504	1455	10036	1435	61487	264053
payments	-44325	-43664	-92360	-3028	-17985	-5394	-57297	-264053
Taxes on income	-48172	-19295	-2813	-120	70400	0	0	-0
Social security contributions	-32903	0	0	0	32903	0	0	0
Social security benefits	44958	0	0	0	-45496	0	538	-0
Community charge	-586	0	0	0	0	586	0	0
Other current grants by government:								
receipts	11835	0	0	0	2143	24200	5883	44061
payments	0	0	0	0	-36560	-5358	-2143	-44061
Other current transfers:								
receipts	2135	0	0	0	431	0	1967	4533
payments	-2348	-260	-64	0	0	0	-1861	-4533
Royalties and licence fees on oil and gas production	0	-556	0	0	556	0	0	0
Factor cost adjustment:								
Taxes on expenditure	0	0	0	0	60050	19913	0	79963
Subsidies	0	0	0	0	-4774	-1008	0	-5782
Expenditure:								
Consumption	-329892	0	0	0	-60670	-38388	0	-428949
Exports of goods and services	0	0	0	0	0	0	-122419	-122419
Imports of goods and services	0	0	0	0	0	0	142343	142343
Balance = **Saving**	22764	31865	11355	5232	12153	1804	21119	106292
CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS								
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	-27978	-52265	-7883	-5513	-4951	-4631	0	-103221
Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress	-417	-2631	-2	-187	165	0	0	-3071
Taxes on capital	-3178	-767	-151	0	4096	0	0	0
Other capital transfers:								
receipts	2509	561	0	1453	24	2387	0	6934
payments	-90	-319	0	-148	-5503	-874	0	-6934
Balance = **Financial surplus or deficit**	-6390	-23555	3320	837	5984	-1314	21119	-0
FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS								
Notes and coin	823	67	320	-27	-1245	0	62	-0
Sterling treasury bills and government securities	-2219	-286	-12263	-4	15391	13	-632	0
National savings and tax instrument	-1492	136	37	-78	1397	-0	0	-0
Issue Departments transactions in commercial bills	0	1996	1230	0	-3598	0	372	0
Other government domestic transactions	-49	-7	-599	6	-345	1003	-9	0
Government overseas transactions	0	0	-62	0	-6615	0	6677	0
Local authority debt	60	29	-1186	-44	2589	-1385	-63	-0
Public corporations debt	23	0	-209	607	1798	-84	-2135	-0
Deposits with banks:								
Sterling sight	10928	1990	-15205	-12	187	9	2102	0
Sterling time	10134	5280	-25441	-215	107	-169	10304	-0
Foreign currency	365	3045	-35680	-42	-2	21	32292	0
Deposits with building societies	17573	1044	-20371	0	0	0	1754	0
Bank lending (excluding public sector)	-13547	-36203	78911	0	0	0	-29160	0
Other lending	-35472	-5697	40185	259	1081	-292	-64	-0
Trade and retail credit	-585	-1354	352	477	-8	-277	1396	-0
UK and overseas securities and unit trust units	-21496	10496	36501	-9	-4657	149	-20983	-0
Other domestic instruments	25270	-12746	-42151	152	-289	-119	29883	0
Other overseas instruments	-37	9023	1713	62	-27	0	-10734	0
Accruals adjustments	3332	-369	-2761	-295	220	-183	56	-0
Total financial transactions	-6390	-23555	3320	837	5984	-1314	21119	0
BALANCING ITEM	-0	0	-0	-0	-0	-0	0	-0

Table 7

Balanced 1990 accounts

£ million

	Personal sector	ICCs	Financial sector	Public corps	Central govt	Local auths	Overseas sector	TOTAL
CURRENT TRANSACTIONS								
Factor incomes:								
Income from employment	313353	0	0	0	0	0	0	313353
Income from self-employment	60736	0	0	0	0	0	0	60736
Gross trading profits, etc	0	78686	-15689	4330	-545	557	0	67339
Rent	29793	4921	717	584	142	3383	0	39540
Imputed charge for capital consumption	589	0	0	0	1855	2086	0	4530
less stock appreciation	-671	-5538	0	-116	0	0	0	-6324
Inter-sector transfers:								
Earnings on direct investment overseas	160	15860	-75	1	0	0	-15947	0
Earnings due abroad	-106	-7646	779	0	0	0	6973	-0
Dividends and interest:								
receipts	71197	12493	136017	1257	9699	1309	70576	302548
payments	-53162	-50236	-109969	-2375	-17877	-5552	-63377	-302548
Taxes on income	-55509	-19084	-2250	-176	77020	0	0	0
Social security contributions	-34649	0	0	0	34649	0	0	0
Social security benefits	48895	0	0	0	-49500	0	605	-0
Community charge	-8629	0	0	0	0	8629	0	0
Other current grants by government:								
receipts	13107	0	0	0	2231	38333	6223	59894
payments	0	0	0	0	-51666	-5997	-2231	-59894
Other current transfers:								
receipts	2193	0	0	0	504	0	2024	4721
payments	-2485	-265	-69	0	0	0	-1902	-4721
Royalties and licence fees on oil and gas production	0	-654	0	-0	654	0	0	0
Factor cost adjustment:								
Taxes on expenditure	0	0	0	0	71838	5129	0	76967
Subsidies	0	0	0	0	-5404	-665	0	-6069
Expenditure:								
Consumption	-349051	0	0	0	-66771	-42930	0	-458752
Exports of goods and services	0	0	0	0	0	0	-133846	-133846
Imports of goods and services	0	0	0	0	0	0	147396	147396
Balance = **Saving**	35762	28538	9461	3505	6828	4282	16495	104870
CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS								
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	-26709	-55216	-6683	-4985	-6415	-6244	0	-106252
Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress	-64	1346	1	255	-156	0	0	1382
Taxes on capital	-3207	-673	-100	-0	3980	0	0	0
Other capital transfers:								
receipts	3124	513	0	5952	0	2039	0	11628
payments	-92	-319	0	-134	-10219	-864	0	-11628
Balance = **Financial surplus or deficit**	8814	-25810	2678	4593	-5983	-787	16495	-0
FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS								
Notes and coin	-152	39	-21	229	-77	0	-18	-0
Sterling treasury bills and government securities	-1040	1024	-1525	-29	5181	-17	-3594	-0
National savings and tax instrument	814	288	72	-79	-1096	1	0	-0
Issue Departments transactions in commercial bills	0	-312	-199	0	705	0	-194	-0
Other government domestic transactions	30	67	1556	211	-525	-1350	11	0
Government overseas transactions	0	0	119	0	20	0	-139	-0
Local authority debt	-118	116	370	80	742	-1127	-63	-0
Public corporations debt	-52	0	118	4419	-4304	-73	-108	-0
Deposits with banks:								
Sterling sight	8511	1724	-12640	139	364	217	1686	-0
Sterling time	7955	-520	-16856	-82	65	-1550	10988	0
Foreign currency	674	4036	-39617	33	24	3	35046	0
Deposits with building societies	17961	1880	-21148	0	0	0	1307	0
Bank lending (excluding public sector)	-8492	-19381	68654	0	0	0	-40781	0
Other lending	-33078	-3668	37209	-328	473	-252	-355	0
Trade and retail credit	-1375	1107	413	-221	-2	227	-148	0
UK and overseas securities and unit trust units	-10858	-4652	20568	-79	-4462	81	-598	-0
Other domestic instruments	25434	-11527	-29317	-4	125	-10	15299	-0
Other overseas instruments	-39	4227	-1934	51	-499	0	-1806	0
Accruals adjustments	2640	-259	-2943	253	-2716	3063	-38	0
Total financial transactions	8814	-25810	2678	4593	-5983	-787	16495	-0
BALANCING ITEM	-0	0	0	0	0	-0	-0	-0

Table 8
Balanced 1991 accounts

£ million

	Personal sector	ICCs	Financial sector	Public corps	Central govt	Local auths	Overseas sector	TOTAL
CURRENT TRANSACTIONS								
Factor incomes:								
Income from employment	329917	0	0	0	0	0	0	329917
Income from self-employment	57557	0	0	0	0	0	0	57557
Gross trading profits, etc	0	77061	-16661	3054	-457	576	0	63573
Rent	34146	4872	709	607	122	3592	0	44048
Imputed charge for capital consumption	600	0	0	0	1764	2167	0	4532
less stock appreciation	-374	-2441	0	-98	0	0	0	-2913
Inter-sector transfers:								
Earnings on direct investment overseas	161	13640	-330	-0	0	0	-13471	-0
Earnings due abroad	-125	-6754	1029	0	0	0	5849	-0
Dividends and interest:								
receipts	67575	11623	133119	862	9665	962	71926	295732
payments	-51190	-50958	-105981	-1722	-16340	-5409	-64132	-295732
Taxes on income	-57336	-15707	-1586	-472	75101	0	0	-0
Social security contributions	-36638	0	0	0	36638	0	0	0
Social security benefits	57578	0	0	0	-58291	0	713	-0
Community charge	-8162	0	0	0	0	8162	0	0
Other current grants by government:								
receipts	14189	0	0	0	4894	47730	5230	72043
payments	0	0	0	0	-59348	-7801	-4894	-72043
Other current transfers:								
receipts	2224	0	0	0	370	0	2171	4765
payments	-2512	-258	-56	0	0	0	-1939	-4765
Royalties and licence fees on oil and gas production	0	-581	0	-0	581	0	0	0
Factor cost adjustment:								
Taxes on expenditure	0	0	0	0	82902	118	0	83020
Subsidies	0	0	0	0	-5299	-583	0	-5882
Expenditure:								
Consumption	-366921	0	0	0	-74176	-47529	0	-488626
Exports of goods and services	0	0	0	0	0	0	-135249	-135249
Imports of goods and services	0	0	0	0	0	0	140285	140285
Balance = **Saving**	40689	30497	10243	2231	-1874	1985	6490	90262
CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS								
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	-23420	-49739	-6255	-3930	-7042	-5174	0	-95560
Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress	314	5163	-1	-24	-154	0	0	5298
Taxes on capital	-2621	-575	-100	-0	3296	0	0	0
Other capital transfers:								
receipts	3966	447	0	2528	0	2667	0	9608
payments	-16	-265	0	-137	-8106	-1084	0	-9608
Balance = **Financial surplus or deficit**	18912	-14472	3887	668	-13880	-1606	6490	-0
FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS								
Notes and coin	415	40	-162	-111	-219	0	37	-0
Sterling treasury bills and government securities	538	443	2081	-81	-7507	-6	4532	-0
National savings and tax instrument	2160	-70	45	67	-2202	0	0	-0
Issue Departments transactions in commercial bills	0	-950	-596	0	1774	0	-228	-0
Other government domestic transactions	-33	15	-1119	192	-42	990	-3	0
Government overseas transactions	0	0	-446	0	1032	0	-586	0
Local authority debt	103	-60	-204	-1	1069	-848	-59	-0
Public corporations debt	-110	0	159	114	-115	1	-49	-0
Deposits with banks:								
Sterling sight	5420	869	-5495	34	-435	-337	-57	-0
Sterling time	569	4127	5502	657	-15	-1682	-9158	-0
Foreign currency	6	-1238	16067	-75	65	17	-14842	0
Deposits with building societies	17332	1707	-20807	0	0	0	1768	0
Bank lending (excluding public sector)	-2013	1847	-32239	0	0	0	32406	-0
Other lending	-26351	-773	27454	6	95	-228	-203	0
Trade and retail credit	-674	-99	-79	218	-0	168	467	-0
UK and overseas securities and unit trust units	-6082	-10756	47564	-18	-9019	-9	-21680	0
Other domestic instruments	25298	-10444	-39606	1	313	-1	24440	0
Other overseas instruments	-10	2177	7392	42	632	0	-10233	0
Accruals adjustments	2344	-1306	-1623	-377	694	330	-62	-0
Total financial transactions	18912	-14472	3887	668	-13880	-1606	6490	0
BALANCING ITEM	0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0

Table 9

Error ranges for 1988

£ million

	Personal sector	ICCs	Financial sector	Public corps	Central govt	Local auths	Overseas sector	TOTAL
CURRENT TRANSACTIONS								
Factor incomes:								
Income from employment	3093	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000000
Income from self-employment	1680	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000000
Gross trading profits, etc	0	note 1	note 2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	1000000
Rent	874	370	67	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	1000000
Imputed charge for capital consumption	168	0	0	0	224	280	0	1000000
less stock appreciation	280	504	0	112	0	0	0	1000000
Inter-sector transfers:								
Earnings on direct investment overseas	60	224	336	0.5	0	0	1800	-
Earnings due abroad	90	280	336	0	0	0	700	-
Dividends and interest:								
receipts	2240	504	2240	56	0.5	0.5	1344	-
payments	616	1904	1030	0.5	0.5	0.5	4000	-
Taxes on income	392	500	500	0.5	0.5	0	0	-
Social security contributions	1000000	0	0	0	90	0	0	-
Social security benefits	1000000	0	0	0	0.5	0	0.5	-
Community charge	1000000	0	0	0	0	0.5	0	-
Other current grants by government:								
receipts	1000000	0	0	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	-
payments	0	0	0	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	-
Other current transfers:								
receipts	550	0	0	0	0.5	0	475	-
payments	475	0.5	0.5	0	0	0	550	-
Royalties and licence fees on oil and gas production	0	1000000	0	0.5	0.5	0	0	-
Factor cost adjustment:								
Taxes on expenditure	0	0	0	0	0.5	0.5	0	1000000
Subsidies	0	0	0	0	0.5	0.5	0	1000000
Expenditure:								
Consumption	2250	0	0	0	224	291	0	1000000
Exports of goods and services	0	0	0	0	0	0	1850	1000000
Imports of goods and services	0	0	0	0	0	0	1850	1000000
Balance = **Saving**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS								
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	392	1176	336	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	1000000
Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress	336	672	56	112	112	0	0	1000000
Taxes on capital	1000000	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	0	-
Other capital transfers:								
receipts	112	0.5	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	-
payments	0.5	20	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	-
Balance = **Financial surplus or deficit**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS								
Notes and coin	1000000	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	112	-
Sterling treasury bills and government securities	157	739	728	0.5	0.5	0.5	200	-
National savings and tax instrument	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	-
Issue Departments transactions in commercial bills	0	0.5	0.5	0	0.5	0	0.5	-
Other government domestic transactions	0.5	0.5	224	0.5	0.5	0.5	224	-
Government overseas transactions	0	0	56	0	0.5	0	170	-
Local authority debt	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	-
Public corporations debt	0.5	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	-
Deposits with banks:								
Sterling sight	448	560	672	78	56	67	450	-
Sterling time	500	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	500	-
Foreign currency	0.5	560	560	0.5	0.5	0.5	900	-
Deposits with building societies	112	56	112	0	0	0	56	-
Bank lending (excluding public sector)	448	896	1456	0	0	0	1120	-
Other lending	448	22	448	0.5	0.5	0.5	22	-
Trade and retail credit	2016	2240	0.5	224	0.5	448	3360	-
UK and overseas securities and unit trust units	3696	672	1344	0.5	0.5	0.5	3000	-
Other domestic instruments	2240	123	3360	0.5	0.5	0.5	1600	-
Other overseas instruments	560	2240	1456	0.5	0.5	0	3100	-
Accruals adjustments	448	224	448	448	90	336	280	-
Total financial transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BALANCING ITEM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1 -2500 to 3200; average 2650; prior adjustment +350

2 -1200 to 4500; average 2650; prior adjustment +1650

Table 10

Error ranges for 1989

£ million

	Personal sector	ICCs	Financial sector	Public corps	Central govt	Local auths	Overseas sector	TOTAL
CURRENT TRANSACTIONS								
Factor incomes:								
Income from employment	3314	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000000
Income from self-employment	1800	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000000
Gross trading profits, etc	0	note 1	note 2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	1000000
Rent	936	396	72	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	1000000
Imputed charge for capital consumption	180	0	0	0	240	300	0	1000000
less stock appreciation	300	540	0	120	0	0	0	1000000
Inter-sector transfers:								
Earnings on direct investment overseas	60	240	360	0.5	0	0	1900	-
Earnings due abroad	100	300	360	0	0	0	750	-
Dividends and interest:								
receipts	2400	540	2400	60	0.5	0.5	1440	-
payments	660	2040	1104	0.5	0.5	0.5	4200	-
Taxes on income	420	500	500	0.5	0.5	0	0	-
Social security contributions	1000000	0	0	0	96	0	0	-
Social security benefits	1000000	0	0	0	0.5	0	0.5	-
Community charge	1000000	0	0	0	0	0.5	0	-
Other current grants by government:								
receipts	1000000	0	0	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	-
payments	0	0	0	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	-
Other current transfers:								
receipts	550	0	0	0	0.5	0	475	-
payments	475	0.5	0.5	0	0	0	550	-
Royalties and licence fees on oil and gas production	0	1000000	0	0.5	0.5	0	0	-
Factor cost adjustment:								
Taxes on expenditure	0	0	0	0	0.5	0.5	0	1000000
Subsidies	0	0	0	0	0.5	0.5	0	1000000
Expenditure:								
Consumption	2750	0	0	0	240	312	0	1000000
Exports of goods and services	0	0	0	0	0	0	1900	1000000
Imports of goods and services	0	0	0	0	0	0	1900	1000000
Balance = **Saving**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS								
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	420	1260	360	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	1000000
Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress	360	720	60	120	120	0	0	1000000
Taxes on capital	1000000	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	0	-
Other capital transfers:								
receipts	120	0.5	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	-
payments	0.5	20	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	-
Balance = **Financial surplus or deficit**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS								
Notes and coin	1000000	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	120	-
Sterling treasury bills and government securities	168	792	780	0.5	0.5	0.5	220	-
National savings and tax instrument	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	-
Issue Departments transactions in commercial bills	0	0.5	0.5	0	0.5	0	0.5	-
Other government domestic transactions	0.5	0.5	240	0.5	0.5	0.5	240	-
Government overseas transactions	0	0	60	0	0.5	0	180	-
Local authority debt	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	-
Public corporations debt	0.5	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	-
Deposits with banks:								
Sterling sight	480	600	720	84	60	72	480	-
Sterling time	500	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	500	-
Foreign currency	0.5	600	600	0.5	0.5	0.5	960	-
Deposits with building societies	120	60	120	0	0	0	60	-
Bank lending (excluding public sector)	480	960	1560	0	0	0	1200	-
Other lending	480	24	480	0.5	0.5	0.5	24	-
Trade and retail credit	2160	2400	0.5	240	0.5	480	3600	-
UK and overseas securities and unit trust units	3960	720	1440	0.5	0.5	0.5	3500	-
Other domestic instruments	2400	132	3600	0.5	0.5	0.5	1700	-
Other overseas instruments	600	2400	1560	0.5	0.5	0	3300	-
Accruals adjustments	480	240	480	480	96	360	300	-
Total financial transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BALANCING ITEM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1 -3400 to 4100; average 3750; prior adjustment +350

2 -1200 to 4500; average 2850; prior adjustment +1650

Table 11

Error ranges for 1990

£ million

	Personal sector	ICCs	Financial sector	Public corps	Central govt	Local auths	Overseas sector	TOTAL
CURRENT TRANSACTIONS								
Factor incomes:								
Income from employment	3596	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000000
Income from self-employment	2480	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000000
Gross trading profits, etc	0	5400	note 1	124	0.5	0.5	0	1000000
Rent	1290	459	87	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	1000000
Imputed charge for capital consumption	186	0	0	0	248	310	0	1000000
less stock appreciation	372	620	0	124	0	0	0	1000000
Inter-sector transfers:								
Earnings on direct investment overseas	70	248	372	0.5	0	0	2000	-
Earnings due abroad	130	310	372	0	0	0	800	-
Dividends and interest:								
receipts	2480	558	2604	62	0.5	0.5	1736	-
payments	620	2108	1228	0.5	0.5	0.5	4200	-
Taxes on income	558	500	500	0.5	100	0	0	-
Social security contributions	1000000	0	0	0	124	0	0	-
Social security benefits	1000000	0	0	0	0.5	0	0.5	-
Community charge	1000000	0	0	0	0	0.5	0	-
Other current grants by government:								
receipts	1000000	0	0	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	-
payments	0	0	0	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	-
Other current transfers:								
receipts	550	0	0	0	0.5	0	475	-
payments	475	0.5	0.5	0	0	0	550	-
Royalties and licence fees on oil and gas production	0	1000000	0	0.5	0.5	0	0	-
Factor cost adjustment:								
Taxes on expenditure	0	0	0	0	100	0.5	0	1000000
Subsidies	0	0	0	0	50	0.5	0	1000000
Expenditure:								
Consumption	3250	0	0	0	273	322	0	1000000
Exports of goods and services	0	0	0	0	0	0	1950	1000000
Imports of goods and services	0	0	0	0	0	0	1950	1000000
Balance = **Saving**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS								
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	620	1550	558	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	1000000
Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress	434	868	62	124	124	0	0	1000000
Taxes on capital	1000000	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	0	-
Other capital transfers:								
receipts	124	0.5	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	-
payments	0.5	20	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	-
Balance = **Financial surplus or deficit**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS								
Notes and coin	1000000	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	124	-
Sterling treasury bills and government securities	471	893	868	0.5	0.5	0.5	280	-
National savings and tax instrument	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	-
Issue Departments transactions in commercial bills	0	0.5	0.5	0	0.5	0	0.5	-
Other government domestic transactions	0.5	0.5	248	0.5	0.5	0.5	248	-
Government overseas transactions	0	0	248	0	0.5	0	250	-
Local authority debt	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	-
Public corporations debt	0.5	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	-
Deposits with banks:								
Sterling sight	496	1240	992	112	62	87	560	-
Sterling time	500	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	500	-
Foreign currency	0.5	620	620	0.5	0.5	0.5	920	-
Deposits with building societies	124	62	124	0	0	0	62	-
Bank lending (excluding public sector)	496	992	1612	0	0	0	1240	-
Other lending	558	50	496	0.5	0.5	0.5	50	-
Trade and retail credit	2480	2790	0.5	248	0.5	496	3720	-
UK and overseas securities and unit trust units	5456	1364	1860	0.5	0.5	0.5	4500	-
Other domestic instruments	2480	236	3968	0.5	0.5	0.5	2100	-
Other overseas instruments	620	2480	1860	0.5	0.5	0	3500	-
Accruals adjustments	496	248	496	496	150	372	620	-
Total financial transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BALANCING ITEM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1 -1200 to 4500; average 2850; prior adjustment +1650

Table 12

Error ranges for 1991

£ million

	Personal sector	ICCs	Financial sector	Public corps	Central govt	Local auths	Overseas sector	TOTAL
CURRENT TRANSACTIONS								
Factor incomes:								
Income from employment	4588	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000000
Income from self-employment	3100	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000000
Gross trading profits, etc	0	6100	note 1	310	0.5	0.5	0	1000000
Rent	1550	756	99	0.5	0.5	99	0	1000000
Imputed charge for capital consumption	186	0	0	0	248	310	0	1000000
less stock appreciation	434	930	0	186	0	0	0	1000000
Inter-sector transfers:								
Earnings on direct investment overseas	70	992	372	0.5	0	0	2100	-
Earnings due abroad	180	713	372	0	0	0	850	-
Dividends and interest:								
receipts	2480	620	3472	62	0.5	0.5	1860	-
payments	942	2480	1488	0.5	0.5	0.5	4200	-
Taxes on income	620	500	500	0.5	248	0	0	-
Social security contributions	1000000	0	0	0	186	0	0	-
Social security benefits	1000000	0	0	0	0.5	0	0.5	-
Community charge	1000000	0	0	0	0	0.5	0	-
Other current grants by government:								
receipts	1000000	0	0	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	-
payments	0	0	0	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	-
Other current transfers:								
receipts	550	0	0	0	0.5	0	475	-
payments	475	0.5	0.5	0	0	0	550	-
Royalties and licence fees on oil and gas production	0	1000000	0	0.5	0.5	0	0	-
Factor cost adjustment:								
Taxes on expenditure	0	0	0	0	186	0.5	0	1000000
Subsidies	0	0	0	0	100	62	0	1000000
Expenditure:								
Consumption	3700	0	0	0	372	322	0	1000000
Exports of goods and services	0	0	0	0	0	0	2000	1000000
Imports of goods and services	0	0	0	0	0	0	2000	1000000
Balance = **Saving**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS								
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	930	1674	744	62	0.5	248	0	1000000
Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress	558	1178	62	186	186	0	0	1000000
Taxes on capital	1000000	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	0	-
Other capital transfers:								
receipts	124	0.5	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	-
payments	0.5	20	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	-
Balance = **Financial surplus or deficit**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS								
Notes and coin	1000000	198	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	124	-
Sterling treasury bills and government securities	496	980	868	0.5	0.5	0.5	350	-
National savings and tax instrument	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	-
Issue Departments transactions in commercial bills	0	0.5	0.5	0	0.5	0	0.5	-
Other government domestic transactions	0.5	0.5	248	0.5	0.5	0.5	248	-
Government overseas transactions	0	0	496	0	0.5	0	300	-
Local authority debt	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	-
Public corporations debt	0.5	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	-
Deposits with banks:								
Sterling sight	868	1240	992	161	62	124	650	-
Sterling time	500	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	500	-
Foreign currency	0.5	620	992	0.5	0.5	0.5	920	-
Deposits with building societies	248	62	248	0	0	0	62	-
Bank lending (excluding public sector)	620	1240	1612	0	0	0	1240	-
Other lending	620	81	620	0.5	0.5	0.5	62	-
Trade and retail credit	2728	3100	0.5	248	0.5	496	3720	-
UK and overseas securities and unit trust units	6820	1984	2356	0.5	0.5	0.5	5500	-
Other domestic instruments	2480	310	4340	0.5	0.5	0.5	2700	-
Other overseas instruments	620	3720	2108	0.5	0.5	0	3700	-
Accruals adjustments	496	248	496	496	375	372	620	-
Total financial transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BALANCING ITEM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1 0 to 5700; average 2850; prior adjustment +2850

Table 13

Main changes due to balancing

	Change on balance				Error ranges				Change/error range			
	88	89	90	91	88	89	90	91	88	89	90	91
PERSONAL SECTOR												
Income from employment	1699	-509	1608	109	3093	3314	3596	4588	0.55	-0.15	0.45	0.02
Consumption	1651	640	1360	932	2250	2750	3250	3700	0.73	0.23	0.42	0.25
Trade and retail credit	-1688	-538	-1278	-608	2016	2160	2480	2728	-0.84	-0.25	-0.52	-0.22
Other domestic instruments	1138	-1928	236	-876	2240	2400	2480	2480	0.51	-0.80	0.10	-0.35
INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL COMPANIES												
Gross trading profits, etc	-3208	-761	-4409	-3083	2500	3400	5400	6100	-1.28	-0.22	-0.82	-0.51
Dividend & interest payments	-1425	-222	-824	-493	1904	2040	2108	2480	-0.75	-0.11	-0.39	-0.20
Bank lending (excl public sector)	492	-257	218	-74	896	960	992	1240	0.55	-0.27	0.22	-0.06
Other overseas instruments	1265	-913	552	-306	2240	2400	2480	3720	0.56	-0.38	0.22	-0.08
FINANCIAL SECTOR												
Bank lending (excl public sector)	-988	506	-470	180	1456	1560	1612	1612	-0.68	0.32	-0.29	0.11
UK & overseas securities & unit trust units	-1055	850	-723	851	1344	1440	1860	2356	-0.78	0.59	-0.39	0.36
Other domestic instruments	-2671	2395	-1396	1189	3360	3600	3968	4340	-0.80	0.67	-0.35	0.27
Other overseas instruments	-1753	799	-1083	424	1456	1560	1860	2108	-1.20	0.51	-0.58	0.20
Accruals adjustments	-240	213	-116	-15	448	480	496	496	-0.54	0.44	-0.23	-0.03
PUBLIC CORPORATIONS												
Accruals adjustments	345	-301	137	101	448	480	496	496	0.77	-0.63	0.28	0.20
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT												
Imputed charge for capital consumption	-376	-150	232	114	224	240	248	248	-1.68	-0.63	0.93	0.46
Consumption	-368	-143	281	266	224	240	273	372	-1.64	-0.59	1.03	0.72
LOCAL AUTHORITIES												
Trade and retail credit	194	-277	227	168	448	480	496	496	0.43	-0.58	0.46	0.34
OVERSEAS SECTOR												
UK & overseas securities & unit trust units	2475	911	2805	1439	3000	3500	4500	5500	0.82	0.26	0.62	0.26
Other domestic instruments	1520	-462	1143	-307	1600	1700	2100	2700	0.95	-0.27	0.54	-0.11

This table lists every item for which the change on balancing exceeds 0.5 of the error range in at least one of the four years 1988-1991

Table 14
Breakdown of diagnostics by sector

Sector	Balancing item	margin	ratio	SD	chisq	% significance
1988						
Personal	-7962	6161	-1.29	3746	4.52	3.4
ICC	9461	4808	1.97	2923	10.48	0.1
Financial	-8017	3295	-2.43	2003	16.02	0.01
PC	511	481	1.06	293	3.05	8.1
CG	768	322	2.39	196	15.42	0.01
LA	456	681	0.67	414	1.21	27.1
Overseas	6783	5837	1.16	3548	3.65	5.6
				Total:	54.35	
1989						
Personal	-4509	6763	-0.67	4111	1.20	27.3
ICC	-749	5588	-0.13	3397	0.05	82.5
Financial	5535	3526	1.57	2144	6.67	1.0
PC	-464	516	-0.90	314	2.19	13.9
CG	301	345	0.87	210	2.06	15.1
LA	-581	730	-0.80	444	1.71	19.1
Overseas	2467	6232	0.40	3788	0.42	51.5
				Total:	14.31	
1990						
Personal	-8531	7921	-1.08	4815	3.14	7.6
ICC	7995	7171	1.11	4359	3.36	6.7
Financial	-4598	4065	-1.13	2471	3.46	6.3
PC	223	563	0.40	342	0.42	51.5
CG	-527	374	-1.41	227	5.37	2.0
LA	545	758	0.72	461	1.40	23.7
Overseas	5938	6980	0.85	4243	1.96	16.2
				Total:	19.12	
1991						
Personal	-5643	9440	-0.60	5739	0.97	32.5
ICC	3483	8398	0.41	5105	0.47	49.5
Financial	3163	4719	0.67	2869	1.22	27.0
PC	257	668	0.38	406	0.40	52.7
CG	-388	451	-0.86	274	2.00	15.7
LA	444	812	0.55	493	0.81	36.8
Overseas	1072	7957	0.13	4837	0.05	82.5
				Total:	5.91	

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES AND THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

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Summary

Concern for the environment is increasing on a global scale. Environmental issues are being considered in many diverse areas of interest. This article reviews some of the discussion which has taken place about environmental accounting and the issues involved in drawing up such accounts. It reviews the nature of physical environmental accounts and the advantages and difficulties involved in placing monetary values on environmental concerns. The article also examines some of the environmental data already available in the United Kingdom that can be used in environmental accounts. Finally, it shows the construction of some simplified and experimental environmental accounts for the United Kingdom.

Introduction

Environmental issues have received increased attention during the last decade. In 1987 the United Nations' "Brundtland Commission" published "Our Common Future*" and introduced the concept of sustainable development as the basis for an integrated approach to economic and environmental policies. In 1989 the "Pearce Report*" prepared for the Department of Environment (DoE), examined the practicability of the concept of sustainable development. In 1990 DoE issued the White Paper "This Common Inheritance*". This was Britain's first comprehensive examination of all aspects of environmental concern on a global scale. It set out the Government's plans and commitments to preserving Britain's heritage. Two anniversary reports have subsequently been issued by DoE reporting on action to date and setting out new commitments for action. The United Nations is establishing a Sustainable Development Commission to monitor progress in following up the agreements reached at the Rio Earth Summit. The UK Government intends to submit a report to the Commission by the end of 1993.

Concern about the environment continues and some environmentalists have suggested that the national accounts should take into account interactions between the economy and the environment. They believe that the accounts should reflect increasing scarcity of natural resources and the degradation of environmental quality and its consequences on health and welfare. The present national accounts measure economic activity in a clearly defined manner for specific purposes. Any proposed changes would have to be carefully considered before they were implemented. However, the Statistical Office of the United Nations is drawing up a handbook on integrated environment and economic accounts to examine the effects of introducing environmental concerns into the national accounts. Earlier this year, the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development proposed that satellite accounting systems integrating environmental and economic concerns should be established in all its member states at the earliest date. Satellite accounts are accounts constructed in parallel with existing accounts. They provide a framework which allows the existing accounts to be extended to cover new ideas without disrupting the original accounts. They also allow a relaxation of accounting procedures. For example, production boundaries and asset definitions could be varied. Satellite accounts are a powerful analytical tool as they tend to be specific to a field, linked to the field's information system and facilitate macroeconomic analysis of the field in question. Separate satellite accounts might, for instance, be used to analyse various issues such as education, health or tourism. This article will concentrate solely on integrated environmental and economic accounts in a satellite format.

* *See references on page 122*

The national accounts and environmental changes

This section examines the national accounts and areas where integrated accounts may change the existing accounting framework. The national accounts provide a comprehensive accounting framework for describing the economic development of the nation. They describe the nation's output of goods and services; the incomes that are thereby generated; their redistribution; the expenditures made out of these incomes on the goods and services produced; borrowing and lending during the period; and levels of assets and liabilities acquired. The use of an integrated set of accounts to do this ensures logical consistency and gives a basis for macroeconomic analysis and forecasting.

The national accounts measure activity involving economic exchanges. They do not measure, nor claim to measure, sustainable development or welfare. The UK national accounts follow a well established and internationally agreed system of national accounting standards. This allows comparisons to be made over time and between countries. National accounts are used extensively by many users, particularly economists, and any changes to incorporate environmental issues would impact upon their work. The concepts of environmental accounting need to be examined closely before they can be integrated into national accounts. At the same time it is possible to introduce integrated accounts in a satellite accounting framework without disrupting the work of other national accounts users.

Environmentalists have criticised national accounts, in particular because the scope of goods and services covered by the system is largely confined to those which are exchanged for money. A household's production of services for its own consumption, for example, is excluded. Thus cleaning the home is outside the scope of the national accounts if undertaken by the householder but inside if the householder hires a cleaner to do the work. It is the same for other DIY activities such as car maintenance. These activities are not included, because values would have to be imputed on an arbitrary basis and because their inclusion is unlikely to assist the main users of the accounts- the macroeconomists who advise Government and others on economic and financial issues.

The restriction of the national accounts, predominantly, to market transactions has also led to the treatment of environmental assets - air, water, soil and sub-soil assets - as "free" goods. Their depletion and degradation does not enter into the national accounting framework, even though expenditure on pollution abatement is included. However, it has been suggested (Bartelmus et al*) that the exploi-

tation of nature has reached a degree where man is "disturbing" his own living conditions and that, to an increasing extent, economic use of the natural environment has been revealed as abuse. Such "abuse" is not identified in the current measurement of major macro-economic activities.

Environmental accounts

The following section examines the basic ideas of environmental accounting; the next two sections take a more detailed approach. As with all accounting systems, the objectives of environmental accounting are to:

(i) prepare a "balance sheet" giving a profile of what stocks of resources are available at a given point in time,

(ii) prepare "flow accounts" showing what uses are made of these stocks, what sources they are derived from and how they are added to or transformed over time, and,

(iii) ensure that the stock accounts and the flow accounts are consistent, so that the balance sheet at the end of any year can be related to the balance sheet at the end of the previous year and the flow accounts of that year.

Although we naturally think of "accounts" in money terms, there is no reason why such accounts should not be presented in physical units, as long as they present the stocks and flows in a clearly identifiable way and as long as they achieve the reconciliation between the sets of stock and flow accounts as described above. This article looks at environmental accounts in both physical and monetary units. The next section, "Physical Accounts" examines some of the possibilities for developing physical accounts for the United Kingdom. Following that, the section, "Monetary Accounts" examines the theory and problems associated with monetary accounts particularly placing a value on the environment.

As mentioned, the Brundtland Commission embraced the idea of a "sustainable domestic product" and this has led to proposals to measure the interaction between the economy and the environment in monetary terms. These proposals centre on the treatment in the national accounts of the following three issues:

* depletion of natural resources extracted for sale
* defensive expenditures to prevent or correct environmental damage; and
* degradation of the quality of the environment as a result of economic activity.

Let us look at these three issues more closely, firstly the depletion of natural resources. If the objective is to obtain a measure of sustainable income, it is necessary to allow for any depletion of the capital stock of the country - either natural or man made. At present, if a natural resource, such as oil, is extracted from the ground, national income rises as a result of the extraction activities. This, it is argued, is a misrepresentation of the sustainable income level because it fails to allow for the decline in finite oil reserves. This economic activity can only continue whilst there are sufficient reserves.

The second issue concerns defensive expenditures which prevent or correct damage to the environment. If an increase in traffic noise leads a householder to double-glaze his house this is shown as an increase in GDP: yet it only restores the householder's "welfare" to the level enjoyed prior to the traffic noise increase. Another example is non-recyclable waste disposal activities - the more non-recyclable waste produced the more the Government spends on waste disposal and the more GDP is increased. Whilst this activity undoubtedly creates employment incomes, other forms of analysis require the nature of these increases to be categorised to defensive, rather than creative, activities.

The third issue, environmental degradation, is essentially concerned with degradation as a byproduct of economic activity; degradation of the air, soil and water etc. Proposals for measuring the economic cost of environmental degradation generally focus on the cost of preventing deterioration or of restoring the quality of the environment to a specified standard. These issues are explained in more detail later in this article. First, we look at some of the environmental accounting systems which have been developed in non-monetary terms.

THE FRENCH NATURAL RESOURCE ACCOUNTS

The French began work in 1978 to develop a complete system of natural resource accounts. At this time they had no means to assess the long term effects of their economic development on the environment. Natural resource accounts were chosen as the best way to provide such an assessment. This system of accounts became known as "patrimony accounts" because they would provide information on the state of the environment to be inherited by future generations. The intention was to combine this system of ecological accounting with other information such as welfare and environmental indicators.

The patrimony accounts fit into a hierarchy of environmental information. The lowest level is the basic data, such as energy extraction and use; the highest level is the integrated environmental and economic accounts with welfare indicators and a modified GDP. The patrimony accounts are a natural progression from the basic data.

The patrimony accounts are made up of three types of accounts:
i. **Element accounts** - These record changes in stocks of resources. There are three categories; non-renewables (fuel, ores) physical (soil, water) and living (animals, plants).
ii. **Ecosystem accounts** - These record changes occurring in the state of the environment and use of resources. They show the interaction between species and man. These could be prepared for water, forests, and land ecosystems. An example would be population densities of certain species.
iii. **Transactor accounts**- These relate to the sectors of the national accounts such as business, household and government. They show flows between resources and economic activity and include physical accounts of pollutant emissions and waste produced as well as monetary accounts showing environmental expenditure.
The three types of accounts are linked together by matrices which trace the distribution of stocks and flows of resources and might show for example, the use of river and ground water by different actors. The patrimony accounts would be linked with the economy through the transactor accounts. Economic activity would be shown alongside changes in stocks and flows of natural resources.
Such accounts would be used for planning in economic, ecological and social areas. They would be in physical units except for expenditure, depletion of resources and assessment of damage, which would be in monetary terms. The accounts would eventually give a basis for forecasts, models and eventually an adjusted GDP, but are not yet fully developed.

Physical Accounts

Physical accounts usually express environmental activities in the most relevant units. Consequently, such accounts avoid the difficult process of evaluating environmental activities in monetary terms. There will rarely be consensus over monetary evaluation and a description of the environment in physical terms is a useful starting point for examining relationships between the economy and the environment.

The "physical" approach was pioneered by the Norwegian Government which set up, in 1974, a Department of Natural Resources to develop and introduce a system of natural resource accounting and budgeting. In 1978, the French Government decided to introduce, in a phased way, a system of natural resource accounts and set up a special Commission to do this. More recently the Canadian government has begun to develop a similar system of accounts.

THE NORWEGIAN NATURAL RESOURCE ACCOUNTS

The Central Bureau of Statistics has developed two basic types of resource accounts. These are the "material accounts," covering energy, mineral, fish and forests and the "environmental accounts", which cover air, water and land.

Material Accounts

The "material accounts" have been constructed annually in recent years. The energy accounts show the energy reserves - the part of the resource that can be extracted economically at current prices and using current technology. The estimated reserves will vary over time as prices and technology change. The "material accounts" also show the extraction and use of energy in the economy. The mineral accounts (sand, gravel,zinc etc) only show reserve estimates since these minerals are of minor economic importance.

The fish and forestry accounts concentrate on reserves and extraction rather than their uses in the economy. This is because they are renewable resources and it is the sustainable extraction rate which is important in stock management.

Environmental Accounts

The "environmental accounts" aim to monitor the state of the environment. Measuring the current state of an environmental resource is difficult and accounts are compiled for land use and air pollution only. The land use accounts provide data on land availability for different uses and have a local dimension which allows potential shortages of suitable land to be identified. This is essential if one aims to assess potential shortages of suitable land but does raise the question of what, if anything, could be done about this problem if it arose.

The air accounts consist of reports on deduced emission levels and crude quality indicators. The accounts are broken down by pollutant (SO_2,CO,NO_x,Pb etc.) and by source (Industry,domestic etc). The concentrations of pollutants are measured at thirty monitoring stations in order to calculate the quality indicators. The type of information covered in the accounts is similar to that collected by the Department of the Environment.

After assessing the possibilities of constructing and using a comprehensive set of water accounts, it was decided to postpone work on compiling water accounts.

[1] An index measures the relative changes in a variable over time. It is a convenient way of showing the percentage change between two periods.

* *See references on page 122*

Emissions of pollutants can be considered as flows of "bads" alongside goods from the production process. It is not feasible to estimate the stock of pollutants (in the air, water and soil) in the same way as for the stock of capital or other goods. This is because the pollutants are transformed physically and chemically within the natural environment and so stocks change. Estimates may, however, be made of the quality of the air, water and soil during successive periods in the form of an index[1], for example. However, even then there are two main limitations. First, it is difficult to choose the most relevant constituents of quality. Second, to aggregate indices of the constituents to yield an overall index of, for example, air quality is subjective and it is not clear what the index would actually show.

At this stage it is feasible only to measure the emission of certain residuals and a limited range of quality indicators relating to the various environmental media -air, water and soil. This type of information is published for the United Kingdom by DoE in the "Digest of Environmental Protection and Water Statistics*". Some key statistics from this publication are reproduced, in the tables A.0 to A.9, alongside UK national accounts of economic activity.

Annex 1 examines, in detail, the information that is currently available on the UK environment. The information has been taken from a variety of sources including the department of the Environment, the Department of Trade and Industry, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Forestry Commission. It has been examined for the following four headings, non-renewable subsoil assets, forests, air and water

Data are available in a suitable form for some non-renewable subsoil assets. Estimates of economically recoverable reserves of oil and natural gas are available. However, coal reserves are only available for technically extractable coal. There is a limited amount of data available on the UK's forests. Estimates of stocks of forest are collected but the quality of forests is not measured. Data are available on emissions into the atmosphere of pollutants. However, such pollutants disperse in time and estimates of air quality are not easily made. Chart 1 illustrates one of the problems associated with data on air pollutants. The chart shows the concentration of SO_2 in rural and urban areas. Attempts to represent such data in an accounting format would involve regional accounts and even then would be unsatisfactory. There is a substantial amount of data available on water quality and uses, both for freshwater and coastal water. There are also figures showing the pollutants deposited into water.

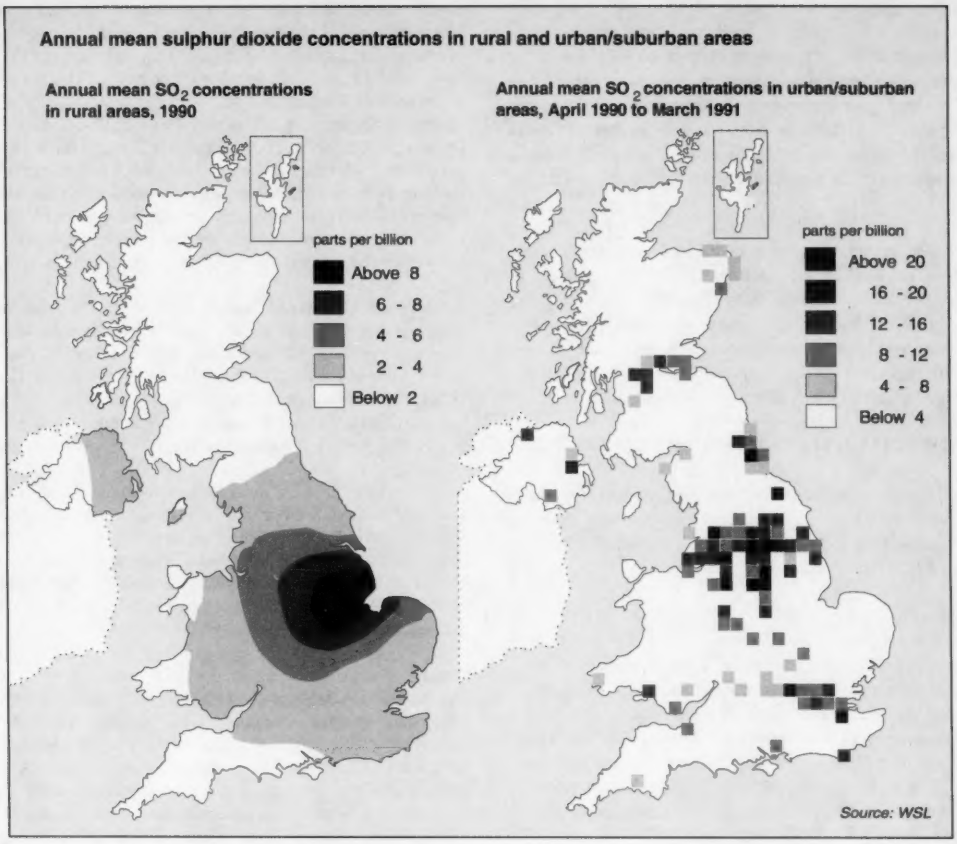
The appendix tables (A.0 to A.9) attempt to show the stocks and flows for the major natural resources using statistics which are available already. In addition, a basic account for the United Kingdom in physical terms is given in the section titled " A simple aggregated account."

We have examined the basic ideas of environmental accounts and have assessed in detail the data currently available for physical accounts. Before environmental accounts can be integrated with the national accounts in the form of satellite accounts, they must however be expressed in common units - monetary terms.

Monetary Accounts

Information on the environment in physical terms uses a variety of different units. These units vary from resource to resource and in most cases, they are actual quantities measured. The national accounts, on the other hand, are in monetary terms. The UN draft handbook on Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting[2] discusses guidelines for drawing up environmental accounts, both in physical and monetary terms. The World Research Institute has

[2] This follows, as far as possible, the principles and rules followed in the UN system of national accounts, in which products are valued at market prices (that is including the excess of indirect taxes over subsidies). Some taxes can be highly distortionary. CSO consider that products should be measured at prices which reflect their value to society in terms of the resources used in their production, and their prices excluding net taxes are probably a better measure of this value. Factor cost estimates have been used in this article. UK estimates of GDP are produced on both bases.



Note: *WSL is the Warren Spring Laboratory*

recently used this framework to draw up some integrated environmental and economic accounts for the Mexican economy. As already discussed, a simple experimental account for the United Kingdom is shown in the section titled "A simple aggregate account - Physical terms". This example is followed by a similar account in monetary terms which uses figures already published on the UK economy and environment. First we consider the classification of assets involved, sustainability and the major problems of valuation.

Classification of Assets

Environmental accounts cover both produced assets (that is, assets produced by economic activity previous periods and not yet exhausted) and non-produced assets. The latter are sub-divided into non-produced economic assets and environmental assets. The non-produced economic assets are natural assets which have been taken into the economic system for use as part of the economic system's productive capacity or which are managed as an economic resource. Environmental assets are non-produced assets which are not part of the production process but which are affected by it. Examples are given in figure 1.

Sustainability

Sir John Hicks, the famous economist, defined income as the maximum value which a person can consume during a period and still be as well off at the end of the period as at the beginning (the Hicksian concept of income). Extended to the nation, this means that national income is the maximum that a nation can consume during a period whilst keeping intact the stock of capital at the beginning of the period. From an environmental perspective, keeping the stock of capital intact could mean the stock of natural resources or - if substitution of man-made capital for natural capital is permitted - the combined stock of natural resources and man-made capital. The Brundtland Commission defined sustainable development as development which meets present needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Figure 1 Classification of Assets

Produced assets	Non-produced assets	
	Economic Assets	Environmental Assets
Buildings. Plant & machinery. Vehicles, ships & aircraft. Stocks. Work in progress.	"Proven" reserves of oil, gas, coal etc. Cultivated land. Commercial forests. Water in reservoirs. Managed fish stocks. Game reserves.	"Unproven" reserves of oil, gas, coal etc. Uncultivated land. Natural woodland. Rivers, lakes and coastal waters. Groundwater. Air. Eco-systems.

Table 1

Alternative estimates of UK oil and natural gas reserve depletion

£ Million

YEAR	Depletion estimates			GDP for mineral extraction	GDP at current factor cost
	User Cost	Reserve Depreciation	Excess Profits		
1980	2,600	7,600	6,600	8,700	201,017
1981	4,200	10,500	9,400	11,800	218,755
1982	5,300	12,200	10,700	13,800	238,231
1983	5,200	14,400	12,400	16,200	261,038
1984	7,700	17,500	15,400	19,600	280,052
1985	7,900	16,700	14,200	19,100	306,716
1986	2,800	6,500	4,500	9,000	326,182
1987	3,400	7,700	5,100	10,100	358,297
1988	2,000	5,100	2,000	7,500	397,292
1989	1,700	4,900	1,800	7,300	436,180
1990	1,600	5,100	2,200	7,700	477,747

Source: CSO estimates

There has been a great deal of research into methods of adjusting national accounts to take account of resource depletion and environmental degradation. Pearce (A Blueprint for a Green Economy*) defines sustainable development as the gross domestic product less consumption of man-made capital (ie present definition of net domestic product) less net depletion of non-produced assets less defensive expenditures (those incorporated in final expenditure[3]) less environmental degradation. This is merely a definition and some may feel it does not measure sustainability. Many other authors have advocated their own methods of adjusting national accounts. As yet, there is no definitive approach. We will look at the approaches of Repetto and El Serafy in the section on depletion of natural resources. They simply estimate the value of depletion of natural resources and deduct these from GDP. The following paragraphs examine the issues of valuation which such calculations could involve.

Methods of Evaluation

Evaluating physical accounts in monetary terms is a difficult and sometimes subjective process; evaluations are not usually unique. However, until accounts can be expressed in monetary terms, they cannot be integrated fully with the national accounts. The following paragraphs examine the different problems involved in evaluating physical accounts in monetary terms. We will look at each aspect of environmental accounting in turn, examining problems and making some monetary estimates.

(i) Depletion of natural resources

In natural resource terms, sustainable development could be defined in two ways:

(i) maintaining the stock of natural resources or

(ii) maintaining the stock of natural and reproducible capital;

the latter approach permits the depletion of non-renewable resources if they are replaced with man-made capital. There are two main approaches to the valuation of the depletion of non-renewable natural resources: depreciation and user cost. The "reserve depreciation" approach involves estimating the present value of reserves of natural resources. This approach has been used by Repetto in estimates of the value of depletion of Indonesian oil reserves*. In this approach the value of depletion of reserves is calculated as the excess of gross trading profits over a "normal" return to capital. Repetto values the natural capital as the product of the gross trading profit per unit of output and the total units of reserves less the value of man made capital. The gross trading profits of the extracting companies are then allocated between natural and man made capital in proportion to their respective values. The value of the depletion of the reserves is then taken as the component of gross trading profits appropriate to natural capital. A variation on this method (the "excess profits" method) is to calculate a normal return for the man-made capital by extrapolation of the average return on man-made capital, and then to attribute the "excess" profits to the natural resource. This approach avoids evaluation of the reserves.

The other main approach is the "user cost" method which has been advocated by El Serafy*. Starting from the Hicksian concept of income, he argues that an income proportion should be identified within the annual earnings from sales of a resource; the remainder, a capital element or "user cost", should be set aside year after year and invested to create a perpetual stream of income that would provide the same level of true income, both during the life of the resource and after the resource has been exhausted. The ratio of true income to total receipts is:

$$\frac{X}{R} = 1 - \frac{1}{(1+r)^{n+1}}$$

Where X is true income, R is total receipts (net of extraction cost), r the rate of discount and n the further number of years for which current extraction rates could be sustained. Hence the proportion of net receipts which is the "user cost" can be given as:

$$1 - \frac{X}{R} = \frac{1}{(1+r)^{n+1}}$$

Annex 2 shows how this formula is derived.

Estimates of the value of depletion of UK oil reserves have been made using Repetto's depreciation method, the suggested variation of this method, and El Serafy's user cost[4] approach. These estimates are shown in Table 1 with output from mineral extraction for comparison. In all cases the estimated value of depletion falls sharply between 1985 and 1986 reflecting the decline in oil prices between those two years; Brent crude averaged £159 per tonne in 1985 and £73 per tonne in 1986. The user cost estimates are substantially lower in all years than the depreciation based estimates. This is because the user cost approach counts part of the "surplus[5]" as income whereas the depreciation approach treats all the "surplus" as depreciation of capital and does not recognise the existence of an income component above the "normal" return from man-made capital. Chart 2 shows the national accounts estimates of the net output from mineral oil and natural gas extraction and estimates of depletion of oil and natural gas reserves between 1980 and 1990. The three alternatives are quite different and this highlights the difficulties of making appropriate estimates of depletion.

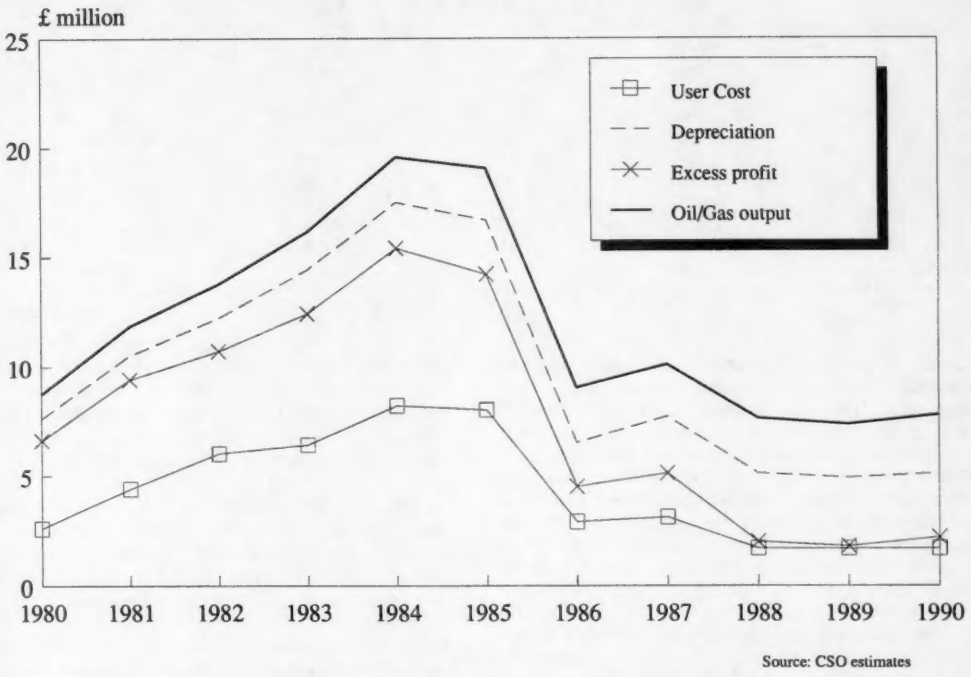
[3] Final expenditures are those expenditure associated with consumption and capital formation rather than intermediate products which are used in production processes.

[4] The "user cost" method is also known as the "permanent income" method.

[5] The "surplus" can be defined as the surplus of the value of oil extracted over the cost of extraction and a "normal" return to man made capital.

* *See references on page 122*

Evaluation of Reserve Depletion compared with output from oil and gas extraction



Source: CSO estimates

The user cost estimates of depletion are dependent on the choice of values of r (the rate of discount) and n (the number of years during which the resource will be extracted). These critically affect the proportion of net receipts from extraction that may be treated as income. In the example in table 1, the life expectancy of the resource has been taken as the remaining number of years over which "proven" and "probable" reserves will be completely used up at the rate of extraction in the year for which depletion value is being estimated. An alternative could have been to include the lower bound estimates of "possible" reserves and "potential additional" reserves in the estimates of life expectancy.

The choice of rate of discount is more difficult and, at least to some extent, arbitrary. El Serafy suggests 5 % as approximating what the classical economists used to call a natural rate of time preference. Alternatives might include the rates of interest on long term indexed government bonds (typically 4-5 % in recent years) and the average rate of return on capital employed by non-North Sea industrial and commercial companies (which varied between 7 % and 1 % between 1985 and 1990).

It is worth noting that taking the Hicksian concept of income (as the amount that can be consumed, whilst remaining as well off at the end of the period as the beginning) raises the question whether new discoveries during a period should be treated as part of income during that period. In his estimates of the net domestic product of Indonesia, Repetto treats all changes in reserves (discoveries and depletions) as part of income. Since the size of discoveries varies substantially from one year to another, this leads to wide fluctuations in the estimated net domestic product. Others however, have taken the discovery of assets to be no more than a reallocation between known and unknown resources.

Estimates in this paper have only been made for oil and natural gas depletion. Another of the United Kingdom's major natural resources is coal. Since, at present, figures reflecting the amount of coal that can be extracted economically are not available, it seems inappropriate to use the figures of technically extractable coal in such calculations. It would however be essential to consider the evaluation of the depletion of coal reserves in full environmental accounts.

The value of depletion of sand, gravel, gypsum, ball and china clay, limestone, granite, slate and salt has not been estimated. The extraction of these resources represented 0.3% of GDP in 1985 but information is not available about the total reserves. Since they form a much smaller part of the economy, the value of the depletion of these reserves would, in any case, be much smaller than that of the depletion of oil and gas.

Another area of concern, regarding consumption of natural resources, should be noted at this point. Sefton and Weale* have drawn

* *See references on page 122*

attention to the impact of trade in exhaustible resources on estimates of environmentally adjusted income, arguing that neglect of this problem will mean that the environmentally adjusted income of resource-exporting countries is understated while that of resources-importing countries is overstated.

(ii) Defensive expenditure

These expenditures are concerned with the preservation of land, water and air quality. They may concern expenditure to prevent deterioration or to rectify the deterioration which has already occurred. Such expenditures may be carried out by industry itself, by government or by individuals.

Expenditure on pollution abatement by producers counts, in the national accounts, as part of their intermediate expenditure on goods and services. Such expenditure cannot be directly identified in estimates of the value of GDP, though the costs will, at least in part, be incorporated in the prices paid by the final consumers of the products and hence indirectly in GDP. On the other hand preventive expenditure by government and individuals is included directly. Environmentalists have argued that this is inconsistent and that defensive expenditures should be excluded entirely from GDP or, at least, should be identified alongside the associated production so that the interaction between production and the environment would be more easily understood and analysed.

In contrast with the above approach, it has been suggested that expenditure on pollution prevention should be included as an additional part of GDP. Where environmental degradation occurs, this should be seen as a cost of consumption of the environment and should also be entered in GDP, valued at the cost that would be incurred in preventing such pollution, in parallel with the treatment of man-made capital. The same amount would then be entered as consumption of natural capital and deducted from GDP to arrive at net domestic product (NDP). This is illustrated in Table 2. With the present system of national accounts (SNA), GDP is likely to be increased by initiating a pollution prevention programme. An internationally proposed revision, to form an integrated environmental and economic account, would then show a similar increase in GDP. However, if there is no pollution prevention programme, then there will be consumption of natural capital. This, it is proposed, should be included in GDP with a corresponding increase in capital consumption to be deducted in arriving at NDP.

Table 2

An approach to interpreting consumption of natural capital into national accounts

	Present SNA		Proposed alternative	
	Without programme	With programme	Without programme	With Programme
GDP	100	105	105	105
Consumption of man-made capital	10	10	10	10
Consumption of natural capital	..	..	5	0
NDP	90	95	90	95

.. Not applicable.

* *See references on page 122*

One criticism of the above approach is that NDP still fails to differentiate, adequately, between situations where pollution occurs and where it does not. For example, if there were no anti-pollution programmes the same value of GDP on the present SNA would lead to the same value of NDP irrespective of the amount of pollution incurred. At the same time, users might find it a little surprising that GDP should be increased simply because more pollution has occurred.

There are also difficulties in identification of pollution abatement expenditure. Blades* identifies three sets of problems. First, there is the difficulty of establishing a baseline from which to measure the extent of pollution abatement activities. Such activities have been undertaken for a long time and a choice must be made whether to cover traditional as well as newer abatement procedures. Few manufacturers are likely to be able to recall a time when they were free to cause unlimited pollution to the environment. The identification of costs to meet anti-pollution controls introduced many years ago will be difficult to isolate because technical solutions to meet them will have been completely integrated into product designs. A mobile baseline based on measures undertaken because of recent legislation makes the definition of abatement expenditure somewhat vague but makes the collection of information more practical. Second, some equipment and processes benefit both industrial productivity and reduce pollution and it is not clear how much of the extra costs should be attributed to pollution abatement expenditure. In extreme cases, new and less polluting processes may be cheaper than older more polluting ones; Blades quotes the switch by pulp and paper manufacturers from sulphurate to sulphate processes as an example. A third difficulty is lack of awareness on producers' part of the cost of anti-pollution measures. A business may switch to more expensive biodegradable containers but not recognise the extra investment as expenditure on pollution abatement.

Estimates of the size of defensive expenditures in the United Kingdom have been taken from DoE's "The UK Environment*". Environmental expenditure is defined as capital and operating expenditure which has been incurred because of, and can be attributed directly to, the pursuit of an environmental objective. However, counting only expenditure in response to an environmental objective omits a portion of defensive expenditure, in particular anti-pollution expenditures which have long been incorporated into the design of goods. For example, there have been noise controls on cars for some time and expenditure on these has been excluded. DoE's figure do, however include expenditure on exhaust replacement and catalytic converters which are separately identifiable. The figures quoted are estimates and DoE stress that they should be regarded only as broad orders of magnitude.

Table 3 gives a detailed breakdown of the separately identifiable environmental expenditures and identifies the groups incurring such expenditure. The figures are given for modules (pollution abatement, environmental conservation etc.) which are part of a standard classification being developed by Eurostat, the statistical body of the European Community. DoE's estimates of environmental expenditure in 1990 of £14 billion represented around 3 % of GDP in 1990. Pollution abatement represents over half the total expenditure on the environment. The remaining half comprises expenditure on conservation, education and training, general administration, managing resources and improving amenities. Chart 3 shows the environmental expenditure divided between each environmental module.

Table 3

Summary of esimates of environmental expenditure by activity and spending group for the United Kingdom 1990-91

£ million

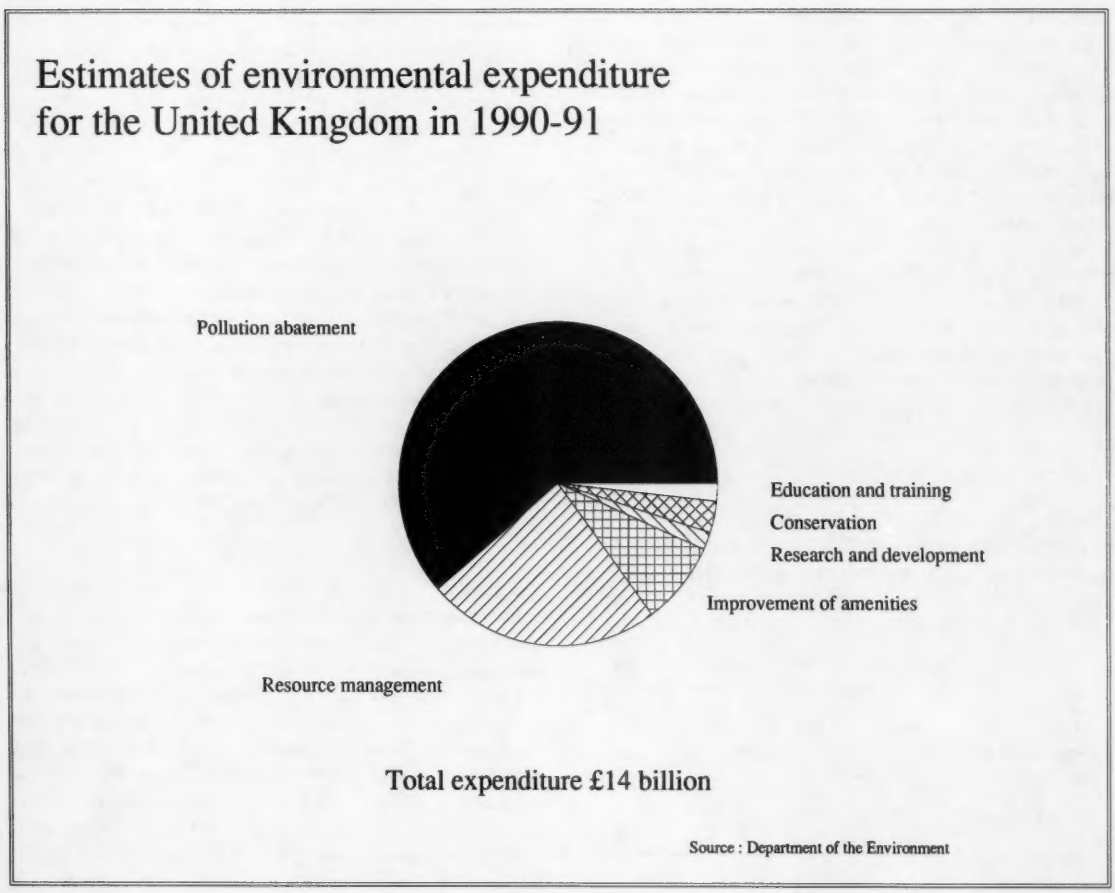
Main Modules	Spending group				Total expenditure
	Government	Enterprises	Households	NPO's	
Pollution abatement	2,200	5,900	680	..	8,800
Environmemental conservation	290	..	..	160	450
Research & development	250	..	..	..	250
Education and training	90	60	..	..	150
General administration	100	..	..	..	100
Peripheral Modules					
Management of natural resources	630	2,800	..	..	3,400
Improvement of amenities	1,200	..	..	..	1,200
	4,800	8,700	680	160	14,000

Notes

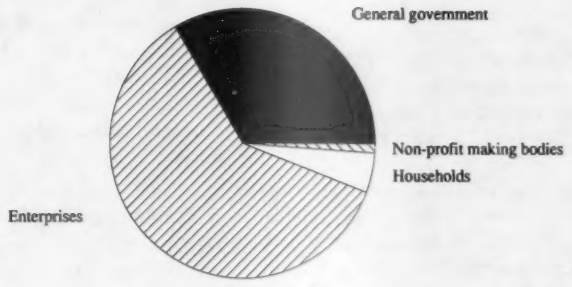
.. Figures are not available

1. Numbers have been rounded to two significant figures.
2. Totals have been calculated from unrounded numbers.
3. NPO are non-profit making organisations.

Source: Department of the Environment



Estimates of environmental expenditure for the United Kingdom in 1990-91



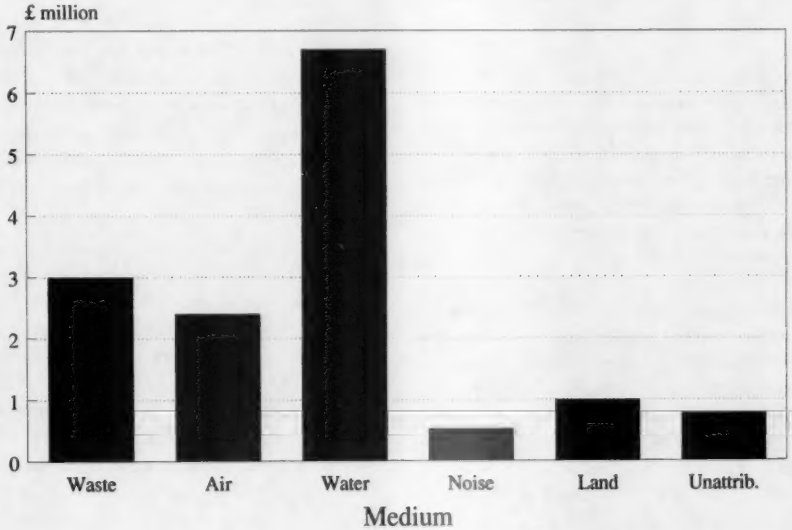
Total expenditure £14 billion

Source: Department of the Environment

The majority of environmental expenditure (94%) is incurred by general government, public corporation and enterprises. The remainder is incurred by households and non-profit making bodies. Chart 4 shows the proportion of the £14 billion environmental expenditure estimate incurred by each group.

DoE provide a further breakdown of UK environmental expenditures by environmental concern or medium. The expenditures are divided between several aspects of the environment; waste, air, water, noise and land with a small amount unaccounted for. Chart 5 shows the detailed breakdown of the £14 billion environmental expenditure between each media. Over 80% of total expenditure is on waste, air and water.

Estimates of environmental expenditure for the United Kingdom 1990-91 by medium



Source: Department of the Environment

The estimates have been derived by DoE from an interim report commissioned to investigate the feasibility of collecting environmental expenditure data for the United Kingdom. Figures originate from a combination of published sources, market research and internal estimates. DoE's report highlights the immense difficulties involved in quantifying environmental expenditure.

(iii) Residual Environmental Degradation

It was explained earlier that expenditure on protecting the environment from pollution is included in the national accounts but, degradation of the environment which is not "made good" is ignored. No deduction is made for the consumption of natural capital which occurs when the soil, air or water is polluted or left in a poorer state at the end of the accounting period than the beginning.

Just as it is difficult to attach monetary values satisfactorily to the use of natural resources, attaching monetary values to degradation is also extremely problematic. Choices have to be made about the most appropriate valuation techniques, and the data required to employ these techniques need to be collected.

There are at least three approaches that can be taken to the valuation of residual degradation:

(i) willingness to pay to avoid the degradation
(ii) the cost of preventing the degradation
(iii) the cost of making good the degradation.

Willingness to pay could be measured directly by asking people how much they would be "willing to pay" to prevent environmental degradation and then aggregating their responses to give an overall estimate of the value to the population of the degradation of the environment. As Hueting* points out there are a number of difficulties with this approach. There is a considerable difference between saying that one is willing to spend money on something and actually paying for it. Some people may not bid at all because they feel they have a "right" to a healthy and safe environment. Another problem is that the "willingness to pay" approach includes the consumers' surplus[6] whereas valuations in the national accounts are based on market prices.

An alternative approach to the use of "willingness to pay" is the investigation of surrogate markets to determine what people would be willing to pay. An example is the "hedonic price approach" which uses multiple regression techniques to estimate, for example, how much of the variation in property prices between different locations can be attributed to environmental differences and, thereby, makes inferences about how much people would be willing to pay for an improvement in environmental quality.

The cost of preventing the degradation and the cost of making it good may be very different. The latter cost may be infinite if an irreversible change in the environment has occurred whereas the cost of avoidance has an upper limit (the cost of closing down the production unit causing the pollution). In both cases the practical problems of valuation are likely to be substantial. Manufacturers' knowledge of the cost of avoidance of pollution by changes to their processes may be limited. Estimation of the cost of restoration of the environment to a previous standard could use actual or hypothetical cost data.

[6] The consumer's surplus is the excess of what a consumer is willing to pay for something over the actual price paid to acquire the good or service.

Hueting* argues in favour of estimates of expenditure required to meet environmental standards based on the pre-requisites of health and a sustainable economic development. He suggests, for example, that it is possible to decide how to use surface and groundwater for sustainable use (for drinking, agricultural and industrial procedures, recreation, etc.) Estimated expenditure to meet these standards would show how far a nation had drifted away from sustainable use of its water resources. However, if these expenditures are not marginal, the validity of subtracting them from NDP to reach an estimate of sustainable domestic product is open to question because their expenditure would displace other activities thereby influencing the whole economy. As Nyborg* points out, subtracting hypothetical cleaning costs from current GDP is like trying to explain how a totally different society would behave while assuming that no substantial reallocation of resources, and thus changes of relative prices, would be needed.

A simple aggregated account - physical and monetary terms

So far in this article, we have examined the data available and some of the difficulties in constructing environmental accounts. In this section we bring together information described earlier; integrate it into the basic framework of the UN Draft Handbook on Integrated Environmental Accounting*; and attempt to draw up some simple integrated summary accounts for the United Kingdom. The information is presented in physical terms and then in monetary terms.

(i) Physical Terms

Table 4 is an example, in physical terms, of a basic environmental account for the United Kingdom in 1990 based on the UN handbook on Integrated Accounts*. The table contains asset and flow accounts showing the interactions between economic activity and the environment. The table shows opening and closing assets for the period. The reserves of oil and natural gas classed as environment assets are ranges. These parts of the table show the changes in stocks over 1990.

Table 4 also shows the supply of economic goods and services and their uses, including intermediate consumption of goods and services, and transactions with the rest of the world. The figures come, in the main, directly from the national accounts input-output analysis*. Figures of gross output of goods and services and intermediate consumption are extrapolations of figures published for 1989.

The table also shows the flows relating to the various non-produced assets. The first column shows the use of natural resources in the production process. If data were available, the second column would show interactions with the rest of the world - for example the "export" of sulphur dioxide through the weather system to other countries and corresponding "imports". The next two columns are blank because natural assets are not consumed as part of final consumption and natural assets are non-produced. The final two columns of figures show the reduction of non-produced assets which occurs when they are "used" in the course of production and the movement of non-produced assets from the environmental sector to the economic sector.

* *See references on page 122*

Table 4

A simplified experimental aggregate environmental account for the United Kingdom in 1990 - Physical terms

	Economic activities						
				Economic Assets		Environmental Assets	
	Production	Rest of world	Final consumption	Produced Assets	Non-produced economic	(non-produced assets)	UNITS
Opening assets							
Produced assets				1,457,500			£ million
Oil					1,200	0-3960	million tonnes
Natural Gas					1,185	0-1997	billion cubic metres
Coal					43,205		million tonnes
Timber					2,326		1000 hectares
Land					N.A.	N.A	-
Water					0	N.A	-
Air					0	N.A	-
Economic supply	(938,000)	147,728					£ million
Economic uses	(459,000)	127,197	403,050	97,210			£ million
Gross domestic product (at current factor cost)	479,452						
Depreciation	61,126			-61,126			£ million
Net domestic product	418,326					£ million	
Environmental uses							
1. Depletion							
Oil depletion	92				-92		million tonnes
New finds					87	-87	million tonnes
Gas depletion	46				-46		billion cubic metres
New finds					61	-61	billion cubic metres
Coal depletion	94				-94		million tonnes
New finds					N.A.	N.A.	million tonnes
2. Land use							-
Agriculture					x	-x	
Forests: New planting	15				-15		1000 hectares
Restocking	15				-15		1000 hectares
Felling	-8				8		1000 hectares
Urban					y	-y	-
Uncultivated					-z	z	-
3. Water uses							
Ground Water Abstractions	35,249					-35,249	Megalitres/day
Degradation							
Soil erosion	0					0	
Solid wastes	109					-109	Million tonnes
Water pollution	N.A.	N.A.					-
Sulphur dioxide	3,774	N.A.				-3,774	thousand tonnes
Black smoke	453	N.A.				-453	thousand tonnes
Nitrog oxides.	2,729	N.A.				-2,729	thousand tonnes
V.O.C. s	2,395	N.A.				-2,395	thousand tonnes
Carbon monoxide	6,659	N.A.				-6,659	thousand tonnes
Carbon dioxide	160	N.A.				-160	thousand tonnes
Methane	4,371	N.A.				-4,371	thousand tonnes
Closing assets							
Produced				1,539,000			£ million
Oil					1,195	0-4131	million tonnes
Natural Gas					1,200	0-2145	billion cubic metre
Coal					43,111		million tonnes
Timber					2,336		1000 hectares
Land					N.A.	N.A.	-
Water					0	N.A.	-
Air					0	N.A.	-

Notes:-

1. Non-produced economic assets of oil and gas are "proven + probable" reserves.
2. Environment assets of oil and gas is the range of "possible" + "potential additional" + "undiscovered" reserves.
3. Figures for produced economic assets should be net capital stock at current replacement cost.These ought to be at 1990 prices but figures are not available.
4. N.A. means figures not available.
5. Figures in brackets are estimates extrapolated from 1989 input-ouput analysis
6. x, y and z represent areas of land but figures are not available. They show the flow of land when its use changes.

Table 5

A simplified and estimated experimental environmental account for the United Kingdom in 1990 - Monetary terms

£ million

	Economic activities					
				Economic assets		
	Production	Rest of World	Final Consumption	Produced assets	Non-produced economic assets	Environmental assets (non-produced assets)
Opening assets						
Produced				1,457,500		
Oil					R(oil)	A
Natural Gas					R(gas)	B
Coal					R(coal)	C
Water						0
Air						0
Economic supply	(938,000)	147,728				
Economic uses	(459,000)	127,197	403,050	97,210		
Gross domestic product (at current factor cost)	479,452					
Depreciation	61,126			-61,126		
Net domestic product	418,326					
Environmental uses						
1. Depletion						
Oil depletion	3,793				-3,793	
New finds					3,711	-3,711
Gas depletion	1,855				-1,855	
New finds					1,613	-1,613
Coal depletion	N.A				N.A.	
New finds					N.A.	N.A.
2. Defensive expenditure/Degradation						
Land remediation	240					-240
Environmental expenditure						
Water	6,700					-6,700
Air	2,400					-2,400
Others	5,300					-5,300
Oil pollution removal	1					-1
Degradation	D					-D
Substainable domestic product	459,163-D					
Closing assets						
Produced				1,539,000		
Oil					R(oil)-82	A - 3,711
Natural Gas					R(gas)-242	B - 1,163
Coal					R(coal)	C- 0
Water						-6,700
Air						-2,400

Notes:-

1. Monetary values of non-produced assets of oil, gas and coal are not made because of problems estimating reserve values. These are represented by R(oil), R(gas) and R(coal) respectively.
2. A,B and C represent the monetary values of "possible"+ "potential additional" + "undiscovered" reserves.
3. Figures for produced economic assets should be net capital stock at curent replacement cost. These ought to be at 1990 prices but figures are not available.
4. D represents enviromental degradation.
5. Figures in brackets are estimates extrapolated from 1989 input-output analysis.

(ii) Monetary terms

Table 5 brings together monetary values associated with the use of the environment in an integrated format similar to Table 4, the physical account. Estimates of oil and gas depletion included in the table are based on El Serafy's user cost approach. In both tables, as new finds are made, the value of the environmental assets falls and the economic non-produced assets rises as the new finds are reclassified as economic non-produced assets. When the process reserves are extracted the value of non-produced economic assets declines and the value of production rises. It is not practical to estimate the value of oil and natural gas not yet discovered. Estimates of depletion of coal reserves have not been made in this article, as discussed earlier.

In the United Kingdom in 1990, the area of forests has increased and this would, in theory, increase national income. However, there is no account taken of the change in the quality of the forests. This is because it is difficult to measure in both physical and monetary terms. As a result, figures have been excluded for deforestation because of the difficulties of estimation.

Estimates of defensive expenditures on land remediation, and other environmental expenditure have been taken from Chapter 17 of DoE's "The UK Environment*". They include the cost of prevention of degradation in connection with production in the current period and, to some extent, the cost of cleaning up degradation which occurred in earlier periods. In a full account the latter would help offset the cost of residual degradation covered by production in the current period but not prevented by defensive expenditures in the current period. However, values are not available for residual degradation because of lack of appropriate data as well as the difficulties of choosing an appropriate methodology.

Table 5 is far from exhaustive and excludes such items as soil erosion, the decline in air and water quality and damage to ecosystems (such as loss of species). This table simply illustrates the integration of environmental and economic information in an accounting framework. Its illustrative nature needs to be emphasised. Tables 4 and 5 are simple examples of the sort of presentation that seems appropriate; they could be extended to cover other environmental and economic interactions (eg decline in water quality or loss of species.)

Conclusion

78. The United Nations has proposed that all its member states should establish integrated economic and environmental accounts at the earliest date and this article has attempted, in a limited way, to apply the UN's guidelines to the UK context. The article has explored some of the basic ideas and concepts involved. It has reviewed the data already available on the environment and examined areas where, perhaps different data are required. It has explained the problems of evaluating, in monetary terms, the present condition of the environment and changes in that condition. Finally, it has illustrated the type of accounts which could be prepared for the United Kingdom in the form of summary tables (tables 4 and 5) and of the stock and flow accounts (in the appendix tables A.0 to A.9.)

79. The Central Statistical Office would welcome views from readers of this article and users of economic and environmental statistics on the value of the accounts presented, including any detailed comments on their structure and content. Comments should be sent to:

Paul Cook
Central Statistical Office
Great George Street
London
SW1P 3AQ

* *See references on page 122*

ANNEX 1

An examination of the physical data available on the UK environment

The following sections, i to iv, look at the type of physical data on UK natural resources which are available and the extent to which they can be expressed in an accounting format. A basic account for the United Kingdom in physical terms is given in the section titled "A simple aggregated account".

(i) Non-Renewable Sub-Soil Assets

Physical accounts are most easily produced for sub-soil assets. Statistics are usually readily available for extraction of sub-soil assets and, indeed, this extraction is traditionally counted as part of GDP. Information on reserves is also needed if a set of accounts showing stocks and flows is to be constructed. In the case of oil and natural gas, such information is compiled by the Department of Trade and Industry* (DTI). Figures for reserves of oil and gas are estimated depending on the technology and the prices of the day in order to estimate the likelihood of the reserves being extracted. Figures of coal reserves are estimated by British Coal as the amount of coal that is technically but not necessarily economically extractable.

UK continental shelf reserves of oil and gas are classified by the DTI under two main headings "discovered" and "undiscovered" together with an intermediate category "potential additional reserves", which comprises discoveries about which insufficient is known to meet the technical and economic criteria to be classified as "discovered". DTI classify "discovered" recoverable reserves, on a field by field basis, into three categories:

(i) Proven - those reserves which on the available evidence are virtually certain to be technically and economically producible (ie they have a better than 90% chance of being extracted).

(ii) Probable - those reserves which are not yet "proven" but which are estimated to have a better than 50% chance of being technically and economically producible.

(iii) Possible - those reserves which at present cannot be regarded as "probable" but are estimated to have a significant but less than 50% chance of being technically and economically producible.

Estimates of "undiscovered" reserves are, inevitably, extremely uncertain. They are a statistical assessment of reserves in identified geological prospects which have yet to be tested by drilling. Estimates are currently only available for selected areas in the United Kingdom. Table 6 (See top of next column) shows the estimates available for the UK oil and gas reserves at the end of 1991.

Table A.1 gives more detailed information in the form of a physical account, for the "discovered" reserves. This shows the total of "proven" and "probable" reserves at the beginning and end of each year, with a reconciliation of these balances through net additions to reserves(through new discoveries or reassessment of existing discoveries) and depletions through the process of extraction.

Using standard national accounting concepts the extraction of mineral oil and natural gas contributed 1.6% of the UK's GDP in 1989. The next most important non-renewable resource was coal which contributed 0.6% of GDP in 1989. Other sub-soil resources include

* *See references on page 122*

Table 6
UK reserves of oil and natural gas 31 December 1991

	Oil (Million tonnes)	Natural gas (Billion cubic metres)
Discovered:		
Proven	2020	1345
Probable	675	695
Possible	730	570
Total discovered	2020-3425	1345-2610
Potential additional	150-360	135-305
Undiscovered recoverable	540-3395	260-1252
Estimated total potential recoverable reserves	2710-7180	1740-4167
Less cumulative production up to 31 December 1991	1465	804
Remaining potential recoverable reserves	1245-5715	936-3363

Source: Department of Trade and Industry

Notes
1. Figures shown in some cases are ranges of estimates.
2. Figures for natural gas reserves exclude coal bed methane.

sand and gravel, ball and china clay and salt extraction, whose total contribution to GDP in 1989 was less than 0.1% Figures showing the volumes of these mineral extractions are shown in Table A.0, a summary of UK economic production and environmental uses.

Accounts showing the transformation of a natural resource in the course of economic activity are sometimes called material balances. In similar fashion, the Department of Trade and Industry construct estimates of UK energy balances which show the sources of fuel supplies and their uses, either directly or for conversion into other forms of energy. A time series of UK energy balances is shown in Table A 2.

(ii) Forests

An important natural renewable resource is forests. Much of the UK forest resources were exploited many years ago and about 10% of the United Kingdom is now under forestation; this proportion is low by European standards. As a result, the United Kingdom is reliant on imported timber and most of our needs are met by others' natural resources. In the United Kingdom, 40% of forest land is managed by the Forestry Commission (FC), the rest being privately owned. The area of the Great Britain under forestation has increased from 1.4 million hectares to 2.3 million hectares since 1947. Chart 6 shows the increase in forest area in Great Britain since 1905. Much of the increase in forest areas in since 1947 has been in coniferous forest. When forests are felled they are usually replaced and, in general, could be considered to be managed sustainably. Figures of new planting, fellings, restocking and areas of forest under cultivation are compiled by the Forestry Commission. The physical change in stock over a period is the area of new planting less the area of felling. Table A.3 shows monetary estimates of the forest stocks and their change in the course of 1990-91. The physical accounts for forestry could present more information; Anne Harrison in "A Forestry Account for the United Kingdom*", shows for example, the transformation of felled trees into various end products as part of the

Table 7
Forestry account for the UK 1988

(1000 cubic metres)

Raw materials \ Converted by	Saw - mills	Pulp mills	Wood panels	Other	Softwood sawlogs	residues	Hardwood sawlogs	Total
Coniferous Roundwood	2856	939	892	238				4925
Broadleaved Roundwood	475	242	115	176				1008
Saw mills (softwood)	-2856				1602	1254		0
Saw mills (hardwood)	-475					216	259	0
Residues	126	1364				-1490		0
Total input	0	1307	2371	414	1602	-20	259	5933

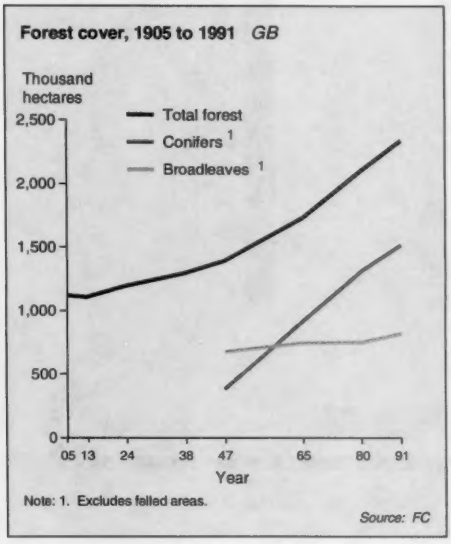
(1000 tonnes)

Uses \ Output	Saw - mills	Pulp mills	Wood Panels	Other	Softwood Sawlogs	Residues	Hardwood Sawlogs	Total
Construction				116	1602		260	1978
Furniture							57	57
Board uses			1693					1693
Paper uses		466						466
Other uses				290		-20		270
Total output	0	466	1693	406	1602	-20	317	4464

Source: A Forestry Account for the UK, Anne Harrison, 1989.

economic process, in the form of an input-output table which is reproduced in summary form at Table 2. The table shows by which processes roundwood is converted into final products. Harrison shows how this table could be extended to include imports and exports to provide a more complete picture. She also demonstrates how a physical account might show the distribution of forest area by age of trees, type of tree (broadleaved or coniferous) and nature of owner (Forestry Commission or other owner).

These kinds of presentation give information about the interaction between a natural resource and the environment. They go beyond simple statements of stocks (the balance sheet) and flows (explaining changes in balance sheet values) to yield information that can help to illustrate how, for example, increased demand for certain products will impact on a natural resource.



(iii) Air

The energy balances referred earlier do not show the interactions between energy uses in economic activity and the environment. It is difficult to describe the impact on the environment of emissions into the atmosphere, particularly as their distribution and redistribution is important and the emissions are likely to undergo physical changes. It is also probably not the average level across the country of a particular substance, (for example sulphur dioxide) that is of greatest interest. There is likely to be more interest in concentrations at individual locations where levels of a particular substance (for example sulphur dioxide) exceed an acceptable limit.

Table A.4 reproduces information from the Department of the Environment* (DoE) on trends in the emissions of sulphur dioxide (SO_2), black smoke, oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), carbon monoxide (CO), lead (Pb), ozone (O_3), carbon dioxide (CO_2) and methane (CH_4). In Table A.4, national estimates of emissions are shown by industry group alongside estimates of GDP (value added) measured at constant factor cost. This table therefore shows "flows" of air pollution associated with national production and consumption.

Fossil-fuel combustion is a major source of emissions to the atmosphere. There are other non-combustion related sources such as natural gas leakage in distribution, industrial processes, coal mines, landfill, solvent use and natural sources.

Estimating the stock of pollution in the air is not straightforward. Nevertheless, air quality monitoring is undertaken at a number of sites across the United Kingdom. For example, data on ambient concentrations of sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and ozone are used to provide air quality bulletins. However, concentrations may vary over different areas and may change as pollutants are dispersed naturally. DoE therefore publish concentration data for certain sites, often highly populated areas. Such information cannot be meaningfully aggregated for the United Kingdom as a whole. As a result, stocks of air pollutants are difficult to measure and are relevant only for individual sites.

* *See references on page 122*

iv. Water

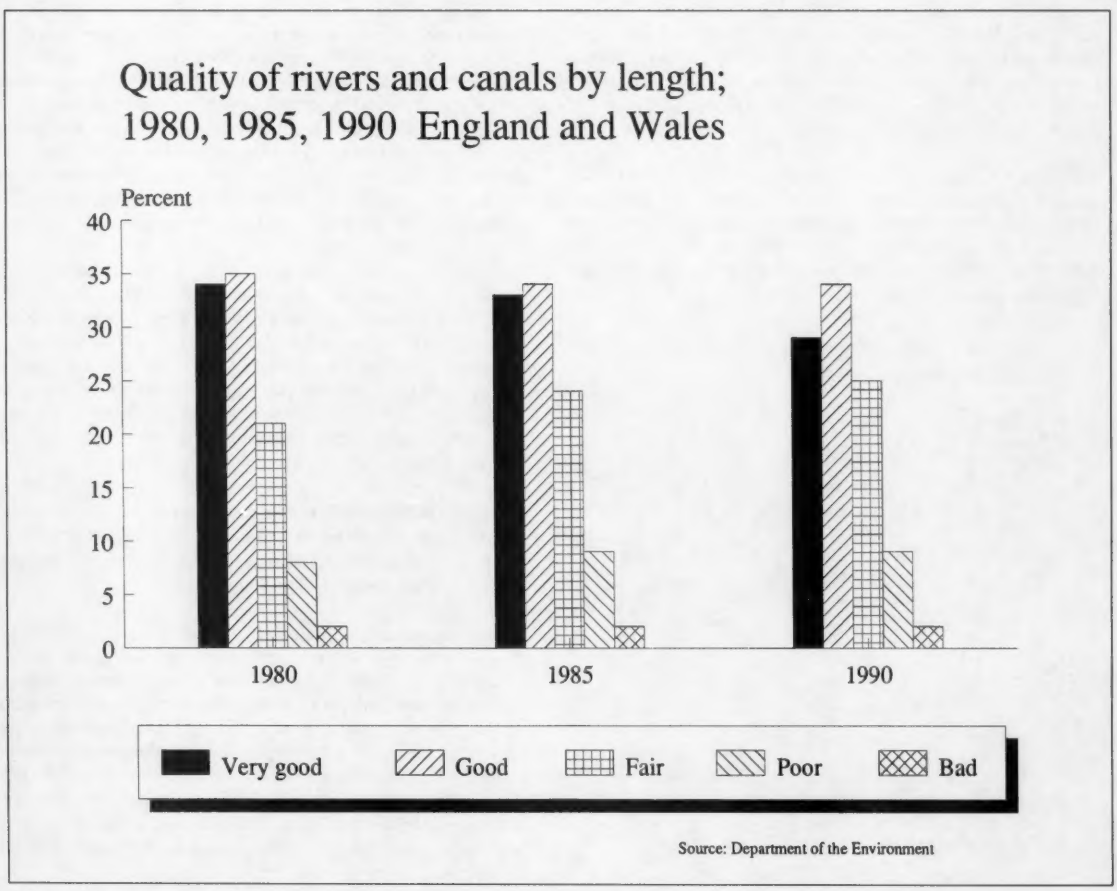
Water is used for drinking and for use by industry and agriculture but also as a medium for controlled discharges of sewage and industrial effluents. Water may become polluted by discharges (eg, from industry, agriculture or sewage treatment works), run-off (eg, from roads, industrial sites or land), or accidental spillages. Table A.5 shows annual abstractions of water by industry in England and Wales together with estimates of economic output.

Tables A.6a shows the amounts of different types of waste disposed of in coastal waters around the United Kingdom. The amounts of liquid industrial waste, sewage sludge and solid industrial waste disposed of at sea have increased steadily since 1980, although they fell slightly in 1990. The amount of dredged material discharged at sea has decreased in the period. Table A.6b shows the total quantities of different metals which have been discharged. Each metal causes differing types and degrees of pollution. but for all metals discharged the amount discharged has dropped considerably since 1987. Table A.6c shows various data relating to oil spills. The data omit the spills which are not cleaned up; where the oil is left to degrade naturally without treatment.

Water abstractions, disposals of water and oil spills are "flows" associated with economic activity. The corresponding stock position needs to include information on the total volume of water that is available in reservoirs, lakes etc and the quality of that water in terms of the level of impurities. A full physical account would then link the stocks and flows. Pearce* shows a national water account for France which reconciles stocks of water in lakes, snow and glaciers, groundwater and rivers with "flows" in the form of precipitation, evaporation, transpiration and surface run-off.

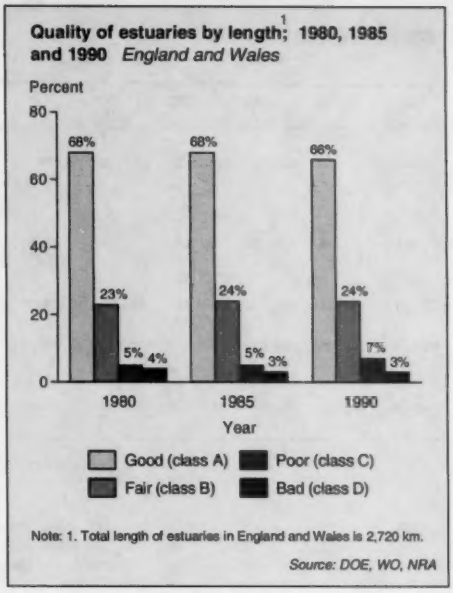
Information on water stocks at a national level is of limited use. Figures of total stocks of water in the UK's lakes, rivers and reservoirs do not help to meet the information needs of the bodies responsible for planning water requirements. National figures do not realistically show water availability - figures must be shown on a regional basis. Ideally, some environmental accounts would be compiled on a regional basis.

Figures of the water quality would also be compiled regionally. The quality of river, canal and estuarial water in England and Wales has been monitored in a series of national surveys beginning in 1958. Table A.7 shows the results for the 1980, 1985 and 1990 surveys. Results from the 1990 Survey show around 90 % of rivers, canals and estuaries in England and Wales to be of 'good' or 'fair' quality. These results are illustrated in charts 7 and 8.



Source: Department of the Environment

* *See references on page 122*



Notes: *WO is the Welsh Office*
NRA is the National Rivers Authority

Tables A.8 and A.9 show indicators of coastal water quality. Sea water quality is affected by many factors and is its measurement complicated by the tides, currents and weather. Table A.8 shows figures reflecting the quality of bathing waters. This is affected by sewage which is discharged straight into the sea with only screening for the removal of gross solids. Since 1976 there have been EC standards for bathing water. The 1988-1991 results for the United Kingdom are shown in Table A.8. The current expenditure to improve the quality of bathing water will be recorded in the national accounts, but an associated increase in quality of bathing waters and beaches will not be reflected in changes in national wealth. However, the quality decrease in the preceding years is not reflected by a corresponding decrease in national wealth. Obviously there is a difficulty in estimating the "value" of the quality decrease but this treatment may still be considered inconsistent.

The concentration of pollutants in the sea is monitored by the fisheries laboratories of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, (MAFF), the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (Scotland), and the National Rivers Authority (NRA). Concentrations of toxic chemicals, such as heavy metals, are measured in fish and shellfish. In recent years monitoring activity has been confined to "hot spots"; those areas which are known to receive substantial inputs of contaminants. Table A.9 shows the concentrations of chemicals in the muscles of cod in three "hot spots". The levels found in all fish sampled in the "hot spots" were not judged high enough to be a hazard to man or fish. Such measures reflect the flow of materials through the ecosystem.

The quality of coastal water is important when considering another important renewable natural resource, fish. A serious decline in the quality of our coastal waters will affect our stocks of fish. MAFF monitor the quantities of fish caught and quotas are set. UK fish resources are, in general, managed sustainably by imposing quotas, although overfishing can occur. Figures of fish stocks are difficult to collect for several reasons. Fish are a mobile natural resource and therefore difficult to isolate in one area. The specification of a boundary containing the UK's fish stocks is an unworkable concept in practice. This article has not looked closely at fish stocks but it is an area for which countries such as Norway, have produced resource accounts. The effects of overfishing are clearly visible in chart 9 which shows a large decline in the population of North Sea herring as a result of overfishing in the 1960's. While the North Sea herring fishery was closed, the stocks recovered but at the expense of stocks of mackerel off the west coast of the United Kingdom.

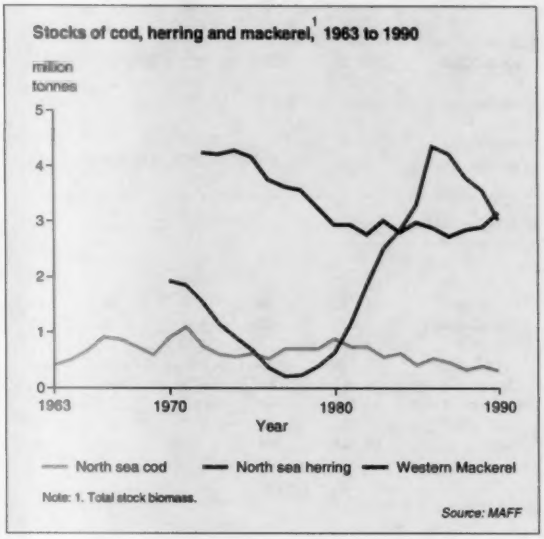


Table A.O

Summary of UK economic production and environmental consumption

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	
Resident producer gross output	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	863,000	(938,000)	NA	£ million
Resident producer intermediate consumption	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	423,000	(459,000)	NA	£ million
GDP at Current Factor Cost	218,755	238,231	261,083	280,758	307,901	328,130	360,599	401,127	441,136	479,452	497,001	£ million
Depreciation	31,641	33,653	36,150	38,758	41,883	45,084	48,149	52,596	56,632	61,126	63,968	£ million
Net domestic product	187,114	204,578	224,933	242,000	266,018	283,046	312,450	348,531	384,504	418,326	433,033	£ million
Environmental uses												Physical units
1. Depletion												
Oil depletion	90	103	115	126	127	127	123	115	92	92	91	Million tonnes
Gas depletion	36	36	36	36	40	42	44	42	42	46	52	Billion cubic metre
Coal depletion	127	125	119	51	94	108	105	104	101	94	96	Million tonnes
Sand & gravel	NA	NA	94,848	97,608	99,428	103,296	110,338	128,129	126,132	112,972	94,936	Thousand tonnes
Gypsum	NA	NA	2,979	3,156	3,075	3,254	3,377	3,665	3,700	3,267	2,410	Thousand tonnes
Ball & china clay	NA	NA	3,068	3,432	3,483	3,537	3,764	4,031	3,968	3,849	3,517	Thousand tonnes
Limestone & granite	NA	NA	10,832	10,687	9,967	14,294	16,914	18,384	18,303	20,980	15,607	Thousand tonnes
Slate	NA	NA	74	83	69	74	97	77	86	98	96	Thousand tonnes
2. Deforestation / Land use												
Volume removed by thinning/felling	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-8	NA	Thousand hectares
New planting	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	15	NA	Thousand hectares
Restocking	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	15	NA	Thousand hectares
3. Water use												
Ground Water use	33,446	32,903	32,923	32,384	31,549	33,742	33,970	32,329	34,462	35,249	NA	Megalitres/Day
Degradation												
Soil erosion	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-
Solid wastes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	109	NA	Million tonnes
Water pollution	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-
Sulphur dioxide	4,436	4,211	3,861	3,719	3,724	3,895	3,898	3,811	3,719	3,774	NA	Thousand tonnes
Black smoke	530	529	511	474	545	574	528	522	502	453	NA	Thousand tonnes
Nitrogen oxides.	2,424	2,221	2,234	2,216	2,327	2,416	2,544	2,626	2,717	2,729	NA	Thousand tonnes
V.O.C. s	2,282	2,286	2,254	2,251	2,267	2,302	2,325	2,371	2,427	2,395	NA	Thousand tonnes
Carbon monoxide	5,096	5,233	5,206	5,311	5,531	5,764	6,035	6,382	6,770	6,659	NA	Thousand tonnes
Carbon dioxide	158	155	153	148	155	159	160	160	157	160	NA	Thousand tonnes
Methane	4,569	4,620	4,657	3,959	4,480	4,700	4,672	4,589	4,417	4,371	NA	Thousand tonnes

Notes:-

1. NA - figures not available.
2. Figures for gas reserves do not include coal bed methane.
3. Figures in brackets are extrapolated from 1989 input-output analysis.

Source: Department of the Environment, CSO, Department of Trade and Industry, Forestry Commission

Table A.1

UK oil and natural gas reserves 1981-1991

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
OIL (Million Tonnes)											
Remaining reserves (1 Jan)	1,436	1,271	1,468	1,378	1,302	1,235	1,328	1,285	1,190	1,200	1,195
Change in estimation	-75	300	25	50	60	220	80	20	102	87	126
Extraction in year	90	103	115	126	127	127	123	115	92	92	91
Remaining reserves (31 Dec)	1,271	1,468	1,378	1,302	1,235	1,328	1,285	1,190	1,200	1,195	1,230
NATURAL GAS (Billion cubic metres)											
Remaining reserves (1 Jan)	1,101	1,007	941	1,149	1,325	1,242	1,325	1,298	1,195	1,185	1,200
Change in estimation	-58	-30	244	212	-43	125	17	-61	32	61	87
Extraction in year	36	36	36	36	40	42	44	42	42	46	52
Remaining reserves (31 Dec)	1,007	941	1,149	1,325	1,242	1,325	1,298	1,195	1,185	1,200	1,235

Notes:
1. All figures taken from the "Brown book". There may be small discrepencies due to rounding.
2. Figures are proven plus probable reserves.
3. Changes in estimates are due to new finds and re-assessment of existing reserves.
4. Comparable figures are not available for coal reserves.
5. Figures for gas reserves exclude coal bed methane.

Source: Department of Trade and Industry

Table A.2

Energy balance

Million Therms

United Kingdom	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Production of primary fuels	83,013	86,909	93,090	97,823	85,914	99,134	103,273	101,091	97,431	87,296	86,468
Arrivals (1)	29,937	25,372	25,085	23,008	31,652	29,656	31,048	29,972	31,970	34,291	35,710
Shipments (1)	-24,496	-30,369	-34,255	-37,893	-40,872	-43,288	-45,572	-43,264	-39,246	-29,710	-32,082
Marine bunkers (2)	-1,017	-856	-1,078	-841	-941	-889	-878	-697	-767	-1,002	-1,058
Stock changes (3)	-2,675	742	-1,332	-873	5,067	491	-948	1,219	-362	-1,283	565
Total fuel supply	84,762	81,798	81,510	81,224	80,820	85,104	86,923	88,321	89,026	89,592	89,603
Fuel Input for conversion	67,965	63,643	62,258	62,411	62,930	64,871	66,088	66,831	69,470	70,724	71,505
Fuel Output from conversion	49,521	45,637	44,941	45,041	45,564	46,725	45,895	45,194	49,999	50,902	51,397
Net input for conversion (4)	18,444	18,006	17,317	17,370	17,366	18,146	20,193	21,637	19,471	19,822	20,108
Used by energy industries	4,826	4,536	4,691	4,702	4,614	5,067	5,228	5,138	5,278	5,284	5,237
Losses in distribution (5)	1,123	1,320	1,025	1,421	1,321	1,502	1,492	913	458	669	898
Final energy consumption	56,547	54,920	54,279	54,179	54,052	56,333	57,860	58,677	59,471	59,078	59,381
Non-energy uses	2,963	3,220	3,229	3,424	3,512	3,664	4,068	4,085	4,355	4,298	3,968
Total fuel consumption	83,903	82,002	80,541	81,096	80,865	84,712	88,841	90,450	89,033	89,151	89,592

Notes
1. Arrivals/shipments are approximately equal to imports/exports
2. Marine bunkers are fuel stores at sea
3. Stock rise (-) stock fall (+)
4. Net input for conversion is energy effectively lost as a result of conversion processes
5. Losses in distribution from gas leaks etc.

Source: Department of Trade and Industry

Table A.3

Forest stocks for Forestry Commission land and private woodland in the United Kingdom 1990-91

Monetary value	£ million
Opening stocks (31 March 1990)	8,431
Revaluation to current prices	656
Expenditure on forest costs	253
Net investment in plantations	-817
Grants	-20
Growth in value	330
Sales of timber	-136
Land disposed of	-5
Closing stocks (31 March 1991)	8,629

Source: Forestry Commission

Table A.4

Emissions into the air by industry source (excluding domestic emissions) 1980-90

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Agriculture, forestry and fishing											
Sulphur dioxide	21	17	15	12	10	8	9	8	7	7	8
Black smoke	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nitrogen oxides	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4
V.O.C.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
Carbon monoxide	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Carbon dioxide	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Methane	1182	1170	1184	1185	1181	1168	1158	1144	1145	1164	1173
GDP (Constant 1985 prices)	83.0	85.2	92.3	87.3	105.5	100.0	100.1	97.0	95.5	101.0	106.3
Energy and water supply											
Sulphur dioxide	3244	3032	2913	2748	2704	2723	2830	2932	2825	2749	2831
Black smoke	33	30	29	27	36	30	28	28	28	27	29
Nitrogen oxides	923	877	836	823	747	809	842	860	834	805	813
V.O.C.	1205	1196	1199	1202	1205	1208	1217	1224	1230	1233	1236
Carbon monoxide	55	52	50	48	54	50	49	50	49	48	51
Carbon dioxide	64	61	58	57	54	57	59	60	58	57	59
Methane	2436	2468	2487	2503	1783	2289	2492	2452	2346	2155	2101
GDP (Constant 1985 prices)	82.6	86.5	91.6	96.8	88.8	100.0	105.0	103.9	99.3	89.6	88.9
Other production											
Sulphur dioxide	1093	884	795	662	593	562	621	583	617	616	601
Black smoke	82	80	80	79	81	78	80	77	79	77	59
Nitrogen oxides	279	268	258	250	237	243	242	243	247	236	231
V.O.C.	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
Carbon monoxide	288	290	287	289	281	290	290	292	296	292	289
Carbon dioxide	43	41	40	38	36	37	37	37	38	37	36
Methane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GDP (Constant 1985 prices)	96.8	91.0	91.2	93.8	97.4	100.0	101.3	106.6	114.1	119.0	118.4
Transport and communication											
Sulphur dioxide	117	117	116	101	106	102	103	97	105	121	128
Black smoke	124	117	122	129	140	146	159	171	188	202	211
Nitrogen oxides	976	962	994	1026	1101	1234	1187	1302	1409	1549	1556
V.O.C.	890	886	890	861	869	863	884	914	961	1021	996
Carbon monoxide	4145	4246	4391	4394	4593	4688	4930	5258	5639	6083	6009
Carbon dioxide	24	23	24	25	27	28	28	29	31	33	34
Methane	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	10	10	11	10
GDP (Constant 1985 prices)	89.7	89.9	89.0	91.6	96.1	100.0	104.3	112.5	119.4	125.6	128.1
Service Industries (Other than transport and communication)											
Sulphur dioxide	197	178	170	143	148	128	135	107	101	89	90
Black smoke	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	4	4	4
Nitrogen oxides	62	61	61	62	63	64	65	61	60	55	56
V.O.C.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Carbon monoxide	12	11	12	12	11	12	11	10	9	8	8
Carbon dioxide	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	9	9	8	8
Methane	904	921	939	960	984	1013	1039	1065	1087	1087	1088
GDP (Constant 1985 prices)	88.8	89.1	90.7	93.7	97.1	100	104.1	109.3	114.1	116.8	117.9
TOTAL											
Sulphur dioxide	4,672	4,228	4,009	3,666	3,561	3,523	3,698	3,727	3,655	3,582	3,658
Black smoke	246	234	238	242	264	261	273	282	300	311	304
Nitrogen oxides	2,245	2,173	2,154	2,166	2,153	2,355	2,341	2,470	2,554	2,649	2,660
V.O.C.	2,217	2,206	2,211	2,185	2,196	2,193	2,223	2,260	2,313	2,376	2,354
Carbon monoxide	4,501	4,600	4,741	4,744	4,940	5,041	5,281	5,611	5,994	6,432	6,358
Carbon dioxide	141	135	132	130	127	133	135	136	137	136	138
Methane	4,532	4,569	4,620	4,657	3,957	4,479	4,698	4,671	4,588	4,417	4,372
GDP (Constant 1985 prices)	90.3	89.3	90.9	94.2	96.1	100.0	103.8	108.6	113.5	115.8	116.6

Note:
1. All figures are in thousand tonnes except for indices of output.

Sources: Department of the Environment, CSO

Table A.5

Water abstractions: inland water

Estimates of water abstractions from surface water and groundwater — Megalitres / day

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Energy and water supply	29,273	28,247	27,918	28,539	28,189	27,406	29,361	30,046	29,384	30,394	30,948
Index of output	82.6	86.5	91.6	96.8	88.8	100.0	105.0	103.9	99.3	89.6	88.9
Agriculture	225	227	256	289	323	224	293	223	253	413	507
Index of output	83.0	85.2	92.3	87.3	105.5	100.0	100.1	97.0	95.5	101.0	106.3
Other industry	4,423	4,972	4,729	4,095	3,872	3,919	4,099	3,702	2,692	3,654	3,795
Index of output	91.1	89.3	90.6	93.6	97.3	100.0	103.3	109.0	115.3	119.2	119.9
Total abstractions	33,921	33,446	32,903	32,923	32,384	31,549	33,753	33,971	32,329	34,461	35,250
GDP	90.3	89.3	90.9	94.2	96.1	100.0	103.8	108.6	113.5	115.8	116.6

Note:
1. GDP and output are measured at constant factor cost

Sources: Department of the Environment, CSO

Table A.6

Water pollution: coastal and marine waters

Table A.6a

Dumping of sewage sludge and industrial waste at sea — Thousand dry tonnes

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Sewage sludge	252	297	281	288	296	274
Liquid industrial waste	102	115	123	142	142	125
Solid industrial waste	1,786	2,066	2,373	3,374	3,937	3,653
Dredged materials	20,745	19,357	21,545	18,973	20,953	16,259
Total	22,885	21,835	24,322	22,777	25,328	20,311

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

Table A.6b

Quantities of metals dumped at sea as part of sludge, waste and dredgings — Tonnes

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Zinc	7,294	7,124	7,876	6,376	6,107	4,671
Lead	3,298	3,034	3,421	2,750	2,451	1,899
Copper	1,780	1,732	1,874	1,547	1,510	1,225
Chromium	1,701	1,528	1,697	890	1,509	1,214
Nickel	1,209	1,022	1,134	890	769	608
Cadmium	34	39	42	28	23	16
Mercury	21	17	18	14	12	9
Total	15,337	14,497	16,061	12,495	12,380	9,642

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

Table A.6c

Oil spillages requiring clean up and cost incurred

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
No. of oil spills requiring clean up	181	171	170	117	140	130	126	105	120	160	136
Cost incurred (£ thousand)	113	118	66	149	67	107	134	198	217	234	1,193
GDP for oil and natural gas extraction (£ million)	8,736	11,834	13,753	16,154	19,577	19,072	9,036	10,091	7,619	7,342	7,781

Source: Department of the Environment

TABLE A.8

Coastal water quality

Number of identified beaches complying with EC bathing standards

	1988	1989	1990	1991
England & Wales	241	304	318	312
Scotland	12	16	12	15
Northern Ireland	14	16	15	16
Great Britain	267	336	345	343

Note:- EC directive effective from 1988

Source: Department of the Environment

TABLE A.9

Average concentrations of mercury, copper and zinc in the muscles of cod

mg/kg wet weight

		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Thames	Mercury	0.11	0.10	0.13	0.12	0.08	..	0.07	0.11	..	0.09	..
	Copper	0.20	..	..	..	0.20	..	0.30	0.20	..	0.10	..
	Zinc	3.30	..	..	..	3.50	..	3.30	4.20	..	3.50	..
Liverpool Bay	Mercury	0.37	0.26	0.30	0.28	0.27	0.15	0.25	0.17	0.15	0.11	..
	Copper	0.40	..	..	..	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.30	0.10	0.20	..
	Zinc	3.60	..	..	..	3.60	3.50	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.10	..
North Sea	Mercury	..	0.10	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.10	0.07	..
	Copper	..	..	..	..	0.30	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	..
	Zinc	..	..	..	..	3.30	3.10	3.50	3.30	3.30	3.40	..

Note:
1. .. figures not available

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

ANNEX 2

The user cost approach : splitting net receipts between capital and income

In the discussion of the "user cost" approach to evaluating reserve depletion, the operating surplus or net receipts (receipts net of extraction costs) are divided between the "true" income and the capital element of income or "user cost." The capital element of income is known as the "user cost" because it could be considered as the cost to the user of consuming the natural resource.

A natural resource is assumed to yield receipts, **R**, per year over its remaining lifetime, **n**, assuming the current rate of extraction. A portion of these receipts could be re-invested at a real return, **r**, to ensure a continuous income stream, **X**, indefinitely. The user cost can be expressed as **R-X** and could be set aside and invested (and excluded from GDP) each year at an interest rate of **r** to yield the same level of income, **X**. The percentage of annual receipts that is true income (**X/R**) and the percentage that is the capital element (**1-X/R**) need to be determined. The present value of the finite series, **R**, should equal the present value of the perpetual income, **X**.

The present value of the finite series, **R** is:

$$\sum_{t=0}^{n} \frac{R}{(1+r)^t} = \frac{R\left[\frac{1}{(1+r)^{n-1}}\right]}{1-\frac{1}{1+r}}$$

The present value of the infinite series X is:

$$\sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \frac{X}{(1+r)^t} = \frac{X}{1-\frac{1}{1+r}}$$

Setting the above two equations equal and multiplying by the denominator gives:

$$X = R\left[1-\frac{1}{(1+r)^{n-1}}\right]$$

Hence, the percentage of the operating surplus which can be considered as income is:

$$\frac{X}{R} = 1-\frac{1}{(1+r)^{n-1}}$$

The complement of this is the percentage of the operating surplus which is considered as the user cost and is expressed as:

$$1-\frac{X}{R} = \frac{1}{(1+r)^{n-1}}$$

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Index of sources

United Kingdom balance of payments: United Kingdom national accounts. In addition to the series indexed below, further detailed statistics are included in the regular quarterly articles (see inside front cover of book).

	Table	*Source*	*Further statistics (Where available)*
Asset prices	39	Central Statistical Office Department of the Environment MAFF	
Average earnings	1.22	Department of Employment	Monthly Digest of Statistics Employment Gazette
Balance of payments (current balance)	1.26	Central Statistical Office	Financial Statistics Quarterly articles in Economic Trends
Banking		Bank of England	Financial Statistics
Banking loans, advances and acceptances	35, 36, 37		
British government securities (long dated)			
20 years yield	38	Bank of England	
Building societies			Financial Statistics
Advances on new dwellings	11	Building Societies Association	
Average prices of new dwellings on mortgage (see also Housing)	11	Department of the Environment	
Commitments on new dwellings	11	Building Societies Association	
Recommended share rate (see also Interest rates)	38	Bank of England	
Capital account summary, analysis by sector	32	Central Statistical Office	Financial Statistics
Car registrations and production (see also Motor vehicles)	6, 18	Central Statistical Office Department of Transport	
CBI Intentions Inquiry (see also Fixed investment)	10	Confederation of British Industry	
Coal (see also Energy)	14	Department of Trade and Industry	
Commercial vehicles, production (see also Motor vehicles)	18	Central Statistical Office	
Companies		Central Statistical Office	Financial Statistics
Financial companies and institutions			
Capital account, financial surplus/deficit	32		
Saving	32		
Gross trading profits	33		
In relation to total domestic income	7		Monthly Digest of Statistics
Industrial and commercial companies	32, 33, 34, 35		Financial Statistics
Appropriation account	33		
Capital account, financial surplus/deficit	34		
Dividends, interest and current transfer payments	33		
Fixed investment	35		
Income	33		
Net borrowing requirement	35		
Saving	32		
Security prices and yields (see also Interest rates)	38		
Stock appreciation	35		
Taxes	35		
Construction industry			Housing and Construction Statistics
Index of output (see also)			
Industrial production)	16	Central Statistical Office	
Orders received	10, 11, 17	Department of the Environment	
Output	17	Department of the Environment	
Consumer credit	6	Central Statistical Office	Financial Statistics

Consumers' expenditure		Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Component categories	5		
In relation to personal income	4		
In relation to total final expenditure	7		
Per head	8		
Counterparts to changes in M4	29	Bank of England	Financial Statistics
Credit business (see also Hire purchase)	6	Central Statistical Office	
Current balance (see also Balance of payments)	1, 26	Central Statistical Office	
Cyclical indicators (see article on page 75)			
Distributive trades		Central Statistical Office	Monthy Digest of Statistics
Output (see also Retail sales; Stocks)	16		
Dividends, interest and current transfer payments	33	Central Statistical Office	
Domestic income (see also Incomes)	7	Central Statistical Office	
Dwellings (see also Housing)	11	Central Statistical Office Department of the Environment	
Earnings (average)	1, 22	Department of Employment	Monthly Digest of Statistics Employment Gazette
Electricity (see also Energy)	14	Department of Trade and Industry	
Employed labour force	19, 20, 41,42	Central Statistical Office Department of Employment	Monthly Digest of Statistics Employment Gazette
Employees in employment		Department of Employment	Monthly Digest of Statistics
All industries and services and manufacturing	20, 41, 42		Employment Gazette
Energy	14	Department of Trade and Industry	
Consumers' expenditure on energy products	5	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Output index for energy and water supply	15		Monthly Digest of Statistics
Primary fuel input: total, coal, petroleum, natural gas and primary electricity	14	Department of Trade and Industry	United Kingdom Energy Statistics Energy Trends
Engineering industries		Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Sales and orders: total, home market and export	17		Business Bulletin
Eurodollar-3-month rate (see also Interest rates)	38	Bank of England	
Exchange rates	1, 27	Bank of England	Financial Statistics
Expenditure (see also Total final expenditure)	3, 7	Central Statistical Office	
Exports		Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Of goods			Business Bulletin
Unit value index	24	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Review of External Trade Statistics
Unit value index for manufactures (international comparisons)	25	Department of Trade and Industry	
Value	26	Central Statistical Office	
Volume index	24		
Of goods and services	3, 7		
Of passenger cars, commercial vehicles	18		
Orders; engineering industries	17		
Relative prices (as measure of trade competitiveness)	25	Department of Trade and Industry	Monthly Review of External Trade Statistics
Relative profitability (as measure of trade competitiveness	25		
Final expenditure (see also Total final expenditure)	3, 7	Central Statistical Office	
Financial companies (see also Companies)	32	Central Statistical Office	
Fixed investment			
By industrial and commercial companies (see also Companies)	35	Central Statistical Office	

By sector and by type of asset	9		Monthly Digest of Statistics
Dwellings (see also Housing)	9, 11	Central Statistical Office Department of the Environment	Business Bulletin
In relation to total final expenditure	3, 7	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Manufacturing industry			
CBI Intentions Inquiry		Confederation of British Industry	Industrial Trends Survey
Contractors' orders for private industrial work	10	Department of the Environment	Housing and Construction Statistics
In plant and machinery, new buildings and work	10	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Gas (see also Energy)	14	Department of Trade and Industry	
General government consumption of goods and services	3, 7	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Receipts and expenditure	30		Financial Statistics
Gross domestic fixed capital formation (see also Fixed investment)	7, 9, 33	Central Statistical Office	
Gross domestic product	2	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
And components of final expenditure	3		
At factor cost	8		
In relation to output	16		
In relation to stocks	13		
Per head	8		
Gross national product per head		Central Statistical Office	
At factor cost	8		
Per head	8		
Gross trading profits of companies (see also Companies)	33		
Hire purchase debt	6	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics Business Bulletin Financial Statistics
Housing			
Average price of new dwellings mortgages approved	11	Department of the Environment	Housing and Construction Statistics
Commitments and advances on new dwellings	11		Financial Statistics
Consumers' expenditure on housing	5	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Fixed investment in dwellings	9, 11		
Orders received by contractors for new houses	11	Department of the Environment	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Starts and completions	11		Housing and Construction Statistics
Imports			
Of goods		Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Unit value index	24		Business Bulletin
Value	26		
Volume index	24		
Of goods and services in relation to total final expenditure	3		Monthly Digest of Statistics
Price competitiveness	25	Department of Trade and Industry	
Incomes		Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Company income (see also Companies)	33		
Income from employment as a percentage of total domestic income (see also Wages: Earnings)	7		
Personal disposable income	4		
Per head	8		
Personal income before tax	4		
Total domestic income	7		
Industrial and commercial companies (see also Companies)	32, 33, 34, 35		

Industrial production: index of output	1, 15	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
By market sector	15		
By selected industries	15		
In relation to output	16		
In relation to stocks (manufacturing industries)	13		
Inter-bank 3-month rate (see also Interest rates)	38	Bank of England	
Interest rates	38	Central Statistical Office	Financial Statistics
British government securities long-dated (20 years) yield		Bank of England	
Building Societies Association recommended share rate		HM Treasury	
Eurodollar 3-month rate		Building Societies Association	
Financial Times index of industrial ordinary shares		*Financial Times*	
Inter-bank 3-month rate		Institute of Actuaries	
Local authorities 3-month deposit rate		Faculty of Actuaries	
Selected retail banks base rate and 7-day deposits			
Sterling certificates of deposit 3-month rate			
Treasury bill yield			
Invisibles (see also Balance of payments)	26	Central Statistical Office	
Labour Force Survey	41,42	Employment Department	Employment Gazette
Local authorities 3-month deposit rate (see also Interest rates)	38	Bank of England	
Manufacturing industry (see Banking; Employees in employment; Fixed investment; Industrial production; Output per person employed; Output per person hour; Stocks; Wages and salaries)			
Money stock	1, 28, 39	Bank of England	Financial Statistics
Motor vehicles			
New car registrations	6	Department of Transport	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Production of passenger cars and commercial vehicles: total and for export	18	Central Statistical Office	Business Bulletin
National disposable income	2	Central Statistical Office	
Official reserves	1, 27	HM Treasury	Financial Statistics Monthly Digest of Statistics
Orders received			
By construction industry (see also Construction)	1, 17	Central Statistical Office	
By contractors for private industrial work	10	Department of the Environment	Housing and Construction Statistics
By engineering industries (see also Engineering)	17		
Output			
By construction industry (see also Construction)	16, 17	Central Statistical Office Department of the Environment	
By engineering industries (see also Engineering)	17	Central Statistical office	
Index numbers by industry groups	16		Monthly Digest of Statistics
Manufacturing industries	15		
Per person employed	19		
Per person hour: manufacturing industry	19		
Production industries	15		
Overseas trade (see Exports; Imports; Visible trade)			
Personal disposable income	4, 8	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Personal income before tax	4	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Petroleum (see also Energy)	14	Department of Trade and Industry	

Population			
Estimates *per capita*, income, product and spending	8	Central Statistical Office	Not published elsewhere
Prices			
Asset prices	39	Central Statistical Office Department of the Environment MAFF	
Average price of new dwellings on mortgage (see also Housing)	11	Department of the Environment	
Pensioner price indices	23	Central Statistical Office	Employment Gazette
Producer price index: input and output	1, 23	Department of Trade and Industry	Monthly Digest of Statistics Business Bulletin
Producer price index (international comparisons)	25	Department of Trade and Industry	
Relative wholesale prices (as measure of trade competitiveness)	25	Department of Trade and Industry	
Retail price index	1, 23	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics Employment Gazette
Tax and price index	1	Central Statistical Office	
Private sector			
Capital account, financial surplus/deficit	32	Central Statistical Office	Financial Statistics
Gross fixed investment	7, 9		Monthly Digest of Statistics
Housing starts and completions (see also Housing)	11		Housing and Construction
Statistics			
Producer price index (see also Prices)	1,23	Central Statistical Office	
Production (see Industrial production; Motor vehicles; Output; Steel)		Central Statistical Office	
Productivity: output per person employed, output per hour in manufacturing industries	19	Central Statistical Office Department of Employment	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Profits (see also Companies)	33	Central Statistical Office	
Property Transactions	40	Board of Inland Revenue	
Public sector			Financial Statistics
Borrowing requirement	29, 31	Bank of England Central Statistical Office	
Expenditure	30		
Capital account, financial surplus/deficit	32		
Fixed investment	7, 9		
Housing starts and completions (see also Housing)	11	Department of the Environment	Housing and Construction
Statistics			
Receipts	30	Central Statistical Office	
Purchasing power of the pound	23	Central Statistical Office	
Regional unemployment rates (see also Unemployment)	21	Department of Employment	
Rent and non-trading income; industrial and commercial companies	33	Central Statistical Office	
Retail price index (see also Prices)	1, 23	Central Statistical Office	
Retail sales			
Value index numbers	6	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Volume index numbers	1, 6		Business Bulletin
Ratio of distributors' stocks to retail sales	13		
Salaries (see also Wages and salaries)	22	Central Statistical Office	
Saving, company (see also Companies)	32	Central Statistical Office	
Savings ratio, personal	4	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics

Selected retail banks rates (see also Interest rates)	38	Bank of England	
Services (see also Balance of payments)	26	Central Statistical Office	
Steel, production and consumption	18	Central Statistical Office Department of Trade and Industry	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Sterling certificates of deposit (see also Interest rates)	38	Bank of England	
Sterling			
Exchange rate index	1, 27	HM Treasury	Financial Statistics
Exchange rates against major currencies	27	Bank of England	
Stock appreciation, company sector (see also Companies)	33	Central Statistical Office	
Stocks			
Changes by industry groups	12	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics Business Bulletin
Ratios: total stocks to GDP(E), manufactured stocks to manufacturing production, distributors' stocks to retail sales	13		
Total changes in relation to GDP(E)	3		Monthly Digest of Statistics
Tax and price index	1	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Taxes		Central Statistical Office	Financial Statistics
On capital	30		
On income	30		
On expenditure	30		
Payment of taxes by companies	33, 34		
Terms of trade	24	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics Business Bulletin
Total domestic income (see also Incomes)	7	Central Statistical Office	
Total final expenditure on goods and services	3, 7	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Trade competitiveness measures	25	Department of Trade and Industry Central Statistical Office International Monetary Fund	Monthly Review of External Trade Statistics International Financial Statistics
Transfers (see also Balance of payments)	26	Central Statistical Office	
Treasury bill yield (see also Interest rates)	38	Bank of England	
Undistributed income: industrial and commercial companies	33, 34	Central Statistical Office	
Unemployment		Department of Employment	Monthly Digest of Statistics Employment Gazette
Regional unemployment rates	21		
Total unemployed	1, 20, 41, 42		
Unfilled vacancies	1, 20	Department of Employment	Monthly Digest of Statistics Employment Gazette
Unit labour costs (international comparisons)	25	International Monetary Fund	International Financial Statistics
Unit values of exports and imports (see also Exports; Imports)	24	Central Statistical Office	
Vacancies notified and remaining unfilled	1, 20	Department of Employment	
Visible trade (see also Exports; Imports)	24, 26	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics Business Bulletin
Wages and salaries			
In relation to personal income before tax	4	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Per unit of output	22		Monthly Digest of Statistics Employment Gazette
Workforce	20	Department of Employment	Employment Gazette Monthly Digest of Statistics

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Release dates of economic statistics as at 26 November

Issued by the Central Statistical Office on behalf of the Government Statistical Service and other organisations as a guide to publication dates of major economic series. The final column lists the next announced release dates after 26 November. Exceptionally, there may be some delays due to unavoidable statistical problems. Enquiries about release of individual series should be made at source.

Series	Release method	Source	Release dates Last	Next
Advance energy statistics (M)	SB	DTI	*4 Nov*	*2 Dec*
Balance of payments (Q)	PN	CSO	*18 Sept*	*18 Dec*
Balance of payments advance annual estimates (A)	PN	CSO	*7 Aug*	
Balance of payments (CSO Pink Book)	AV	CSO	*10 Sept*	
Bill turnover statistics (M)	PN	Bank of England	*29 Oct*	*30 Nov*
Bricks and cement production and deliveries (Q)	PN	DOE	*28 Oct*	
Building societies monthly figures	PN	BSA	*19 Nov*	*18 Dec*
Capital expenditure & stockbuilding (revised)(Q)	CSOB	CSO	*24 Sept*	*23 Dec*
Capital expenditure by the manufacturing industries (provisional)(Q)	PN	CSO	*19 Nov*	
Capital issues and redemptions (M)	PN	Bank of England	*12 Nov*	*11 Dec*
CBI Industrial trends survey	PN	CBI	*27 Oct*	
CBI Monthly Trends Enquiry	PN	CBI	*18 Sept*	*27 Nov*
CBI survey of distributive trades (M)	PN	CBI	*17 Nov*	*15 Dec*
Company liquidity (Q)	CSOB	CSO	*15 Sept*	*15 Dec*
Construction - new orders (provisional)(M)	PN	DOE	*25 Nov*	*23 Dec*
Construction output (provisional)(Q)	PN	DOE	*11 Sept*	*11 Dec*
Credit business (M)	PN	CSO	*9 Nov*	*7 Dec*
Cross border acquisitions & mergers (Q)	CSOB	CSO	*23 Sept*	*22 Dec*
Cyclical indicators for the UK economy	PN	CSO	*5 Nov*	*4 Dec*
Details of employment, unemployment, earnings, prices and other indicators	EG	ED	*5 Nov*	*3 Dec*
Digest of United Kingdom energy statistics	AV	DTI	*30 July*	
Energy trends (M)	SB	DTI	*26 Nov*	*31 Dec#*
Engineering sales and orders at current and constant prices (M)	CSOB	CSO	*23 Nov*	*31 Dec*
Family Expenditure Survey	AV	CSO	*13 Nov*	
Financing of the central government borrowing requirement (Q)	B	Bank of England	*19 Nov*	
Finished steel consumption and stock changes (Q)	CSOB	CSO	*6 Oct*	
Gross Domestic Product (provisional) (Q)[1]	PN	CSO	*19 Nov*	
Gross Domestic Product (including analyses of expenditure, income and output components) (Q)	PN	CSO	*23 Sept*	*21 Dec*
Half-yearly update to seasonal adjustment of monetary aggregates	PN	Bank of England	*15 Oct*	
House renovations (Q)	PN	DOE	*5 Oct*	
Housing starts and completions (M)	PN	DOE	*4 Nov*	*4 Dec*
Index of output of the production industries (M)	PN	CSO	*13 Nov*	*15 Dec*
Index of production and construction for Wales (Q)	PN	Welsh Office	*14 Oct*	
Index of production for Scotland (Q)	PN	Scottish Office	*11 Nov*	
Industrial and commercial companies (Q)	PN	CSO	*29 Sept*	*23 Dec#*
Inland Revenue Statistics 1992	AV	Inland Revenue		*27 Nov*
Insolvency statistics (Q)	PN	BCC ◊	*6 Nov*	
Institutional investment (Q)[2]	CSOB	CSO	*24 Sept*	*23 Dec*
International banking statistics (Q)	PN	Bank of England	*9 June*	*22 Dec*
Investment intentions of the manufacturing & services industries[3]	PN	CSO	*4 June*	
Labour Force Survey (Q) (formerly annual, now published quarterly)	PN	ED	*17 Sept*	*17 Dec*
Labour market statistics: unemployment and unfilled vacancies (provisional); average earnings indices (provisional); employment, hours, productivity and unit wage costs; industrial disputes (M)	PN	ED	*12 Nov*	*17 Dec*
London sterling certificates of deposit (M)	PN	Bank of England	*29 Oct*	*30 Nov*
Long-term unemployment (quarterly analysis of unemployment by age and duration)	PN	ED	*17 Nov*	

See footnotes on page 130.

Series	Release method	Source	Release dates Last	Next
Major British banking groups' monthly statement	PN	BBA	*19 Nov*	*18 Dec*
Major British banking groups' quarterly analysis of lending	PN	BBA	*29 Sept*	
Manufacturers and distributors stocks (provisonal)(Q)	PN	CSO	*18 Nov*	
Monetary statistics (including bank and building society balance sheets (M)	PN	Bank of England	*29 Oct*	*30 Nov*
Monetary statistics including: M4 sectoral analysis: bank and building society sterling lending (Q)	B	Bank of England	*19 Nov*	
Money market statistics (M)	PN	Bank of England	*29 Oct*	*30 Nov*
National Accounts advance annual estimates (A)	PN	CSO	*21 Aug*	
National Accounts (CSO Blue Book)	AV	CSO	*10 Sept*	
National Food Survey : household food consumption	PN	MAFF	*28 Sept*	*14 Dec*
National Savings results (M)	PN	Dpt for National Savings	*14 Nov*	*12 Dec*
New Earnings Survey				
Part A: Streamlined and summary analyses; description of the survey	PN+AV	ED	*24 Sept*	
Part B: Analyses by agreement	AV	ED	*8 Oct*	
Part C: Analyses by industry	AV	ED	*22 Oct*	
Part D: Analyses by occupation	AV	ED	*5 Nov*	
Part E: Analyses by region; analyses by age group	AV	ED	*19 Nov*	
Part F: Distribution of hours; joint distribution of earnings and hours; analyses of earnings and hours for part-time women employees	AV	ED	*5 Dec '91*	*3 Dec*
New vehicle registrations (M)	PN	DTp	*26 Nov*	
Official reserves (M)	PN	HMT	*3 Nov*	*2 Dec*
Overseas direct investment (A)	CSOB	CSO	*12 June*	
Overseas earnings of the City (A)	PN	British Invisibles	*13 Aug*	
Overseas trade figures (Balance of payments current account) (M)	PN	CSO	*23 Nov*	*22 Dec*
Overseas travel and tourism (M)	CSOB	CSO	*4 Nov*	*2 Dec*
Personal income, expenditure & saving (Q)	PN	CSO	*29 Sept*	*23 Dec#*
Producer price index numbers (M)	PN	CSO	*10 Nov*	*15 Dec*
Profitability of UK companies (A)	CSOB	CSO	*25 Sept*	
Provisional analysis of bank lending for house purchase (Q)	PN	Bank of England	*29 Oct*	
Provisional estimates of monetary aggregates (M)	PN	Bank of England	*19 Nov*	*18 Dec*
Provisional figures of vehicle production (M)	PN	SMMT	*12 Nov*	*17 Dec*
Public sector borrowing requirement (M)	PN	HMT/CSO	*17 Nov*	*16 Dec*
Quarterly analysis of bank advances	PN	Bank of England	*12 Oct*	
Quarterly house purchase finance statistics	PN	BBA	*27 Oct*	
Regional Trends	AV	CSO	*9 July*	
Retail prices index and tax and price index (M)	PN	CSO	*13 Nov*	*11 Dec*
Retail sales (M)	PN	CSO	*18 Nov*	*16 Dec*
Social Trends	AV	CSO	*23 Jan*	
Standard Industrial Classification: Revised 1992 [SIC (92)]	Ad hoc	CSO	*24 Nov*	
Sterling commercial paper (M)	PN	Bank of England	*29 Oct*	*30 Nov*
UK acquisitions & mergers (Q)	CSOB	CSO	*17 Nov*	
Usable steel production (M)	PN	British Steel plc	*13 Nov*	*11 Dec*
VAT registrations and deregistrations (A)	PN	DTI	*13 Oct*	

BBA	= British Bankers Association	071 623 4001 ext 3175
BCC	= British Chambers of Commerce◊	071 222 1555
BSA	= Building Societies Association	071 437 0655
CBI	= Confederation of British Industry	071 379 7400
CSO	= Central Statistical Office	071 270 6363/6364
DOE	= Department of the Environment	071 276 3496
DTp	= Department of Transport	071 276 8208
DTI	= Department of Trade and Industry	071 215 5000
ED	= Employment Department	071 270 6969
HMT	= HM Treasury	071 270 4860/5238
MAFF	= Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food	071 270 8562
SMMT	=Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders	071 235 7000
Bank of England		071 601 4878
British Invisbles		071 600 1198
British Steel plc (UK Iron & Steel Statistics Bureau)		081 686 9050
Department for National Savings		071 605 9461
Inland Revenue		071 438 7370
Scottish Office		041 248 2855
Welsh Office		071 270 0566

◊ Figures compiled by the Department of Trade and Industry to whom inquiries about the data should be addressed

provisional

1. The detail in this press notice, formerly described as a preliminary estimate, gives a breakdown of GDP by SIC industrial division.

2. This bulletin formerly entitled 'Insurance and Pensions' now includes figures previously published as a press notice by the Bank of England, as well as the insurance and pension funds information previously released by the CSO.

3. As announced by the CSO in the capital expenditure press notice of 20 August 1992, this series is being discontinued.

AV	= Annual Volume	(A) = Annually
B	= Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin	(Q) = Quarterly
CSOB	= CSO Bulletin	(M) = Monthly
EG	= Employment Gazette	
PN	= Press Notice	
SB	= Statistical Bulletin	

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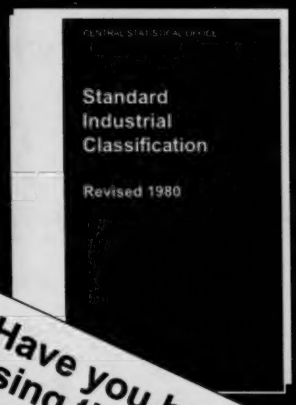

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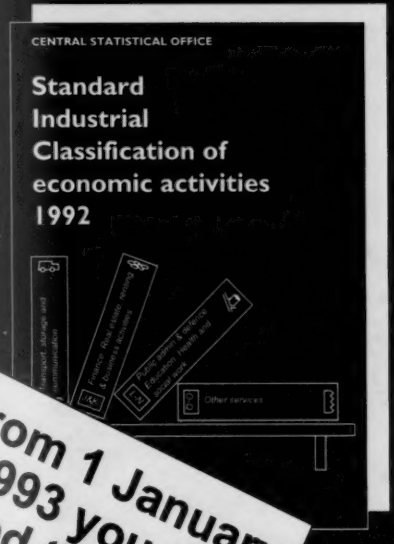

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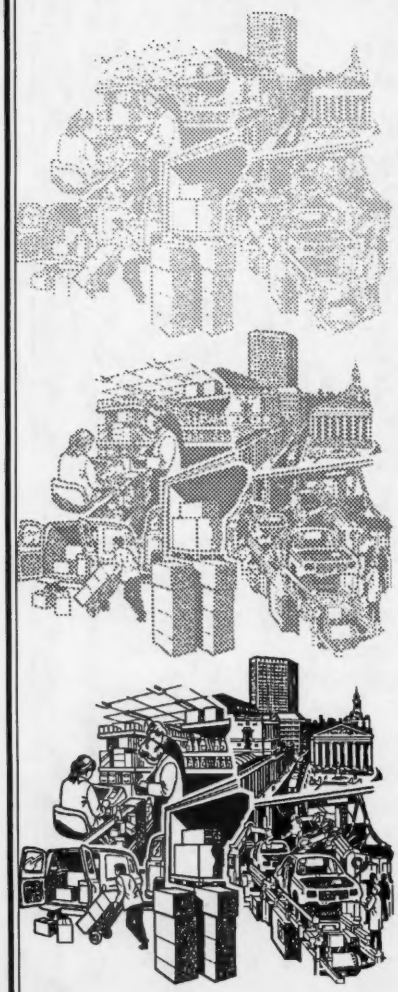

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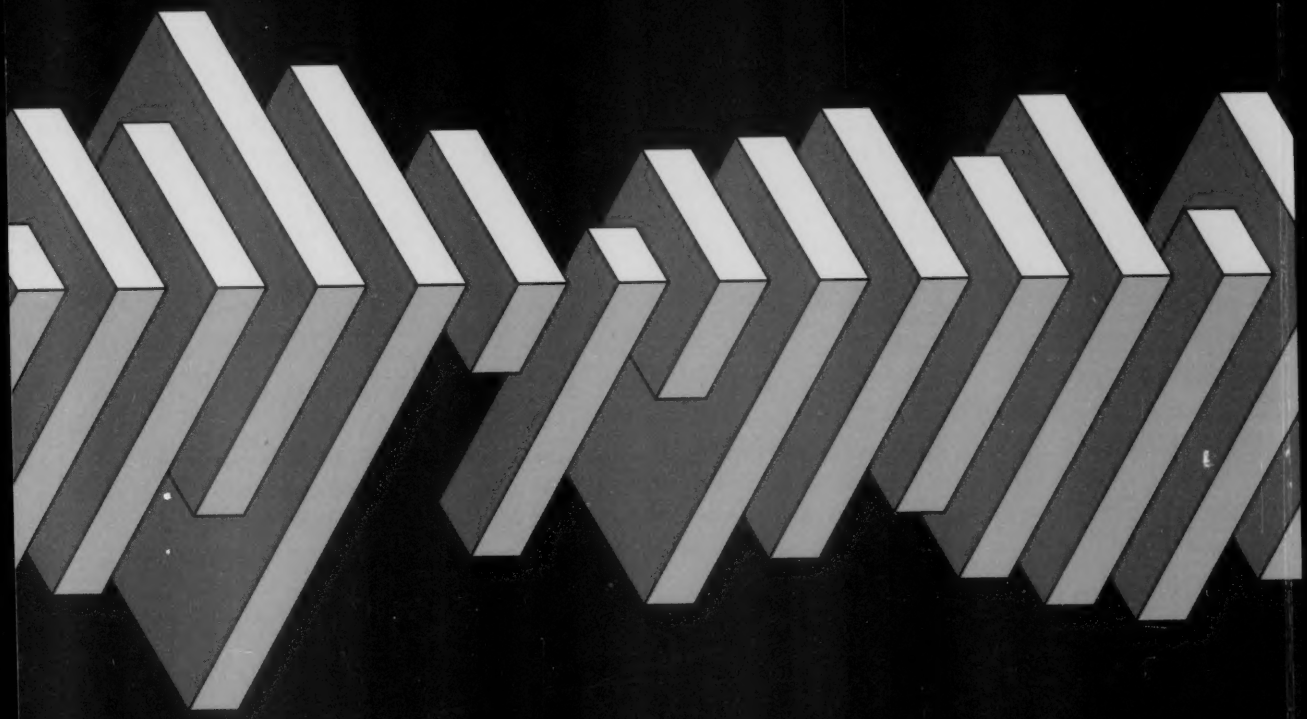

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